

**Report of the
Commissioners
of the
District of
Columbia**

1882-1883

(Washington, DC)

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

District of Columbia. Commissioners
T. Report

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Washington, November 27, 1883.

The PRESIDENT:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to submit their Sixth Annual Report to Congress, pursuant to the requirements of act of June 11, 1878, setting forth their official doings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

The receipts into the Treasury of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year as above were—

Balance on hand July 2, 1882	\$446,411 73
Taxes and revenues for general purposes	\$1,839,304 80
From the United States for general purposes	1,768,356 88
	<hr/>
	3,607,661 68
On account of water department	87,042 42
On account of trust funds	31,561 85
On account of sale of property in Washington and Georgetown, act March 3, 1881	4,975 84
	<hr/>
	123,580 11
Repayments to various appropriations	6,742 71
	<hr/>
Total available revenues	4,184,376 23
Expenditures for same period	3,722,795 94
	<hr/>
Balance in United States Treasury July 1, 1883	461,580 29

Only a portion of the above amount remains available for subsequent appropriations, being largely covered by appropriations heretofore made by Congress and trust fund liabilities, the details of which, as well as of the remainder of the foregoing statement, will be found in the accompanying report of the auditor of the District.

TAX COLLECTIONS.

Collections of taxes have been, perhaps, more satisfactory the past year than for any similar period under the existing form of government.

The levy upon real property in the District subject to taxation aggregated the sum of	\$1,365,365 34
Collections for the tax year ending October 31	1,224,852 14

Arrears of taxes for this year	140,513 20
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The proportion of collections was 89.7 per cent. of the whole levy upon realty, and even a larger proportion of the levy upon personal property has been paid.

4 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The report of the collector of taxes is referred to for details of collections of arrears of taxes, wherein it is stated that—

The amount of arrears June 30, 1883, was	\$988,680 72
Deducting from this the tax collections from July 1 to October 31, 1883..	111,010 33
Arrears of taxes November 1, 1883	877,670 39
Arrears of taxes November 1, 1882	891,268 39
Decrease of the general delinquent list.....	13,598 00
Of the arrears due November 1, 1882	891,268 39
There has been paid.....	154,111 20
	737,157 19
To which add the arrears of the year ending October 31, 1883.....	140,513 20
Arrears due November 1, 1883.....	877,670 39

The result shown by the foregoing statements is, that old taxes have been collected to the extent of \$154,111.20; new taxes have become delinquent in \$140,513.20; and the general arrears of all taxes have been reduced \$13,598 in amount.

Yet it will be observed that there is still due nearly three-quarters of a million of old taxes, and the Commissioners take occasion to renew the recommendation made in their last annual report that more effectual means for the collection of these arrears should be provided through legislation.

BONDED DEBT.

A comparison of the reports of the Treasurer of the United States, *ex officio* commissioner of the District sinking fund, for the 1st October, 1882 and 1883, respectively, shows a reduction of the principal of the debt from \$21,669,600 to \$21,501,950, a decrease of \$167,650, with a consequent decrease of annual interest charge of \$11,596. Details of the character of the aggregate debt of the District are to be found in that officer's report, submitted herewith.

GENERAL ASSESSMENTS.

Pursuant to the act of Congress of March, 3, 1883, directing that a new assessment be made upon all real estate in the District of Columbia, a board of twelve assessors was duly appointed by the Commissioners, who entered upon and completed their labors according to and within the time prescribed by law. The period allowed for the completion of the assessment was too brief to insure an entirely satisfactory result; but the new valuation embraces the changes resulting from the inclination of buyers towards special localities, and fairly adjusts other relative values, obviating the entirely justifiable complaints of the unfairness of adhering to the old assessment of 1878 after radical changes had occurred through the development and improvement of recently preferred localities.

The expense incurred, under the terms of the law, has been little more than one-third of the cost of making the assessment of 1878. No funds being available to pay the assessors and clerks employed in making and completing the work, an appropriation by Congress will be asked for, to be made at an early day.

The comments made by the assessor of the District, in his reports of September 5, 1882, and October 15, 1883, upon the subject of the per-

sonal taxes imposed by the act of March 3, 1877, are commended to the attention of Congress. Among the payers of personal taxes in the District of Columbia are to be found a large proportion of individuals who are not permanent residents; many of them are called here to transact business with the Government, or sent here to represent constituencies, while many others, men of wealth, and assured incomes, who have homes elsewhere, are establishing their residences here for a portion of the year, attracted by the social, sanitary, and other advantages for which Washington City is rapidly acquiring a national reputation. All these individuals are necessarily embarrassed in determining what property of theirs is taxable here and what is taxable elsewhere. All the vexatious and unjust features pertaining in general to personal taxation are aggravated in the District of Columbia. So large a proportion of the population of Washington are but temporary residents that the imposition of a personal tax is manifestly unjust to those permanently established here, and compels the latter to submit to an impost unfairly distributed, from which the many escape and of which the few bear the burden; a license system, applying with equal force to the sojourner of a day, or of a month or months, exacts contribution more fairly, would reach all classes without partiality, and were the recommendations made by the Commissioners, in another branch of this report with respect to that system, adopted, personal taxation need no longer be considered necessary as a measure of revenue. It would seem that at the capital of the nation the way should be cleared for all comers, who, as citizens of the Republic, contribute through national taxation a large portion of the expense of the maintenance of its municipal government. It is the pride and advantage of the whole country that its citizens feel a concern in the prosperity, beauty, and adornment of the seat of Government of the United States, and every obstacle should be removed that retards their assembling here, either for a longer or shorter period.

The Commissioners are of opinion that the power to dispense with personal taxation altogether, or to grade it to a reduced percentage, should be accorded to them whenever, in their judgment, the financial situation of the District government shall permit either to be done.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The total amount of special assessment taxes collected during the year was \$137,921.02, and interest thereon, \$62,036.42, making the aggregate collection on account of these taxes \$199,957.44.

The total special assessment tax, as revised, unpaid, and outstanding July 1, 1883, was \$953,156.85, with accrued interest estimated at \$600,000. Of the former amount \$235,962.16 is chargeable against the street railroad companies.

As reported last year, the work of revising these special assessments has been completed, with the result of reducing the original assessments by more than two millions of dollars, including interest. It is highly probable that efforts will be made by interested parties to obtain legislation looking to a still further reduction of these taxes yet unpaid, but the Commissioners trust that all efforts in this direction will prove futile; they believe that the reductions already made have eliminated every feature of the original assessments affording any just cause of complaint, and that any further reduction must seriously imperil the redemption of the outstanding 8 per cent. certificates of indebtedness which these outstanding taxes are in part pledged, still further reduction the value of the outstanding lien certificates held by third parties as compatible

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ready largely reduced by the results of the revision now completed, and ultimately necessitate a call upon the current revenues of the District for the final redemption of these liens; and all this in the interest of a comparatively small body of delinquents, and the claim agents who represent them, as against that of the large number of tax-payers who have settled in full under existing laws. To the contrary, the Commissioners would earnestly recommend legislation which will tend to enforce a prompt settlement of these outstanding special assessment taxes, with interest in full.

LICENSES.

Mature consideration of the proposition, intimated by the Commissioners in their last annual report, to change the method of imposing licenses upon trades and callings, warrants them at the present time in asking that existing license laws should be so amended as to embrace such pursuits and occupations as directly require the supervision of the police and sanitary authorities, and also include others entailing special charge and expense. Where the character of a business necessitates special service and expense on the part of the municipal authority a commensurate license tax should be imposed, while other more orderly pursuits, entailing no unusual expense or care, should hardly be called upon, unless as a revenue necessity, to pay for a privilege that is exercised for the comfort and convenience of the public. Considered with reference to the revenues of the District, such a method, embracing in its details a largely increased license tax upon the liquor traffic, would greatly augment the aggregate receipts from licenses, while only a small loss would be incurred by the abolition of many minor yet vexatious impositions upon business men who are no more a special charge upon the public purse than are individuals of independent incomes, while all in like degree bear the burdens of real and personal taxes.

The provisions of the license law applying to the regulation and control of the wholesale and retail liquor traffic are defective and permit of evasion. The Commissioners earnestly invite Congress to enact such legislation as will enable them to control the pernicious practices of many of the liquor sellers.

CHARITIES.

The reports of the several institutions of charity that receive aid under the appropriation act of March 3, 1883, are herewith transmitted. Each institution is believed to have performed a needed work and is entitled to generous consideration.

Charity as administered in this District, through private institutions, by separate volunteer boards without co-relation or unity of purpose, is necessarily fragmentary and incomplete, as well as less easily supervised than it would be if all were subject to a common control. Until a better system can be devised, to enable the Commissioners to perform the duty of investigation devolved upon them by law more thoroughly, they recommend that they be authorized to appoint an inspector of charities, who shall devote his time thereto, and report thereon as required, and upon whose recommendation moneys appropriated may be paid or withheld, and relief be given in needed cases not specially provided for and mendicancy be driven from the streets.

The Commissioners have submitted for consideration an enlarged estimate for the Industrial Home School, believing that a practical training of destitute children in the industrial arts is the best means of securing them homes and employment at an early age, and the most

effectual to keep them from the temptations of crime, and that money so expended accords with economy and good government.

In the report relating to Columbia Hospital, the Commissioners desire to call special attention to so much as relates to the non-payment of taxes due on the hospital lands at the date of its purchase, in 1875, when title passed to the United States; part of these taxes are covered by liens held by third parties, and in order to clear the property, title to which is in the United States, it will be necessary to buy in these liens. It is therefore recommended that suitable provision for this purpose be made at the ensuing session—the sum required being about \$6,000.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

The report of the commissioner and intendant of the Washington Asylum gives details of the operations of that institution up to the close of the last fiscal year.

The progress in the conduct of its affairs, noticeable at the date of the last reference to its management, has continued during the year. Further improvement has been attained through the efforts of the officers in charge, and the recommendations made by them in their annual reports are commended to the attention of Congress.

The almshouse shelters a number of unfortunate but deserving inmates, well provided with quarters, food, and comfortable clothing, who, as far as investigation by the Commissioners discloses, are contented with the supplies afforded them and in general with their treatment.

The discipline of the workhouse inmates is thorough, their labors are constant, and have been well utilized upon the asylum premises and upon public thoroughfares in the eastern part of the city, care being taken not to exhibit the prisoners unnecessarily or to expose offenders committed for venial causes.

The recommendations of the intendant with respect to a separate building for female prisoners, together with his suggestion that other provisions should be made for a Potter's Field and pest-house, meet the warm approval of the Commissioners, and will be recommended by them to Congress, to be carried into effect whenever adequate pecuniary means for the purpose shall become available.

It is with much regret that the Commissioners are compelled to experience altogether inadequate and unsuitable accommodations for the sick and afflicted in the hospital attached to the asylum. The medical officers in charge (whose report is submitted also) have spared no pains nor exertions in behalf of their patients, but their labors are counteracted and disease and affliction are aggravated by confinement of the sick in buildings now almost altogether unfit for occupancy. With the means at their command the Commissioners have endeavored, and have succeeded to some extent, in ameliorating this unfortunate condition of affairs, but while they feel reasonably satisfied with the accommodations existing in the other branches of the asylum, they can only regard those provided for the sick as a reproach, from which, for humanity's sake, the District government should be relieved at the earliest practicable moment.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

While the public schools of Washington and their officials compare very favorably with those of other sections of the country, it is the opinion of the most intelligent educators that no system of education for youth is complete that does not include the manual and industrial as well as the intellectual training, and that the former are not incompatible

with the latter, but, on the other hand, actually aid and strengthen it. In these views the Commissioners coincide, and they would respectfully ask that Congress should consider the policy of making some provision for a school or schools of this kind in the District of Columbia.

The new school buildings appropriated for in the act of July 1, 1882, were designed and constructed as required by law, viz, the Analostan, twelve rooms, Twenty-second and G streets northwest; the Amidon, eight rooms, Sixth and F streets southwest; and the Banneker, eight rooms, Third between K and L streets northwest. The other new buildings in the city provided for by the act of March 3, 1883, are nearly completed, and will be available for occupancy by the first of the new year. A two-room school-house near Benning's Station, and a single-room building near Brooks' Station, in the county, have been built, and have been occupied since the beginning of the present school year. The appropriation for the enlargement of the school-house on the new Bladensburg pike was found inadequate, and the building has necessarily remained unchanged. A reappropriation of the amount, with a small addition to the same, will therefore be necessary in order to secure the greatly-needed additional accommodations in this place.

The former inadequacy of school accommodations, and the growing popularity of the public schools for the last few years, have caused a very large increase in attendance, and it is estimated that at least 30,000 children will be enrolled during the present year, which will be an increase over last year of about 900 pupils. New buildings will, of course, be required each year to accommodate the increased attendance. Many families are locating in Washington with a view of giving their children an education, and there are now borne upon the rolls of the public schools the names of children from every section of the country. It is very evident, by the record of the places of birth submitted by parents, that the money appropriated for maintaining our public school system really benefits the several States and Territories of the Union as well as the District of Columbia.

It is considered desirable to continue the policy of erecting new buildings for school purposes until all rented premises can be dispensed with. These latter are expensive, very rarely properly suited to the purpose, being poorly arranged and badly ventilated and lighted.

A reduced amount to be appropriated for the construction of new buildings has been estimated for by the Commissioners, with the expectation that the expenditures for that purpose can be maintained at the ratio of the past two years by selling the Holmead Cemetery property (see act of March 3, 1879), and by the disposal of other outlying school lots that are not now required for the purpose. Congress will be invited to provide legislation to make such resources available.

The subjects of the construction of new buildings and of repairs imperatively required upon older structures are exhaustively treated by the inspector of buildings in his report appended hereto. A by no means trivial responsibility will devolve upon authority in some quarter if the lives and health of pupils shall be sacrificed by reason of appropriations being insufficient to guard against injury and possible disaster. The Commissioners earnestly appeal to Congress to regard the recommendations hitherto made and now repeated on this subject.

POLICE.

During the past year the police department has been partially reorganized, with manifestly good results. The zeal now displayed by both

officers and men in the performance of their duty is worthy of commendation. An increase of the force and additional legislation are necessary, however, to reduce crime to a minimum.

The law provides for 250 privates, while the appropriation for the present year is for only 215, which is the highest number employed. The Commissioners approve the recommendation of the major of police, that the higher number be provided for.

Still more important are the demands for additional legislation, as partially set forth in the report of the major of police, herewith transmitted.

It is ascertained that the supposed law to suppress Sunday traffic in Washington is void because not completely enacted. This defect should be remedied.

The law against disorderly and suspected persons provides that punishment may be avoided by giving a bond for twenty dollars. This enables the most dangerous of those classes to escape after conviction, and the Commissioners recommend a modification of the law.

Congress has prohibited lotteries, and declared the sale of tickets in this District to be a crime, but has omitted, what has been found necessary in most of the States in order to make the prohibition effectual, to forbid the advertising of lottery schemes and drawings, or to prohibit the importation and purchase of tickets by mail. One State only, as the Commissioners are advised, for the sake of the great revenue derived thereby, tolerates lotteries. Twenty-eight States prohibit them by constitutional provision; others prohibit by statute. The advertisement of lottery schemes is forbidden in most of the States. Some, like Virginia, declare the purchase, as well as sale, of tickets to be a crime. Others, like Maryland or New Hampshire, forbid the importation of tickets or traffic therein by mail.

Such concurring and almost universal legislation has driven lottery advertising to this District, where, through nearly all of the newspapers, the Havana and New Orleans lottery companies not only reach the people and evade the laws of the States, but carry on a large traffic through the mails, take large sums from the District, and especially from the improvident and poor, and hold high carnival at the capital despite the intended prohibition by Congress.

The Commissioners therefore approve of the request of the major of police for such legislation as will effectually suppress the advertising of and traffic in lotteries, policy games, gift enterprises, and all other schemes and vocations declared by the statute to be criminal.

The major of police has set forth more particularly in his report the necessity for further legislation respecting pawnbrokers; also respecting those suspected of being criminals, and having in their possession tools peculiar to burglary or other criminal practices. The Commissioners approve the recommendations of the report in those respects.

It would, in the opinion of the Commissioners, contribute greatly to the safety, security, and comfort of the people of the District if more enlarged powers of regulation were conferred upon them. The important subjects of building and plumbing regulations, and to some extent the health, police, and fire, are already under their control, but the ordinances are in many cases unsuited to the existing state of affairs. Power to change and amend the ordinances of the former corporation of the District and of the legislative assembly solely wherein they relate to police, health, and fire regulations, and not directly enacted by Congress, would enable the Commissioners to remedy many minor evils and abuses without either troubling Congress with such details or subjecting the people here to the unavoidable delay of action by that body.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Much credit is due to the officers and men of the department for the zeal and spirit with which they perform their duty. The report of the chief engineer is herewith transmitted, and the recommendations therein are approved by the Commissioners, especially that for a new engine-house, to be located in the northern section of the city, where so many valuable improvements are located that cannot now be reached with sufficient promptness, particularly when snow retards the movement of engines.

The Commissioners also recommend that some provision be made for any who may become permanently disabled by accident at fires. The service there is unusually important and dangerous, and it would doubtless promote gallant and efficient service if firemen, who serve for moderate pay, knew that a casualty will not leave them or their families without any means of support.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

This department has performed good service during the past year, a statement of which, as well as of the sanitary condition of the District during that period, is contained in the report of the health officer, transmitted herewith, and which, besides the interesting tables of vital statistics, contains much valuable information as to the best means of avoiding the generation of certain poisonous gases.

The report calls attention to the expediency, in the interest of practical economy, that contracts for removal of garbage be made for a term of years. The proper appliances for executing the work are costly and not valuable for other purposes, and bids will be lower by several thousand dollars per annum if made for a term of years. For this reason the Commissioners in 1881 entered into a contract for the term of five years, subject to annual appropriations, and thereby secured very much better terms than usual. The First Comptroller of the Treasury, however, declares that contract void. The Commissioners therefore recommend that for such contracts, as well as those for street sweeping, insurance of school-houses, and such others as from their nature should be continued from year to year, a discretion be allowed to execute them for a term not exceeding five years, subject to annual appropriations therefor by Congress.

ATTORNEY.

The report of the attorney for the District is transmitted herewith, containing a summary of the work done by his office, and a detailed account of the more important litigation during the past year.

The recommendations of the attorney as to salaries are commended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

OTHER REPORTS.

The reports of the superintendent of telegraph service, of the coroner, and of the sealer of weights and measures, are also transmitted, giving a summary of the work performed by those officers, respectively, and containing interesting data appertaining thereto; which, together with the recommendations therein, are submitted to the consideration of Congress.

DISTRICT BUILDING.

The District offices are distributed in various buildings wholly unsuited to the purpose, and the Commissioners' building is unsafe, unhealthy, and inconvenient to the public for the transaction of business. A new District building is much needed, and the Commissioners therefore commend the subject to the earnest consideration of Congress.

THE RIVER FRONT.

The present terms upon which the river front east of the Long Bridge is occupied would seem to demand consideration by Congress. Between the bridge and P street southwest the water-front is occupied by a succession of wharves, most of them constructed under permits understood to have been granted by the officer of the United States in charge of public buildings and grounds for a trifling pecuniary consideration, and others that have been built without any authoritative permission.

In many cases the parties and corporations enjoying these wharfage privileges have erected warehouses, offices, and a variety of structures upon the premises south of the south line of Water street, which they make use of in the transaction of business.

The Commissioners are of opinion that now that the District government is supported at the joint expense of the United States and the people of the District, any resource of either within its limits, that can be equitably made available, should be required to contribute towards defraying that cost.

They have, therefore, to suggest legislation to accomplish that purpose, and at the same time confer upon the District authorities such control of the movements of shipping inside of the ship channel as will facilitate the maritime movement of the port of Washington, the same that is now exercised by them at the port of Georgetown.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

Urgent complaints are made by citizens because this company refuses to erect and maintain proper bridges over the canal, and the requests of the Commissioners in this respect are neglected. The United States and the State of Maryland are the principal owners of the canal. The latter, having a majority of the stock, assumes absolute control, and seems to take less interest in the wants of the District than is desirable.

The property of the company, as the Commissioners are advised, is heavily mortgaged, and an execution from a court would be fruitless.

Indeed many years of interest on the bonded debt of the company (of which \$75,000 are held by the District) are due and unpaid, and the company is practically insolvent.

In this emergency the Commissioners suggest that the District should be allowed to impose a tax upon the canal sufficient to pay for the work rendered necessary by its existence, and that the exemption now enjoyed under the act of March 3, 1825, in consideration partly of maintaining the works in repair, be abrogated.

SUITS FOR NEGLIGENCE.

Suits are not unfrequently brought against the District for injuries from alleged negligence supposed by plaintiffs to have existed a year

or more before suit was brought, because ice was not removed from the sidewalk, or for some similar reason, and concerning which the District authorities had no previous notice. Suits, if brought so late after the alleged injury, allow the District no fair chance to investigate the facts; and give the claimant, as a witness, unfair advantage.

The Commissioners, therefore, recommend that, as a condition of recovery, that notice of any injury from such cause be given the Commissioners within five days, and all such suits be commenced within three months from the time of the alleged injury.

CIVIL ACTION IN CASE OF DEATH.

The Commissioners ask Congress to consider the propriety of abolishing the common-law rule that still prevails in this District, denying the right to recover damages in a civil action for the death of a person caused by the wrongful or negligent act of another. To allow damages in such cases, with or without a maximum fixed by statute, seems to be the tendency of recent legislation, and is believed to be now the law of most of the States.

SEWERS.

On account of the small annual appropriations, and the restriction imposed upon the Commissioners, which requires all this work to be done by contract, progress on the excellent system of drainage and sewerage designed for the District has been very slow; and so it must continue to be until these conditions are changed. Especially is this the case with the great Boundary intercepting sewer, for which there has been appropriated in all \$435,000, in five separate installments, and on which the work has been done under four different contracts. Under these circumstances there is no inducement for large outside contractors, provided with adequate machinery for carrying on the work, to enter into competition with local bidders, none of whom have been able or willing to supply such machinery. The result is inordinately slow progress in every case, and while the contractors utterly fail to approximate the rate of progress required by their contracts, little is to be gained by suspending them from the work and assigning it to other contractors who are no better equipped. An effort was made by the Commissioners to obviate in a measure this difficulty of small appropriations in the contract made May 12, 1882, for the fourth section of this work. At that time there was available the sum of \$50,000, appropriated for the fiscal year then current, and an additional appropriation of \$85,000 for the year following was included in the appropriation bill then pending before Congress. By the advertisement for proposals and by the terms of the written contract, it was provided that the sum to be applied to the work would be the \$50,000 already appropriated, and such additional sum, if any, as might be appropriated in the bill then pending. This contractor, following in the footsteps of his predecessors, failed to supply an adequate plant or working force, and, the work dragging along in the usually slow manner, he was finally by order of the Commissioners suspended. His sureties were duly notified of this action, and they were authorized to take the work in hand and complete it at contract prices and at the rate of progress required by the contract, and thereby avoid liability on their bond.

In this condition the Commissioners were surprised, and the work brought to a stand still, by an opinion from the First Comptroller of the Treasury that the contract was illegal and void; and further, that no

legal contract involving the expenditure of the amount (\$85,000) appropriated by the act approved July 1, 1882, having been made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, that amount is no longer available for expenditure, but must be covered into the Treasury of the United States. The \$50,000 appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, is already expended under the contract above referred to, and work on this part of the sewer must now remain in abeyance until further funds are made available through legislation by Congress. To this end the Commissioners earnestly recommend that the sum of \$85,000, heretofore appropriated for the last fiscal year, and which is now withheld under the opinion of the First Comptroller, be reappropriated at the earliest date possible; that Congress ratify by its approval the contract under which the expenditure of this sum was, in the opinion of the Commissioners, duly and legally provided for, and that the Commissioners be authorized to complete the work under this contract, or by hired labor, if the sureties to the contract shall decline, or fail, to complete it in accordance with its requirements.

No appropriation is asked for this work for the next fiscal year, for the reason that the revenues of the District will not admit of such adequate appropriation as is needed for its rapid and economical completion, and there is an imperative demand for a considerable increase in the amount ordinarily appropriated for lateral sewers, in order to meet the requirements of the large increase in the number of buildings being erected within the city of Washington, in localities where there are either no sewers at all or where the system is dangerously incomplete.

The report of Captain Hoxie, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, on the subject of sewerage and drainage, is appended hereto, and contains valuable information and suggestions. His views in relation to authorizing a limited and uniform special tax on the property adjoining lateral sewers meets the approbation of the Commissioners, and his recommendation in this respect is commended to the favorable consideration of Congress. The controlling reasons leading to this recommendation are clearly set forth in his report.

Attention is also invited to the tables and drawings showing the work already done, and to his remarks on the merits of the system adopted, as contrasted with opposing systems that have been, and will doubtless continue to be, urged by their advocates, whose views are not always unaffected by the personal interests they may hold in the patents involved in their application, notwithstanding they may be advanced by persons recognized as experts in their profession.

WATER SUPPLY.

In their last annual report the Commissioners made particular reference to the great waste of water in the lower sections of the city, whereby much distress was occasioned in the more elevated portions. During the past year the extent of this waste has been largely reduced by a persistent system of house to house inspection, and a fair supply to all parts of the city has been the result. Notwithstanding, accurate measurements of the flow from the distributing reservoir show a decrease in the daily supply of nearly five and one-half million gallons, viz: from 29,800,000 gallons in June, 1882, to 24,300,000 gallons in June, 1883. The completion of the work of raising and extending the dam at the Great Falls, extending the aqueduct, and constructing the new reservoir, all now under contract, will probably insure an ample supply to all parts of

the city of Washington, including Georgetown, for a number of years to come, without pursuing the obnoxious measures above referred to.

Under existing laws, the supply of Potomac water for private purposes is confined to the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown "within their respective boundaries," but there is a growing demand for the extension of this supply to points beyond these limits. With the prospective increase in the supply, the present confined limits may now be very properly enlarged to a moderate extent, and this course is urgently demanded in directions where considerable building outside of the city limits is already in progress. But it is inconsistent with any consideration of the probable growth of population in the District of Columbia to fail in making timely provision for an ultimate extension of an ample water supply to all parts, even the most remote. For this purpose the greatest possible supply by the present aqueduct is totally inadequate, and to continue the supply as at present, dependent upon a single line, is a policy dangerous in the extreme and contrary to the principles now accepted and urged by all engineers who have concerned themselves with a consideration of the water supply of cities. For these reasons, the Commissioners would consider themselves neglectful of the trusts imposed on them if they failed to urge the inauguration of methods necessary to the establishment of a second means of supply, and one which, regardless of any contingency of failure by the line now existing, will ere long be required to supplement it, in order to meet the requirements of such an increase in the population of this District as must be anticipated by even the least sanguine. In this connection the attention of Congress is invited to the project outlined in Captain Hoxie's report, contemplating the establishment of a capacious reservoir in the valley of Rock Creek and its principal tributaries.

STREETS AND ROADS.

The operations of the year on the streets, avenues, alleys, and county roads are detailed at length in the report of Capt. F. V. Greene, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, and the results accomplished with the means available are very satisfactory and highly creditable to his efficient management of this important class of improvements. The principal work on the streets has been as heretofore applied to replacing the old wooden pavements, and by the time Congress meets there will remain only about two and one-half miles of this class of work to be done, provision for which is included in the estimates for the next fiscal year. The original cost of the fatal experiment with wood pavements, covering a length of 50 miles, was over four millions of dollars, while their replacement with the best class of asphalt and granite block will have been completed before the publication of the next annual report at a total cost of less than two and a half millions, the amount expended on this account, from 1878, to July 1, 1883, being \$1,218,989. During the same period expenditures for extending the limits of improved streets have aggregated only \$299,743. Hereafter almost all the expenditures required for street improvements can be applied to new work, and incidentally to the replacement of the obnoxious rough stone pavements, which cover a length of about 17 miles, and comprise an area of 576,316 square yards. The schedule of street improvements submitted to the consideration of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, aggregates \$409,552.17, divided as follows:

Replacement of wood pavements.....	\$149,572 50
Replacement of rough stone pavements.....	32,059 62
New pavements, grading and regulating	227,920 05

Over one-third of this work is located in the eastern and southern sections of the city. In this connection, the Commissioners desire to submit for the consideration of Congress the following tabular statement, in which the actual expenditures in the several sections are compared with the population and assessed valuation of the same sections. The assessed valuations used in this table are those on which the taxes were levied during the periods covered by the operations in question:

Population, area, taxation, and improvements, 1878-1884.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF ALL PROPERTY, 1882.

	Per cent.	Total.
Northwest	68	\$116,305,608
Southwest	14	23,865,548
Southeast	11	19,794,894
Northeast	7	11,487,111
	100	171,453,161

ASSESSED VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY, 1882.

	Per cent.	Total.
Northwest	80	\$69,760,689
Southwest	6	5,520,263
Southeast	8	6,924,381
Northeast	6	5,299,440
	100	87,504,773

EXPENDITURES FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

	Northwest.	Southwest.	Southeast.	Northeast.	Total.
1878-'79	\$277,293 13	\$19,882 85	\$26,590 96	\$18,596 18	\$342,363 12
1879-'80	185,268 02	15,185 90	37,231 36	15,392 71	253,077 99
1880-'81	240,841 24	24,626 18	8,187 74	17,269 17	290,924 33
1881-'82	182,638 04	46,618 20	35,073 35	16,906 24	281,235 83
1882-'83	233,999 12	20,495 57	47,169 55	2,987 44	304,651 68
1883-'84	189,602 14	35,937 34	33,655 14	56,917 83	316,112 45
Total	1,118,641 69	162,746 04	187,908 10	128,069 57	1,797,365 40
Per cent	73	9	11	7	100

A similar comparison, and relating to improvements proposed for the next fiscal year, is as follows:

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1884-'85.

	Per cent.	Total.
Northwest	59	\$241,774 98
Southwest	16	63,516 75
Southeast	12	50,526 49
Northeast	13	53,734 00
	100	409,552 22

If the assessment recently completed should be considered in this comparison, the percentage of property valuation in the northwest section would be largely increased, while in the other sections it would be reduced to a corresponding extent.

Attention is invited to that part of Captain Greene's reports relating to the importance of a larger fund for "materials for permit work," the only fund available under the present system for laying new sidewalks

and paving alleys. Under this system the material is furnished to the property owners, who supply at their own expense the labor of laying it. His recommendation, that the Commissioners be empowered, whenever an alley is declared by the health officer to be in such a condition as to constitute a nuisance, to order it to be paved with material furnished by the District, and to assess the cost of labor as a special tax against the adjoining property, to be collected as other taxes are collected, is earnestly commended to the attention of Congress as the only means of remedying an evil that is, under present laws, beyond the control of the District authorities.

The report of Captain Greene deals further with the subjects of street and alley cleaning; street lighting; work on the county roads; operations of the parking commission; survey of the District, with reference to extension of streets and avenues; steam railroads and telegraph wires. Referring to these reports for detailed information, and for the reasons leading to their recommendation, the Commissioners would recommend and urge upon Congress the importance of legislation, as follows:

1. *Street lighting*.—That the present law, which limits the number of hours during which each street lamp shall be lighted to 2,200 hours per annum, be amended so as to require each lamp to be lighted at least 3,000 hours per annum.

2. *Steam railroads*.—That the bill to regulate steam railroads, reported to the Senate February 23, 1883, by the Hon. J. J. Ingalls, chairman of the Senate Committee for the District of Columbia, be reintroduced early in the coming Congress, in order that the status of the roads may be definitely fixed before the close of the session.

Accompanying Captain Greene's report will be found copies of an agreement made by the Commissioners with the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company for a temporary occupation of Canal street for railroad purposes, and with the Washington and Georgetown Gas Companies, providing for an increased number of hours during which the street lights will be lighted during the current fiscal year, and also for a reduction in the price of gas to private consumers. The Commissioners trust that the agreements will receive the approval of Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The report of the inspector of buildings supplies all information in relation to the operations of his department. This department is charged not only with the inspection of buildings, as relating to the enforcement of building regulations, but also with the preparation of plans for all new buildings erected by the District Government, such as school buildings, fire and police stations, and certain charitable institutions, as well as with the superintendence of all their repairs. As at present organized, the force of this office is totally inadequate to the performance of the duties imposed upon it by law, and a slight increase is therefore recommended in the estimates for the coming year.

The report of the surveyor of the District makes special reference to the necessity of a reorganization of his office on a basis better adapted to the requirements of the service, and such is also the opinion of the Commissioners. Accordingly, they have submitted for the consideration of Congress, in their estimates for the next year, estimates providing the organization of an office in which the employes shall receive regular salaries, and they would recommend that thereafter the fees authorized

by existing law be collected and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts of the District.

In addition to the several reports hereinbefore referred to, there are submitted also reports by the inspector of asphalt, parking commission, property clerk, harbor master, inspector of boilers, inspector of gas and meters, and superintendent of lamps. They give in detail the operations of the branches of the service committed to their care, but call for no special comment by the Commissioners, further than an expression on their part of their appreciation of the fidelity with which each has performed the duties intrusted to him.

Very respectfully,

J. B. EDMONDS,

J. R. WEST,

G. J. LYDECKER, *Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,*
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

A. —REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 10, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit copies of orders made by the Board during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883.

For several years past I have recommended that provision be made for a better arrangement of the old records of the governments in the District that preceded the form at present in operation, but the needs of the District in other directions seem to have precluded such favorable action as would otherwise have been given. I merely renew my suggestions on the subject, in order that this important matter may not be overlooked if an opportunity to provide for the doing of the work should occur.

It gives me pleasure to again commend the efficiency and fidelity of the clerical force of the office.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM TINDALL,
Secretary.

To the COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 3, 1882.

Ordered, That the offices of the District government be closed on the 4th instant.

JULY 25, 1882.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury having decided that contracts are illegal if executed in advance of the passage of the act making appropriations from which the contract liabilities are to be paid, it is therefore

Ordered, That all contracts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883,

H. Ex. 1, pt. 6—2

executed prior to July 1, 1882, be and hereby are canceled, and that others be executed instead in conformity with law.

2. That the collector of taxes be, and hereby is, authorized and required to receive, take up on his accounts, and deposit to the credit of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States, the amounts received on account of rent of the hall of the Curtis School building, and deposited in the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Georgetown, or elsewhere.

Ordered,

JULY 27, 1882.

* * * * *

2. That all supplies delivered upon requisitions prior to July 25, 1882, and made payable out of the appropriations contained in the District appropriation act of July 1, 1882, shall be paid for as if purchased in open market.

3. That the offices of the District government be closed at 3 o'clock p. m. each day during the month of August, 1882.

JULY 29, 1882.

Upon the recommendation of the board of school trustees, it is

Ordered, That no license be issued hereafter for the sale of liquor within one square of any public school.

(See order of October 7, 1882.)

AUGUST 1, 1882.

Ordered, That so much of the order of July 1, 1881, as assigns to Mr. Robert P. Dodge the duty of acting as deputy to the collector of taxes, in addition to the duties of the office of assessor, is hereby revoked.

2. That hereafter the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia will, in addition to collecting all revenues of the District, deposit the amounts collected daily with the Treasurer of the United States, as required by the District appropriation act approved March 3, 1881.

3. That under the provisions of the act of the Corporation of Washington of November 4, 1842, given in Webb's Digest, page 2, sec. 3, Robert P. Dodge, William Forsyth, and William O. Roome are hereby appointed a special commission to levy a tax with which to satisfy the damages that have accrued by opening an alley in square No. 159, and make return of such levy, under oath, to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

AUGUST 3, 1882.

Ordered, That no warrant shall be drawn against any appropriation or special fund until, after requisition duly made and honored, the money necessary to pay the same shall have been placed to the credit of such appropriation or special fund in the United States Treasury.

* * * * *

Ordered,

AUGUST 14, 1882.

* * * * *

3. That the orders of July 10, 1878, concerning the distribution of the special duties of the Commissioners is hereby revoked.

4. That the several Commissioners continue in the exercise of their present functions as established by existing instructions or usage, until a specific schedule of their special duties can be prepared.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1882.

That the chief of the special division will put upon each drawback, with a stamp prepared for the purpose, a certificate substantially in the following form :

Issued ——— —, 18—.

Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

And forward said certificate to the Commissioners for their signatures, before issue.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1883.

Ordered, That the health officer make a settlement with the collector of taxes, of receipts through the pound service up to the last of August, 1882, and that he shall thereafter make such settlements monthly on the last of each month.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1882.

Ordered, That the Engineer Commissioner is authorized to improve Fourteenth street extended as far as the land necessary for widening the same shall be donated by the property owners, and at an expenditure of such proportionate amount of the appropriation therefor as the extent of the road so improved shall bear to the whole improvement contemplated by said appropriation; but upon no other conditions than those expressed in the act making the appropriation.

2. That the twenty-third section of the building regulations of the District of Columbia be amended by striking out all words after the word "of," where it first occurs in the seventh line of the seventh paragraph of said section, down to the word "two" in the tenth line of said paragraph, and inserting after the word "brick" in said tenth line, the words "each side of bay-window, tower, or other projections."

SEPTEMBER 26, 1882.

Ordered, That, agreeably to "An act to provide for the closing of an alley in square 751 in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and for the relief of the Little Sisters of the Poor," approved August 7, 1882, that part of the 15-foot-wide alley in square 751, in the city of Washington, running north and south, between North H street and a wider alley in the center of said square, is hereby declared closed; and the alley dedicated to public use by the Little Sisters of the Poor, through lots 3 and 5 in said square, as marked on the plat approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia this day and filed in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, being an area of ground sufficient for the purpose of connecting said alley in the center of the square with east Second street, is hereby declared open to the use of the public as a public alley.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

Ordered, That all claims against the District relating to questions of general or special taxes must be prepared in complete shape, and be accompanied by the legal evidence relied upon to establish a prima facie case in favor of claimant; otherwise they will simply be placed on file and no further attention be given them.

OCTOBER, 3, 1882.

Ordered, That the assessor publish the following notice:

Applications for liquor license for the license year beginning November 1 next should be presented as soon as possible to insure action before the expiration of the present license year, and must be accompanied by the certificate of the collector of taxes that the applicant has deposited in his office the requisite license fee.

Applicants for liquor license must comply with existing requirements of law in submitting their applications, and no license will be issued except at the discretion of the Commissioners.

All applicants who engage in or who shall continue said business after the expiration of present license, will do so at their peril; as in all cases where the application shall for any reason fail they will be prosecuted under existing laws, and the money deposited for license will be held to pay any fine which the court may impose upon trial.

* * * * *

3. That the subject of licenses shall be under the special supervision of the president of the Board from and after this date.

OCTOBER 7, 1882.

Ordered, That the limit of one square within which the selling of liquor by retail license is prohibited shall be determined in practice by a distance of 400 feet measured in any direction from the building line of all school buildings owned or occupied by the District government.

OCTOBER 10, 1882.

Ordered, That, as the work to be done in the improvement of Fourteenth street extended is indeterminate in amount and of such character as to render detailed specifications and estimates impracticable, the Engineer Commissioner is instructed to do the work by hired labor.

OCTOBER 21, 1882.

Ordered, That, to provide against the danger of the spread of small-pox from the pest-house, a physician and a cook be specially employed for that service during the pleasure of the Commissioners, the expense of same to be defrayed from the general contingent fund.

2. That the superintendent of Metropolitan Police be instructed to cause the arrest of any and all persons, lamplighters as well as others, found in the act of turning out any street lamp or lamps before the hours named in the schedule.

OCTOBER 24, 1882.

Ordered, That pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, approved June 11, 1878, and "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1882, a tax be and the same is hereby levied of \$1.50 on every \$100 of real estate not exempted by law, except upon real property held exclusively for agricultural purposes without the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and so designated by the assessor in his annual returns, the rate on which shall be \$1 on every \$100; and upon all personal property in the District of Columbia, not taxable elsewhere, \$.50 on every \$100, according to the cash valuation thereof.

The first half of said tax shall be due and payable on the 1st day of November, 1882, and the second half on the 1st day of May, 1883.

NOVEMBER 13, 1882.

Ordered, That the matter relating to George O. Miller, a detective of the Metropolitan Police of this District, submitted by the Attorney-General of the United States to the Commissioners, by his letter of November 7, 1882, require, in the opinion of the Board, that said Miller shall make answer thereto; and the major of police is directed to suspend the said George O. Miller from duty until the further proceedings and pleasure of the Board are made known.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Regulations governing plumbing, house drainage, and the ventilation of house sewers, in the District of Columbia.

REGULATIONS.

Act authorizing the employment of an inspector of plumbing in and for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia an inspector of plumbing for said District, whose duty it shall be to inspect all houses in course of erection, and pass upon the plumbing and sewerage of said houses. *And the health officer of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized, under direction of the Commissioners, to execute and enforce regulations governing plumbing, house drainage, and the ventilation of house sewers; and any person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of the said regulations when promulgated shall be punishable by a fine of from twenty-five to two hundred dollars for each and every such offense, or in default of payment of fine to imprisonment for thirty days.*

Approved January 25, 1881.

In accordance with the foregoing act of Congress, and in pursuance of authority thereby conferred, the following amended regulations are made and promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

SECTION 1. These regulations governing plumbing, house drainage, and the ventilation of house sewers, shall take effect and be in force in the District of Columbia from and after December 1, 1882, and all work of the character named, thereafter placed in or about any structure in the said District shall be done in accordance with the provisions of the same.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the inspector of plumbing, under direction of the health officer, to sign and issue all notices and certificates, to keep a daily record of his work, including all notices and applications received, violations of these regulations, and all other matters which may pertain thereto; to make daily, weekly, and quarterly reports, and an annual report of his operations to the health officer.

SEC. 3. He shall inspect all houses in course of erection, alteration or repair, as often as may be necessary, and shall see that all plumbing, drainage, and sewerage work is done in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

SEC. 4. He shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, and shall, before entering upon its duties, execute a bond to the District of Columbia in the sum of five thousand dollars, with three sureties, to be approved by the Commissioners, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of his office and for the benefit of all persons aggrieved by his acts or neglect.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of every person doing business as a plumber, or engaged in conducting plumbing or house drainage in the District of Columbia, to register his or her name in a book to be provided for that purpose at the Health Department, giving full name, residence, and place of business, and in case of removal from one place to another, in said District, to make change in said register accordingly; and it shall be the further duty of every such person to give good and sufficient bond in the sum of five hundred (500) dollars, to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, conditioned upon the observance of these regulations.

It shall be the duty of every such person to display at his or her place of business in a conspicuous place a sign with full registered name and words "Registered Plumber," in letters not less than three inches in size.

SEC. 6. Before any portion of the drainage system of any building shall be laid or constructed there shall be filed by the owner with the health officer, for the inspector of plumbing, a plan thereof showing the said drainage system entire from its connection with the main sewer to terminus in house, together with the location of all traps, ventilating pipes, &c. The name of the plumber who is to perform the work shall be given on said plan, which must be approved by the inspector of plumbing before any portion of the work shall be executed. A permit shall not be given for the erection of any building until said plan shall have been presented and approved.

SEC. 7. No house or premises will be allowed to be connected with water, sewer, or gas main without a permit first obtained from the Engineer Commissioner. The conditions of this permit must be strictly complied with, and the work must be done by the plumber in whose name the permit is given.

This regulation applies to all sewers, whether on private property or in public streets or alleys.

All plumbers are required to notify the Engineer Commissioner of any and all extensions or alterations of water fixtures and pipes made inside of buildings, so that the same may be examined.

SEC. 8. Blank forms of application will be furnished to plumbers. All applications must be signed by the owner of the premises, and his address written under his signature. Signing by agents will not be accepted if the owner resides in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 9. One dollar is required by law to be paid as permit fee for each house connected, the receipt of which must be endorsed upon the application; the fee to be paid to the collector of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 10. All connections with sewer must be inspected by the sewer tapper before the trench is filled, whether the service pipes have been run to the building line or not, and all appointments must be made when the permit is issued.

Sewer pipes, or main drains are not to be raised or lowered, or otherwise changed, except under the inspection of the sewer tapper and by permit from the Engineer Commissioner. Tunneling is prohibited. All connections with pipe sewers must be made with Y branches. In every case where connection with brick sewers is made a terra-cotta junction block must be used. Branches and junction blocks, and all other material for use in or about the public sewers, must be purchased from the District.

SEC. 11. Pipe sewers must not be cut, nor any connections be made in any man-hole, trap, or lateral. Each house must be drained by a separate drain, not less than six inches in diameter, having a fall of not less than one in forty, laid (inside the building line) entirely within the lot to which it belongs, and connecting outside the building line, only with that part of the system of drainage intended for it as shown on the general plans of sewerage on file in the office of the Engineer Commissioner. If this drain pipe be of terra-cotta it must be laid upon a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete four inches in thickness.

SEC. 12. All concrete pavements must be repaired by the contractor doing such work for the District Government, and all granite block pavements by the superintendent of repairs, at rates to be fixed by the Commissioners. Persons desiring to remove said concrete or granite block pavements must first deposit with the chief clerk of the Engineer Department the estimated cost of repairing the same, the receipt for which must be exhibited before the permit is issued. After the completion of the work the surplus, if any, will be returned.

SEC. 13. All permits for tapping sewers are given on conditions that owners take all risk of damages that may result from water setting back into premises from the main sewers, and in order to prevent as much as possible the setting back of water the owner shall be required, at his own cost, to put in a self-acting or other valve in all cases where the back-flow from a sewer is to be apprehended; and it shall be the duty of the owner to keep the valve in order, and he must be responsible for its action in all cases. When the sewer connection is of iron, and carried up within the premises as a close pipe, without opening or connections of any kind, above the level of all back-flow, the flood-valve may be dispensed with, being unnecessary.

SEC. 14. The trench must be filled up, thoroughly puddled and rammed within forty-eight (48) hours after making the connection, and the pavement relaid not less than twenty days after filling, all in a workmanlike manner, satisfactory to the District Commissioners, so that no settling will occur. All rubbish must be removed from the street on completion of the work.

SEC. 15. A running trap shall be placed on every main drain at an accessible point, and a man-hole, with suitable iron cover, shall be constructed over the trap to admit of cleaning the same.

SEC. 16. Every main drain shall have an inlet for fresh air entering on the house side of trap and carried to such point as may be approved by the inspector.

SEC. 17. When necessary to lay a soil pipe under a building, such pipe shall be of iron with leaded joints, and shall be so located as to be readily accessible for inspection. Such pipes shall be kept above ground, if practicable, shall be not less than four (4) inches in diameter, and shall extend above the roof of house; this extension shall be at least four (4) inches in diameter.

SEC. 18. Where pipe passes under walls of house there shall be a relieving arch to prevent pipe being broken by settling of brick work.

SEC. 19. The weight of all iron pipe used underground shall be not less than—

For six-inch pipe, 20 pounds per lineal foot.

For five-inch pipe, 17 pounds per lineal foot.

For four-inch pipe, 13 pounds per lineal foot.

For three-inch pipe, $9\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per lineal foot.

For two-inch pipe, $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per lineal foot.

SEC. 20. All iron, soil, and sewer pipes shall be coated inside and outside with coal tar, applied hot. All changes in direction shall be made with curved pipes, and all connections with Y branches and one-eighth bends. All connections of lead with iron pipes shall be made with brass thimbles, full size of iron pipe, calked into the iron with lead, and plumbers' wiped joints.

SEC. 21. Subsoil drains shall be provided whenever dampness of site of any proposed dwelling is known to exist. These may be of terracotta, not connected with sewers, but discharge into a man-hole over running traps, and have a back-water valve.

SEC. 22. No vault, sink, cess-pool, or dry-well shall be in any way connected with the drainage system of any house, and all vaults, sinks, or cesspools must be water-tight.

SEC. 23. Rain-water leaders when placed inside of any house shall be of iron with leaded or screwed joints: and when opening below or near any windows shall be effectually trapped.

SEC. 24. No brick, sheet metal, or earthenware flue shall be used as a sewer ventilator, or trap vent.

SEC. 25. All soil, drain, waste and supply pipes shall be concentrated as much as possible, protected from exposure to frost, and shall be so located as to be readily accessible for inspection.

SEC. 26. Every soil, drain or waste pipe inside of the building line and five (5) feet exterior thereto, shall be of iron.

SEC. 27. No trap shall be placed on or at the foot of vertical soil pipes so as to impede circulation of air.

SEC. 28. All water-closets, sinks, basins, wash-trays, &c., shall have suitable and approved traps placed as near as practicable to said fixtures.

SEC. 29. Each and every trap shall have a *special* vent pipe of iron, extending either above the roof of house, or into the soil pipe above the highest fixture.

SEC. 30. The vent pipe for each water-closet trap shall be not less than two (2) inches in diameter, and for traps under other fixtures not less than one and one-fourth inches; but if exceeding ten (10) feet in length this pipe shall be not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches in diameter.

SEC. 31. Waste pipes from bath tubs, wash-stands, and sinks shall not be connected with the trap of a water-closet.

SEC. 32. There shall be no direct connection of water-closets above basement floor with service pipe.

SEC. 33. Means for thorough flushing of all soil pipes, drain pipes, and water-closets shall be provided in every case.

SEC. 34. Where water supply is not ample for proper flushing of water-closets, &c., the inspector of plumbing may, in his discretion, order the erection of a tank or cistern into which water may flow at night, or into which it may be pumped.

SEC. 35. Cisterns or tanks erected for purposes described in the foregoing paragraph shall not have an overflow pipe connected with any

drain, and water supply for domestic purposes shall not be drawn therefrom.

SEC. 36. All safes and refrigerators shall be drained by special pipes not directly connected with the house drain or main sewer.

SEC. 37. Wooden wash-trays and sinks are prohibited inside of buildings; they shall be of non-absorbent material.

SEC. 38. The inspector of plumbing shall be notified promptly in writing by the plumber, and upon blank forms to be provided for that purpose, when the plumbing work on any house is completed and ready for inspection. All inspections shall be made as soon as possible after such notification, and the pipes shall be tested by filling with water. No part of the plumbing work of any house shall be covered, or in any manner hidden from view until after such inspection shall have been made, and a certificate of approval issued by the inspector.

SEC. 39. The inspector shall promptly condemn and order the removal of any defective material, or of any work done other than in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

SEC. 40. Prosecutions for infringement upon the provision of these regulations shall be made by information filed in the Police Court in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 41. These regulations shall be subject to alteration or amendment at any time.

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D.,
Health Officer, District of Columbia.

Approved.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 17, 1882.

Ordered, That the above amended regulations are approved; and it is further required that permits shall be kept at hand during the progress of the work to which they relate, and that they shall be exhibited whenever required by the proper officers of the District. The police are instructed to arrest any one found making any excavation in the streets or making any sewer connection without permits, as required by the foregoing regulations.

J. R. WEST,
THOS. P. MORGAN,
G. J. LYDECKER,
*Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.*

NOVEMBER 17, 1882.

Ordered, That Col. A. F. Rockwell, U. S. A., in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, be and hereby is permitted to erect one telegraph pole on C street north, about one hundred feet east of the east line of Fifteenth street west, under such regulations as to height and other details as the Engineer Commissioner may require. This permit is subject to revocation at the pleasure of the Commissioners.

SEC. 19. The weight of all iron pipe used underground shall be not less than—

For six-inch pipe, 20 pounds per lineal foot.

For five-inch pipe, 17 pounds per lineal foot.

For four-inch pipe, 13 pounds per lineal foot.

For three-inch pipe, 9½ pounds per lineal foot.

For two-inch pipe, 5½ pounds per lineal foot.

SEC. 20. All iron, soil, and sewer pipes shall be coated inside and outside with coal tar, applied hot. All changes in direction shall be made with curved pipes, and all connections with Y branches and one-eighth bends. All connections of lead with iron pipes shall be made with brass thimbles, full size of iron pipe, calked into the iron with lead, and plumbers' wiped joints.

SEC. 21. Subsoil drains shall be provided whenever dampness of site of any proposed dwelling is known to exist. These may be of terracotta, not connected with sewers, but discharge into a man-hole over running traps, and have a back-water valve.

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SEC. 27. No trap shall be placed on or at the foot of vertical soil pipes so as to impede circulation of air.

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SEC. 29. Each and every trap shall have a *special* vent pipe of iron, extending either above the roof of house, or into the soil pipe above the highest fixture.

SEC. 30. The vent pipe for each water-closet trap shall be not less than two (2) inches in diameter, and for traps under other fixtures not less than one and one-fourth inches; but if exceeding ten (10) feet in length this pipe shall be not less than one and one-half (1½) inches in diameter.

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SEC. 32. There shall be no direct connection of water-closets above basement floor with service pipe.

SEC. 33. Means for thorough flushing of all soil pipes, drain pipes, and water-closets shall be provided in every case.

SEC. 34. Where water supply is not ample for proper flushing of water-closets, &c., the inspector of plumbing may, in his discretion, order the erection of a tank or cistern into which water may flow at night, or into which it may be pumped.

SEC. 35. Cisterns or tanks erected for purposes described in the foregoing paragraph shall not have an overflow pipe connected with any

drain, and water supply for domestic purposes shall not be drawn therefrom.

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SEC. 41. These regulations shall be subject to alteration or amendment at any time.

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D.,
Health Officer, District of Columbia.

Approved.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 17, 1882.

Ordered, That the above amended regulations are approved; and it is further required that permits shall be kept at hand during the progress of the work to which they relate, and that they shall be exhibited whenever required by the proper officers of the District. The police are instructed to arrest any one found making any excavation in the streets or making any sewer connection without permits, as required by the foregoing regulations.

J. R. WEST,
THOS. P. MORGAN,
G. J. LYDECKER,
*Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.*

NOVEMBER 17, 1882.

Ordered, That Col. A. F. Rockwell, U. S. A., in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, be and hereby is permitted to erect one telegraph pole on C street north, about one hundred feet east of the east line of Fifteenth street west, under such regulations as to height and other details as the Engineer Commissioner may require. This permit is subject to revocation at the pleasure of the Commissioners.

NOVEMBER 18, 1882.

Ordered, That the major and superintendent of Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia shall prevent exhibitions which tend to excite the people to riot, or give the character of a prize fight, or any other exhibition of the result.

That the person arrested, George O. Miller, of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, upon charges preferred this day by the major and superintendent of Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, and removed to the District of Columbia, Tuesday, the 21st instant, shall be held to answer to the District of Columbia.

NOVEMBER 20, 1882.

Ordered, That any person guilty of any officer or employe of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, shall be liable to the penalty of removal from the service, and suspension from the date of suspension, and shall be liable to be removed upon such charges.

That the existing plat of square numbered 750 according to the original subdivision thereof be and hereby are closed, and that the plat of square numbered 750, as shown on the plat of subdivision of said square by James H. Wood, trustee, hereto attached, be and remain the property of the city authorities.

NOVEMBER 21, 1882.

Ordered, That the person, George O. Miller, detective officer of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, guilty of the specific charge preferred by William G. Wood, trustee, hereto attached, and it is—

Ordered, That George O. Miller, detective as aforesaid, be and he is removed from the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia.

DECEMBER 5, 1882.

Ordered, That the existing 15-foot alley-way in square numbered 476, entering on G street north at a point equidistant from Ninth and Tenth streets, according to the original subdivision of said square, and indicated as "old alley-way," and marked by red lines on the accompanying plat of the said square hereto attached, be, and the same is hereby attached as "new alley-way," and entering on G street at a point 100 feet 12 inches from west side of Ninth street west, be and remain the property of the city authorities.

That, in conformity with section 358 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the District of Columbia, and the recommendation of the Board of Police, Officer J. R. Sutton be and is permitted to retain the sum of \$24 tendered him for extra services rendered by him during the Christmas fair.

That, in consequence of the unavoidable delay on the part of the District in furnishing grades to Thomas Joyce for work on North Capital street under contract numbered 433, the time for the completion of said contract is extended from October 22 to November 5; from which latter date to the time of actual completion of the work, *i. e.*, November 11, the wages of the inspector on the part of the District will be charged against the contractor, as provided in the contract.

DECEMBER 8, 1882.

Ordered, That the office of comptroller in and for the District of Columbia be, and hereby is, abolished.

2. That the duties of the office of the comptroller of the District of Columbia be, and hereby are, devolved upon the auditor of the District of Columbia as one officer, to be called the auditor of the District of Columbia, and who shall give bond as such in the penalty now required by law.

DECEMBER 14, 1882.

Ordered, That the requisite proceedings having been taken by all the owners of square numbered 93, in conformity with the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the changing of alley-ways in the city of Washington," approved July 6, 1882, the existing alley-ways in said square marked in red lines upon the plat of said square hereto attached, except such portion thereof as is included in the street designated as Hillyer avenue on said plat, be, and the same are hereby, declared closed as prayed for; and that the new alley-ways proposed to be substituted therefor, marked in black lines on said plat, and severally indicated as "new alley-way" and "Hillyer Place," be, and hereby are, declared open.

DECEMBER 22, 1882.

Ordered, That all officers and employes of the District government are prohibited from furnishing any information relating to the affairs of the District, unless the same be communicated through the Commissioners, or is provided for by existing law and regulations: *Provided*, That this order shall not prohibit news being given to the press on matters of public interest and concern when duly authorized by the Commissioners.

DECEMBER 27, 1882.

Ordered, That when accusations against members of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia are made to the Commissioners, which in their judgment shall require investigation preliminary to the preferring of charges and a hearing of the officer accused, a Commissioner shall be designated to conduct such investigation. Subpœnas attested in the name of the president of the Board shall be issued to compel, before the Commissioner so designated, the attendance of witnesses, and such witnesses shall be examined by him in pursuance of the powers conferred by section 392 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the District of Columbia.

DECEMBER 30, 1882.

Ordered, That the report made by Commissioner West of the investigation held by him of matters contained in Memorandum No. 1, submitted to the Board by John W. Thompson, chairman of Citizens' Committee, require, in the judgment of the Board, that George W. McElfresh and James A. McDevitt, members of the detective force, Metropolitan Police, should be held to answer under the laws governing the police force, and the major of police is directed to suspend them, the said George W. McElfresh and James A. McDevitt, from duty and to prohibit them from any intercourse or communication with any other members of the police force of whatever rank or grade, without the permission of the Board of Commissioners.

JANUARY 2, 1883.

Ordered, That permission is hereby given to S. T. Suit to erect a line of telegraph poles on Suit road and Good Hope road to Uniontown, D. C., under such regulations respecting height of poles and other details as the Engineer Commissioner may prescribe. This permission is given subject to revocation at the pleasure of the Commissioners.

JANUARY 10, 1883.

Ordered, That the major of police be directed to notify the police force that during the prevalence of the small pox to an alarming extent in Baltimore, and the necessity for extraordinary measures to prevent its introduction into the District, they will use the utmost vigilance to discover all cases that may exist in the District, and to at once report the same to the health officer, who will cause the immediate removal of such patients to the small pox hospital. The approaches to the District by the ordinary county roads as well as by the railroads should receive the vigilant observance of the officers.

That the major of police be instructed to cause a careful examination of all the gas and water stop-boxes, and report any that may be without covers, above or below grade, that will in any way be dangerous to pedestrians, and report same to the Commissioners.

FEBRUARY 2, 1883.

That the act of Congress entitled "An act to increase the police force of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved January 31, 1883, renders unnecessary, on the part of the Commissioners, the holding of Detectives McElfresh and McDevitt to answer the matters disclosed by the investigation held by Commissioner West, pursuant to the order of the Board dated December 27, 1882; and the secretary is directed to transmit to the district attorney the information contained in memorandums 1 and 2 submitted by the Citizens' Committee to the Commissioners.

Ordered, That the requisite proceedings having been taken by all the owners of square numbered 155, in conformity with the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the changing of alley-ways in the city of Washington," approved July 6, 1882, so much of the old alley-ways marked in red lines on the plan hereto attached as parcels A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, be, and the same are hereby, declared closed, as prayed for; and that the new alley-ways proposed to be substituted therefor, and indicated on said plan as Corcoran street, and two other alleys running parallel therewith from Seventeenth street to New Hampshire avenue, be, and hereby are, declared open.

FEBRUARY 13, 1883.

Ordered, That the lieutenants in charge of precincts report as soon as practicable in writing to the major of police any member of the force within their precincts who is unable to perform efficient police duty and the reasons thereof.

2. That a Board be convened, consisting of the Inspector, one lieutenant, and one surgeon of police, who shall sit at police headquarters from 2 to 4 o'clock p.m. and carefully examine into the causes and extent of disability or inefficiency of any member of the police force who may

be reported to them by the major of police, and any officer so under examination shall be summoned to appear before the Board. On completion of their inquiry they shall forward a report of the same to the Commissioners, with such recommendation as they may be pleased to make looking to a greater efficiency of the police force.

FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

Ordered, That the major of police is authorized to detail from time to time, from the privates of the police force, such number of privates, not exceeding six, as may in his judgment be necessary for special service in the detection and prevention of crime. Such details shall be made for specific service, report of which shall be duly made during the progress and at the completion of the same; and said officers so detailed shall be governed by the rules formerly regulating the action and reports of officers of the force doing detective duty. The monthly pay rolls shall be accompanied by vouchers showing the details under this order, with the certificate of the major of police of the term of the service rendered by the officers detailed.

2. That the major of police call the attention of all members of the force under his charge to the act of Congress approved January 31, 1883, entitled "An act more effectually to suppress gaming in the District of Columbia." He is specially enjoined to exact from all his subordinates a full discharge of their duty in suppressing gambling and in arresting offenders against the provisions of the law to which this order has reference.

MARCH 10, 1883.

Ordered, That when the services of the Metropolitan Police force are required for the execution of warrants for search or arrest issued by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or by any magistrate in said District, application for such services should be made to the major of police or the officer then in charge of police headquarters; and the officers of said force shall only execute such processes when intrusted to them for that purpose by the major of police or the officer then in charge of police headquarters.

MARCH 15, 1883.

Ordered, That, for the purpose of carrying out the act approved March 3, 1883, entitled "An act to levy an assessment of the real estate in the District of Columbia in the year 1883, and every third year thereafter, for purposes of taxation," the District of Columbia is hereby this day (being at the earliest time practicable) divided into twelve subdistricts, with the following limits, to wit:

Subdistrict No. 1 will comprise all that portion of the District of Columbia lying east of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River and east of the Potomac River south of the mouth of said Eastern Branch.

Subdistrict No. 2 will comprise all that portion of the District of Columbia outside of the limits of the city of Washington and between Rock Creek and the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River.

Subdistrict No. 3 will comprise all that portion of the District of Columbia west of Rock Creek, including Georgetown and Analostan Island.

Subdistricts Nos. 4 to 12, inclusive, will be within the limits of the city of Washington, and will be bounded as follows; and where dis-

districts are limited by streets running north and south, the easterly curb lines shall constitute the boundaries, and the northerly line of Boundary street shall be the dividing line of districts separated by it.

No. 4, between Rock Creek, the Potomac River, Nineteenth street west, and Boundary street.

No. 5, between Boundary street, Nineteenth street west, and the Potomac River west of Seventeenth street, B street north, and Fifteenth street west.

No. 6, between Boundary street, Fifteenth street west, Tenth street west, and the Potomac River, including so much of the public reservations numbered 2 and 3 as lies west of Twelfth street west.

No. 7, between Boundary street, Tenth street west, Sixth street west, and the Potomac River, including so much of the public reservation numbered 2 as lies between Sixth street west and Twelfth street west.

No. 8, between Boundary street, Sixth street west, the Potomac River, the Eastern Branch, and First street west.

No. 9, between Boundary street, First street west, the Eastern Branch, and First street east.

No. 10, between Boundary street, First street east, the Eastern Branch, and Sixth street east.

No. 11, between Boundary street, Sixth street east, the Eastern Branch, and Eleventh street east.

No. 12, all that portion of the city of Washington east of Eleventh street east.

The limits of these districts are shown on the map filed with this order, a copy of which will be furnished to the assessor for each sub-district.

2. (This refers to officers appointed under act.)

3. The oath of office required by the act of Congress hereinbefore referred to shall be sworn and subscribed to by each assessor before a notary public or other officer empowered to administer oaths, and will be recorded by the secretary of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and form part of the minutes of the proceedings of the Commissioners.

4. As soon as each assessor has filed a satisfactory bond, as required by law, and taken the oath of office as above prescribed, the facts shall be made of record, and he will enter upon the duties of his office as prescribed in the act hereinbefore referred to; and will complete the same and make return thereof, together with all field and other note books used by him, to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on or before the 4th day of June, 1883.

5. The appointments made hereby are subject to the condition that no liability for compensation to the appointee shall attach to the District government until an appropriation therefor shall have been made by Congress.

MARCH 20, 1883.

Ordered, That hereafter all official mail addressed to the Board of Commissioners shall be opened by the secretary of the Board, jacketed, briefed, and entered of record in the book of letters received, and so far as determined by order or assignment of routine duties among the several Commissioners, each letter shall be forthwith referred to the proper department for action; other letters will be laid before the president of the Board for his decision as to the proper disposition to be made of them.

MARCH 24, 1883.

Ordered, That the assessor, auditor, and one of the assistants to the Engineer Commissioner shall hereafter constitute a committee to open all bids received by the District government or any department thereof.

MARCH 27, 1883.

Ordered, That, upon the recommendation of the assessor of the District in his communication to the Board under date of the 21st instant, it is directed that the necessary force be employed by him to make up the books required to complete the general assessment ordered by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$4,200, and that no liability for compensation to the persons employed in pursuance of this order shall attach to the District government until an appropriation therefor shall be made by Congress: *Provided,* That no work under this order be permitted within the District building later than the hour of 11 o'clock p. m.

MARCH 29, 1883.

Ordered, That expenditures for the conduct of the current affairs of the District shall be authorized by the Commissioner having special charge of the department to which they pertain, and be submitted for final approval to a majority of the Board.

APRIL 10, 1883.

Ordered, That the chief of police be, and hereby is, instructed to prevent any and all persons from entering upon any works whereby the pavements of the streets and avenues or the sidewalks thereof shall be broken or defaced, without permission in writing duly obtained from and issued by the Commissioners.

That until otherwise ordered the general conditions of contracts will be as this day revised by the Board, viz:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1883-'84.

1. All loss or damage arising out of the nature of the work to be done, or from any unforeseen or unusual obstructions or difficulties which may be encountered in the prosecution of the same, or from the action of the elements, will be sustained by the contractors, who will be required, without cost to the District, to replace all pavements, &c., displaced or injured by them, and to remove from the streets all surplus material, earth, rubbish, &c., immediately after completion of the work.

2. Failure to commence the work at the time specified, or to prosecute it thereafter in a satisfactory manner and at a rate of progress necessary, in the opinion of the District Commissioners, for its entire completion within the limits of time fixed by the contract, will be authority for the said Commissioners to suspend the contractors from the work, and employ other parties to complete it. All money due the contractors at the date of suspension will be retained until the work is completed, and be applied to the payment of any increased cost thereof, and any excess of cost, over and above the amount so retained, will be charged against the contractor and sureties, who will each and severally be held liable therefor.

3. The contractor must be prepared to do any extra work that may, with the approval of the Commissioners of the District, be ordered by the Engineer Commissioner arising out of any modification in the plans or details that may appear necessary, and for this he will be paid at the contract rates for work of a similar character; or if the extra work should be of a class for which no rate is fixed by the con-

tract, the fair price to be paid will be determined by the Engineer Commissioner, but no authority for extra work will be recognized except the written order of the Engineer Commissioner.

4. Inspectors will be appointed, whose duty it shall be to point out to the contractors any neglect or disregard of the specifications of contracts, but the right of final acceptance or condemnation of the work will not be waived at any time during its progress. Contractors will be held responsible for the faithful execution of their contracts; and upon all technical questions concerning the execution of the work, in accordance with the specifications and the measurement thereof, the decision of the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia shall be final. Ordinarily, one inspector will be employed by the District for each street, building or other structure under contract; but if, on account of any apparent disregard of the specifications on the part of the contractor, additional inspectors should be required, they will be employed by the District, at the rate of \$4 per diem, in such numbers as, in the opinion of the Engineer Commissioner, may be necessary, and the cost of the same will be charged to the contractor.

5. All work must be commenced within ——— days, and completed within ——— days after the date of the execution of the contract: if not so completed, the pay of all inspectors employed on the work after the time fixed for its completion will be charged against and deducted from any money that may be due or become due the contractor, as will also the sum of \$—— per diem for the same period, estimated as liquidated and fixed damages to the District arising from failure to complete the work at the time specified, time of completion of the contract being an essential element and consideration.

6. Payments will be made monthly, upon estimates approved by the Engineer Commissioner, less — per cent. of each estimate, to be withheld until the final payment, which will only be made upon the certificate of the said Commissioner that the work has been completed and properly executed to the satisfaction of a majority of the Board of Commissioners: but ten per centum of the cost of all new works will be retained and invested as hereinafter provided.

7. Good and sufficient bonds to the United States in a penal sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, with sureties to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, will be required from all contractors, guaranteeing that their contract will be strictly and faithfully performed to the satisfaction of and acceptance by said Commissioners; and that the contractors will keep new pavements or other new works in repair for a term of five years from the date of the completion of their contracts; and from that date ten per centum of the cost of all new works will be retained as an additional security and a guarantee fund to keep the same in repair for said term, which said per centum will be invested in registered bonds of the United States or of the District of Columbia, and the interest thereon paid to said contractors.

8. Contractors will punctually pay the workmen who shall be employed by them upon the work under their contract, in cash current, and not in what is denominated store-pay or orders, and will, from time to time, and as often as may be required by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, furnish to said Commissioners satisfactory evidence that all persons who have done work or furnished materials have been paid as herein required. And if such evidence is not furnished, such sum or sums as may be necessary for such payment may, in the discretion of the said Commissioners, be retained until such claims shall be fully satisfied.

9. No contract or any interest therein shall be transferred by the parties to whom the award is made. It is a condition of all contracts that such transfers will be null and void, and will cause the contract to be annulled and the work to be given to other parties under the conditions mentioned in paragraph 2 of these General Conditions.

10. No contracts for pavements will apply to the space of two feet adjacent to street railway tracks, unless the railroad companies neglect or refuse to pave this space. In the event of such neglect or refusal the contractor will be directed to pave this space, and the measurement thereof will be sent to the company for payment. If not promptly paid the Commissioners will issue certificates of indebtedness against the company, in the manner prescribed by law, which certificates will be furnished to the contractor as security for his claim. The ten per cent. retained mentioned in paragraph 7 (above) will not apply to paving the space of two feet adjacent to railway tracks.

Ordered, That regular sessions of the Board of Commissioners be held at 1.30 o'clock p. m. on the days of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of the week, and that special meetings be held whenever all the members of the Board are present, or having been notified have waived attendance.

APRIL 12, 1883.

APRIL 19, 1883.

It appearing that an ordinance of the corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, was passed July 24, 1856, for the closing of the alley lying between lots 2 and 3, in square 686, in said city of Washington, according to the original plat of said square, and for the opening of an alley in lieu thereof, 15 feet wide, to be taken from the west side of said lot 3, running back to the main alley in said square, and for the conveyance by the mayor of said city of the ground in the closed alley to the owner of said lot 3, in lieu of the ground to be taken for the new alley; and it further appearing that ever since the passing of said ordinance the former alley named therein has in fact been closed and occupied by the owner of the said lot 3 as private property, and the new alley has, in fact, been open and used by the public in lieu of the former alley, but no conveyance was made by the mayor in pursuance of said ordinance:

Now, in consideration of the premises, it is—

Ordered, That so far as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are empowered by law, they hereby ratify and confirm said ordinance and declare the former alley-way, between said lots 2 and 3, to be closed, and the title to the ground in said closed alley-way vested in the owner of said lot 3 at the date of said ordinance, his heirs and assigns, and the alley-way opened in lieu thereof, taken from the westside of said lot 3, to be a public alley-way as indicated upon the plat attached to this order, the same as though the transaction had been completed as contemplated in the said ordinance by the executive action of the then mayor.

MAY 8, 1883.

Ordered, That hereafter, under the provisions of section 32, revised plumbing regulations, the inspector of plumbing shall require the construction of flushing-tanks for all water-closets above the basement floor.

MAY 14, 1883.

Ordered, That the requisite proceedings having been taken by all the owners of square numbered 150 in conformity with the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the changing of alley-ways in the city of Washington," approved July 6, 1882, so much of the old alley-ways in said square is hereby declared closed as is prayed for and indicated for the purpose on the plan hereto attached, and the new alley-ways proposed to be substituted therefor indicated on said plan be and hereby are declared open as public alleys.

2. That so much of the order of July 17, 1879, as fixed the hours during which pavement or street washers or hand-hose may be used, is hereby revoked, and hereafter the use of water for those purposes will be permitted between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock a. m., and 6 and 10 o'clock p. m., and at no other time, under the penalties prescribed in the penal clause of said order.

MAY 22, 1883.

Ordered, That Commissioner James B. Edmonds be, and he is hereby, designated to vote the stock and represent the interests of the District of Columbia in all matters relating to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

That in the judgment of this Board persons need not have served in the Army or Navy of the United States to be eligible to appointment as additional privates of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia.

MAY 31, 1883.

Ordered. That all applications for appointment of additional privates of the Metropolitan Police be referred to the President of the Board, with power to act.

JUNE 2, 1883.

Ordered. That for the purpose of temporarily relieving that portion of Maryland avenue west of Twelfth street southwest from the occupation of and interference of the cars of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, permission is given to said railroad company to lay a temporary switch to connect their road by the way of Thirteenth street southwest with square No. 300; that the switch be constructed under the supervision of and to the satisfaction of the Engineer Commissioner, and shall be subject to removal whenever the said streets shall be improved, or at any time after thirty days' notice by the Commissioners. The railroad company shall upon such notice remove the same and restore the streets to their original condition, and upon failure to comply with said notice the removal shall be done by the District at the expense of the said railroad company.

JUNE 5, 1883.

Ordered. That Commissioner Edmonds is hereby authorized to conclude an agreement with the present garbage contractor for the extension of his contract during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, on the basis submitted by him in his report to the Board this day.

JUNE 7, 1883.

Ordered. That section 23 of the Building Regulations as revised June 3, 1882, be, and the same are hereby, amended, to take effect from and after this date, as follows: After the words, "on Pennsylvania avenue west of the Capitol" (in the second line of the third paragraph), insert, "and on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, from Second to Seventh streets east."

JUNE 14, 1883.

Ordered. That the Commissioners will decline to consider any question of damages to real estate claimed to have resulted from the works of improvement, to make any abatement of the special-improvement tax on account of any such claim.

JUNE 21, 1883.

Ordered. That before any plan for the changing of an alley-way or alley-ways will be approved by the Commissioners the parties applying for the change should furnish an abstract of title or a certificate of a reputable title examiner, satisfactory to the Commissioners, showing that the title to the land proposed to be given for the new alley way or ways is clear and that the said land is free from incumbrance.

JUNE 25, 1883.

Ordered. That no appropriation having been made by Congress to pay the salaries of the Board of Fire Commissioners beyond June 30, 1883, the said Board is hereby abolished from and after said date.

B.—REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES
AND EX-OFFICIO COMMISSIONER OF SINKING FUND.TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, July 2, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: Inclosed please find statement referred to in the assembly act of August 19, 1873, of the condition of the indebtedness of the District of Columbia July 2, 1883.

Very respectfully,

A. U. WYMAN,
Treasurer United States.

Hon. COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of the funded indebtedness of the District of Columbia and late corporation of Washington.

Description of bonds.	Act authorizing issue.	Date of maturity.	Interest.	
			Rate.	Coin or currency.
Of the District of Columbia:				
Permanent improvement ..	Assembly, July 10 and December 16, 1871.	July 1, 1891	6 per cent ..	Coin.
Water stock	Assembly, July 20, 1871 ..	Oct. 1, 1901	7 per cent...	Currency.
Market stock	Assembly, August 23, 1871, and June 19, 1872.	July 26, 1892	...do	Do.
Permanent improvement ..	Assembly, June 23 and 25, 1873.	July 1, 1891	...do	Do.
Water stock	Assembly, June 26, 1873 ..	July 1, 1903	...do	Do.
Fifty-year funding.....	Congress, June 20, 1874, February 20 and March 3, 1875.	Aug. 1, 1924	3 $\frac{8}{100}$ per cent	Do.
Twenty-year funding	Congress, June 10, 1879, and June 8, 1880.	July 1, 1899	5 per cent...	Do.
Of the late corporation of Washington:				
Three-year (Emery)	Congress, July 7, 1870	July 30 1873	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Do.
Twenty-year funding	Congress, May 8, 1872	July 1, 1892	6 per cent...	Coin.
Thirty-year funding	Assembly, District of Columbia, June 20, 1872.	Nov. 1, 1902	...do	Do.

Description of bonds.	Interest.		Amount registered.	Amount coupon.	Total.
	Payable.	When due.			
Of the District of Columbia:					
Permanent improvement ..	Semi-annually.	Jan. 1 and July 1..	.....	\$3, 705, 550	\$3, 705, 550
Water stock	do	do .....	.....	361, 000	361, 000
Market stock	do	do	\$100, 000	48, 000	148, 000
Permanent improvement ..	do	do .....	.....	662, 600	662, 600
Water stock	do	do .....	.....	15, 000	15, 000
Fifty-year funding.	do	Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.	10, 549, 000	3, 453, 700	*14, 002, 700
Twenty-year funding	do	Jan. 1 and July 1..	216, 000	738, 500	954, 500
Of the late corporation of Washington:					
Three-year (Emery)	Semi-annually.	Interest ceased ..	.....	100	100
Twenty-year funding	do	Jan. 1 and July 1..	.....	1, 053, 050	1, 053, 050
Thirty-year funding	do	May 1 and Nov. 1..	.....	651, 400	651, 400
			10, 865, 000	10, 688, 900	21, 553, 900

Stocks and bonds outstanding on which interest has ceased, there being funds for the payment of the principal and interest deposited in the U. S. Treasury.

Washington ten-year bonds	\$150 00
Washington five per cent. general stock	1,610 01
Washington six per cent. general stock	3,480 17
Washington six per cent. canal stock	100 00
	5,340 18
Interest on bonds retired since July 1, 1878	1,312,150 00
Interest on bonds retired since July 1, 1878	76,991 67
Issue of District three sixty-fives limited by law to \$15,000,000—is	
	14,502,650 00

A. U. WYMAN,
Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES,
Executive Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the District of Columbia,
Washington, July 2, 1883.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, October 1, 1883.

GENTLEMEN, Inclosed please find statement referred to in the as-
signed report of August 10, 1875, of the condition of the indebtedness of
the District of Columbia October 1, 1883.
Very respectfully,

A. U. WYMAN,
Treasurer United States.

HON. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of the indebtedness of the District of Columbia and late corporation of
Washington.

Description of bonds.	Amount outstanding.	Date of maturity.	Interest.	
			Rate.	Coin of currency.
Washington ten-year bonds	1,500,000	July 1, 1891	6 per cent...	Coin.
Washington five per cent. general stock	1,610,000	Oct. 1, 1901	7 per cent...	Currency.
Washington six per cent. general stock	3,480,000	July 26, 1892	do	Do.
Washington six per cent. canal stock	100,000	July 1, 1891	do	Do.
Washington ten-year bonds	1,500,000	July 1, 1903	do	Do.
Washington five per cent. general stock	1,610,000	Aug. 1, 1924	3 1/8 per cent.	Do.
Washington six per cent. general stock	3,480,000	July 1, 1890	5 per cent...	Do.
Washington six per cent. canal stock	100,000	July 30, 1873	7 1/2 per cent.	Do.
Washington five per cent. general stock	1,610,000	July 1, 1892	6 per cent...	Coin.
Washington six per cent. general stock	3,480,000	Nov. 1, 1902	do	Do.

Statement of the funded indebtedness of the District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Description of bonds.	Interest.		Amount registered.	Amount coupon.	Total.
	Payable.	When due.			
Of the District of Columbia:					
Permanent improvement ..	Semi-annually.	Jan. 1 and July 1.		\$3, 662, 700	\$3, 662, 700
Water stock	do	do		361, 000	361, 000
Market stock	do	do	\$100, 000	48, 000	148, 000
Permanent improvement ..	do	do		655, 600	655, 600
Water stock	do	do		15, 000	15, 000
Fifty-year funding	do	Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.	10, 705, 000	3, 308, 950	*14, 013, 950
Twenty-year funding	do	Jan. 1 and July 1.	230, 000	724, 500	954, 500
Of the late corporation of Washington:					
Three-year (Emery)	Semi-annually.	Interest ceased.		100	100
Twenty-year funding	do	Jan. 1 and July 1.		1, 052, 200	1, 052, 200
Thirty-year funding	do	May 1 and Nov. 1.		638, 900	638, 900
			11, 035, 000	10, 466, 950	21, 501, 950

Stocks and bonds outstanding on which interest has ceased, there being funds for the payment of the principal and interest deposited in the U. S. Treasury.

Corporation of Washington ten-year bonds	\$150 00
Corporation of Washington 5 per cent. general stock	1, 610 01
Corporation of Washington 6 per cent. general stock	3, 480 17
Corporation of Washington 6 per cent. canal stock	100 00
	<u>5, 340 18</u>

Amount of funded debt retired since July 1, 1878	1, 375, 350 00
Reduction in annual interest charge since July 1, 1878	80, 853 67
*Issue of District three-sixty-fives limited by law to \$15,000,000—issued to date	14, 513, 900 00

A. U. WYMAN,
Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES,
Ex-officio Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the District of Columbia,
Washington, October 1, 1883.

C.—REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1883.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 26, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report showing the receipts and expenditures of the District government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

The revenues of the District from all sources during the fiscal year were \$4,184,376.23, as follows, viz:

Balance on hand July 1, 1882	\$446, 411 73
Received during the year, as per Exhibit A herewith	3, 731, 241 79
Repayments to appropriations	6, 722 71
Total	<u>4 184, 376 23</u>

The total expenditures during the year, as per Exhibit B herewith, were \$461,580.29, leaving a balance on hand July 1, 1883, of \$461,580.29.

Salaries of District Collectors	\$421,494 87	
Salaries of District Clerks	29,029 71	
Salaries of District Agents	3,161 87	
Salaries of District Inspectors	757 58	
Salaries of District Attorneys	1,232 64	
Salaries of District Judges	1,020 12	
Redemption of Pennsylvania avenue certificates, act July 19, 1876	176 03	
Redemption of Pennsylvania avenue certificates, act July 8, 1870	743 26	
Salaries of District Commissioners		
Salaries of District Clerks	\$5 08	
Salaries of District Agents	70 08	
Salaries of District Inspectors	60 72	
Salaries of District Attorneys	990 54	
Salaries of District Judges		1,126 42
Salaries of District Commissioners		2,543 49
Salaries of District Clerks		292 31
Salaries of District Agents		49
Salaries of District Inspectors		1 50
Total amount of July 1, 1883		461,580 29

The following expenditures, classified under the fiscal years to which they belong, will be more fully set forth in Exhibit C herewith.

The act providing appropriations to provide for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, contained a provision for "temporary expenditures for the purpose of bringing up the books and arranging the records of the District, and to audit the books of the collector of taxes." The amount appropriated for this purpose was \$2,500, and was made available for the purpose.

The work was commenced without unnecessary delay, and has been continued to the present time. Such books and records as were brought up in this particular have been brought up to date, the books have been arranged and classified, and the whole entered in the proper records of the office.

The books containing the official record of receipts, expenditures, and other accounts, have been brought amongst those which, in the language of the act, were to be "brought up," for they were already in a condition to be brought up, and related to the scarcely less important records of the District, which daily and hourly reference is necessary. As the business of the office are of a public character, the administration of its affairs requires that a full and formal record be made each day, for present as well as future reference. The work is now being pursued, and hence the results of the work already performed.

The records of the District have also been added to those heretofore mentioned, and this portion of the work has been satisfactory, and must necessarily be continued in the future.

A more important question is that which relates to a proper audit of the books and records of the collector, and to that subject my attention has been specially directed. To go over the books, records, and other accounts of the years that have passed is an undertaking of no small magnitude, and the importance of going back far enough to establish a satisfactory foundation as a basis for a final adjustment of these accounts must be manifest to even a casual observer.

This work has already been commenced, but the progress has necessarily been slow, on account of the limited force in the office, which is scarcely large enough for its current daily business.

But what seemed of still greater importance was to organize methods by which the current as well as future accounts could be promptly and intelligently audited, leaving the question of the old accounts, and the matter of their final adjustment, for further consideration, while continuing the work with such force as can be spared from time to time from other and quite as important duties. With a view to that result, a plan was prepared and submitted to the Board of Commissioners for their consideration, which, it is believed, will greatly facilitate the final audit of the collector's books in the future, and at the same time serve substantially as a daily audit of that portion of the accounts which relate to the receipts of the District revenues and the deposit of the same in the Treasury of the United States.

The plan having been approved, and the necessary orders to regulate its enforcement issued, it was put in operation on the first day of the present month, when taxes for the present fiscal year were made payable.

The new system has not been in operation long enough to warrant an extended report at this time as to the results already obtained, but it has thus far worked satisfactorily even beyond my most sanguine expectations, and gives encouragement for renewed efforts in the direction of a final audit of the old, as well as a prompt adjustment of the new accounts, as they accrue. If this result is attained it will be at least one step in advance of previous methods. This system cannot, of course, have any bearing upon the old transactions which preceded its adoption, and the adjustment of these accounts will have to be based upon the data and records as they now exist. Attention is again respectfully invited to my letter of October 27 ultimo, which explains in detail the system now in operation and what is expected to be accomplished through its agency. The plan (a coupon system in part) is already familiar to the Commissioners, and to some extent to the general public, and, while it was begun at a most trying period, and purposely so, it has thus far stood the test of experience.

While upon this subject, I desire to reiterate what I have previously stated verbally, that it is reasonably certain that no plan has been, or can be, devised which affords absolute security in its checks against every possible contingency which might arise, however desirable such a plan may be; and yet it is believed to be equally certain that if the orders of the Commissioners, in respect to the system now in force, are carried out perfectly, as I feel confident they will be, the daily audit of receipts will be as perfect and complete as possible under any system yet devised. When a better is found I shall be glad to recommend its adoption.

That some additional expense will attend this or any other plan devised for the accomplishment of the results aimed at is self-evident, but I am confident experience will demonstrate that it will be inconsiderable; certainly, work well and faithfully done will cost somewhat more than if no provision is made for its performance at all. The simple question is, "Shall there be any system which will operate as a daily audit of the receipts on account of the revenues of the District, and will the system, when adopted, facilitate the final settlement of these accounts?" If decided in the affirmative, the question of a reasonable increase in the expenditure for this purpose will, I think, be considered of minor importance; and in this connection the fact should not be lost

sight of, that under the law as it now exists, there are no discounts for prompt payment, as heretofore, and property owners being allowed to pay their taxes in semi-annual installments, as a consequence but one-half of the taxes are paid in a large number of cases, thus greatly increasing the clerical labor in this office as well as in that of the collector. It is the old accounts, however, more than the new, which will tax the resources of the office.

It will be understood that the daily operations of the system is but a part of the general plan which is intended to result in the final official audit of the collector's books, so far as they relate to the present and future accounts of that officer—a result as important, I apprehend, to the collector as to the District; but as this is purely a question of accounting and book-keeping, it need not be further considered at this time.

In the estimate of expenses for this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, submitted under date of September 10 ultimo, I asked for a slight increase in the clerical force of this office, and the reasons are as follows:

Every dollar expended on account of the District of Columbia is based upon a separate and distinct audit, the pay-rolls alone being grouped in one audit, and even these require a close calculation upon each separate item. These payments are all made by checks upon the Treasurer of the United States, drawn upon funds regularly appropriated by Congress and standing to the credit of the Commissioners of the District. The gross amount thus paid by checks for the last fiscal year was \$2,354,783.59, and the number of checks drawn on account of these payments was 23,439, based upon 4,870 separate audits.

Every check not only represents an examination and careful computation of the amount involved with a view of determining the correctness of the claim presented, but every settlement is based upon some law authorizing the expenditure, and in many instances upon contracts the correct interpretation of which is a material element in the process of adjustment.

The law also requires that the accounts of the Commissioners and all other officers required to account shall be settled and adjusted by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department of the United States.

Under this provision of law and the rules established by the accounting officers of the Treasury, these accounts are made up monthly in a complete form, with their accounts current, abstracts, and vouchers, showing in detail the expenditures for each separate month, and are then transmitted to the Treasury for final settlement.

These accounts are all audited in duplicate, and to perform these duties with correctness, promptness, and a proper degree of caution, undue haste must be avoided. The labor is very great, and I do not hesitate to say that the force has been inadequate for the work required of it, involving, as it does, the expenditure of so large an amount of the public funds. While upon this subject I desire to add that, in my experience, I have never known more constant and faithful application to this the office would have been sadly behind in its current work. A leave of absence is not the rule, but the exception.

The temporary force employed under the act heretofore referred to should be made permanent, with the addition of one coupon clerk, and this is required in the interest of sound administration, and a due regard to the material interests of the District. The work already brought up must be kept up from day to day, and the system of checks recently in-

augurated, and heretofore alluded to, must, in order that it may be successful in accomplishing the desired end, be continued and the work under it be skillfully and completely performed each day.

If the office can be organized upon the basis set forth in the estimates already submitted, I believe the work can be properly and promptly performed in all its details.

I would not ask the employment of one person beyond that which I deemed absolutely necessary for a prompt, faithful, and safe dispatch of the public business. Delays should, as far as possible, be avoided, and a safe and intelligent performance of the duties of an office demands that there should be employed a sufficient and competent force in the execution of the public trust.

There will still remain of the special appropriation on the 1st proximo the sum of \$1,031.04, and the portion thus far expended has been used with great economy and profit, while the balance still remaining unexpended will, it is believed, enable the office to prosecute the work until Congress can indicate its pleasure as to the continuance of the system already inaugurated.

I respectfully invite attention to the, fact that under existing laws, the auditor has no deputy, or chief clerk who, during his temporary absence, can perform the duties of his office. All checks are drawn in the office of the auditor, and the law requires that they be countersigned by him in addition to his other duties. In case of sickness or other disability, the auditing of accounts and the countersigning of checks must cease until the disability is removed; and such event, liable at any time to occur, would seriously interfere with the dispatch of the public business.

This condition of things should not exist, and I therefore recommend that Congress be requested to provide by appropriate legislation for the appointment by the Commissioners of a chief clerk or deputy to the auditor, who shall perform such duties as the auditor may prescribe, and, in case of temporary disability of the auditor from sickness or other cause, shall act in the capacity of auditor during the continuance of such temporary disability, and no longer, and who shall give a good and sufficient bond—say, for the sum of \$10,000—conditional for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

This recommendation is not intended to add to the force of the office beyond the number asked for in the estimate already submitted, and need not necessarily increase the expenses of the office beyond that estimate. A slight increase in the salaries of two clerks has been asked for, the long, faithful, and valuable service already rendered by these gentlemen entitling them to this consideration.

The rooms assigned to this office, although the best the Commissioners can furnish under existing arrangements, are unfit for the purposes for which they are used, and are in no manner adapted to the requirements of an auditing and disbursing office. Where quiet should reign interruptions and consequent confusion usurps its place, thus creating a liability for errors to creep into the adjustment of accounts. Nor is the room which has been improvised as a pay office any better adapted for its purpose. It is close, dark, and unsafe, and necessity requires that it be continually lighted, thus increasing the heat to a degree almost unendurable in hot weather, besides being exceedingly trying to the eyes. The most has been made of the rooms that was possible, and, while the same complaint exists in respect to most, if not all, the offices, and while I am not unmindful of the fact that strong, though unsuccessful, efforts have been made by the Commissioners to remedy the evil, I cannot re-

frain from inviting attention to the subject, and respectfully, but earnestly, invoke the continued efforts of the Commissioners to induce Congress to provide better and more suitable quarters for the offices of the District Government.

In conclusion, I take special pleasure in commending the gentlemen attached to this office for the faithful and intelligent manner in which they have performed their respective duties, and for their cheerful compliance with requests for extra hours' labor, at times rendered necessary, and extending repeatedly into the night.

Very respectfully,

I. S. TICHENOR,
Auditor District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX C 1.

RECEIPTS.

Statement of cash receipts of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

On what account received.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
GENERAL TAXES AND LICENSES.			
General taxes, including penalties	\$1,638,691 39		
Licenses	128,659 18		
		\$1,767,350 57	
MARKETS.			
Eastern market, rents	2,916 00		
Western market, rents	4,970 90		
Western market, note account	445 83		
Georgetown market, rents	1,220 52		
Washington Market Company, franchise rental	7,500 00		
		17,053 25	
RENT OF DISTRICT PROPERTY.			
Rent of hay-scales	1,426 75		
Rent of fish-wharves and stalls	632 32		
Rent of Curtis school building, current	60 00		
Rent of Curtis school building, old balance	1,059 37		
Rent of street terminations, &c	165 00		
		3,343 44	
FINES.			
Fines, police court, United States cases	11,743 79		
Fines, police court, District of Columbia cases	17,662 24		
Fines, in appeal cases, through attorney, District of Columbia			
Fines, criminal court	419 00		
	260 70		
		30,085 73	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Advertising	4,716 74		
Fees for tax certificates	1,851 50		
Permit fees, engineer's office	1,899 00		
Pound fees	919 75		
Building permits	4,080 00		
Tax on dogs	3,176 14		
Auctioneers' returns on sales	302 50		
Material furnished	484 13		
Sale northeastern market sheds	498 21		
Sale of old school-desks, sand, and log	188 25		
Sale of produce, Washington Asylum farm	594 06		
Party-wall, lots 4 and 5, square 184	311 13		
District contractors' deposits, old balance	60 10		
Conscience fund	5 00		
James S. Wilson, late treasurer District of Columbia	2,382 66		
Interest on repayment to appropriation for improvements and repairs, 1879	2 64		
		21,471 81	
Total taxes and revenue			\$1,830,304 80

Statement of cash receipts of the District of Columbia, &c.—Continued.

On what account received.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
SPECIAL AND TRUST FUNDS.			
Water taxes and rents	\$84,754 12		
Special water-main deposits	2,288 30		
Redemption of special-tax scrip	14,876 36		
Redemption of tax-lien certificates	2,860 67		
Washington redemption fund	587 28		
Redemption of Pennsylvania avenue paving certificates, act of Congress July 19, 1876	12,146 27		
Redemption of assessment certificates	1,091 27		
Sale of Georgetown property, act March 3, 1881	2,000 00		
Sale of Washington property, act March 3, 1881	2,975 84		
Total special and trust funds			\$123,580 11
ADVANCES BY UNITED STATES.			
On account of appropriation, act July 1, 1882, regular		\$1,701,604 98	
On account of appropriation, act August 5, 1882, deficiency		35,778 90	
On account of appropriation, act January 19, 1883		1,500 00	
On account of appropriation, act March 3, 1883, deficiency		6,973 00	
On account of appropriation, act March 3, 1883, for 1884		22,500 00	
Total amount advanced by United States			1,768,356 88
Grand total of receipts			3,731,241 79

I. S. TICHENOR,
Auditor District of Columbia.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, September 10, 1883.

APPENDIX C 2.

EXPENDITURES.

Statement of the expenditures on account of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

Title of appropriation.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.	Grand aggregate.
IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIRS.				
Boundary street sewer, 1879	\$7,168 51			
Boundary street sewer, 1880	21,155 27			
Boundary street sewer, 1881	23,309 42			
Boundary street sewer, 1882	34,203 57			
Total for Boundary street sewer		\$85,836 77		
Lateral sewers, 1882	3,717 02			
Lateral sewers, 1883	19,911 54			
Total for lateral sewers		23,628 56		
Repairs to concrete pavements, 1880	607 08			
Repairs to concrete pavements, 1882	30 57			
Repairs to concrete pavements, 1883	45,313 04			
Total for concrete pavements		45,950 69		
Work on sundry avenues and streets and replacement of pavements, 1881	553 13			
Work on sundry avenues and streets and replacement of pavements, 1882	37,353 07			
Work on sundry avenues and streets and replacement of pavements, 1883	298,369 09			
Total for work on avenues, &c.		336,275 29		
Materials for permit work, 1882	2,107 39			
Materials for permit work, 1883	19,977 72			
Total for materials for permit work		22,085 11		
Repairs to macadam roadways, 1883		4,998 30		

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Statement of expenditures on account of government of District of Columbia, &c.—Cont'd.

Title of appropriation.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.	Grand aggregate.
IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIRS—Continued.				
Widening and improving Fourteenth street extended, 1883.....		\$5,704 00		
Right of way for Boundary street sewer, 1883.....		1,000 00		
Continuation of surveys of the District with reference to the future extension of avenues and streets, 1883.....		4,984 10		
Aggregate for improvements and repairs.....			\$530,462 82	
CONSTRUCTING, REPAIRING, &C., BRIDGES.				
Ordinary care of Benning's, Anacostia, and Chain Bridges, 1882.....	31 25			
Ordinary care of Benning's, Anacostia, and Chain Bridges, 1883.....	2,000 00			
Total for ordinary care of bridges.....		2,031 25		
Constructing and repairing bridges under the control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1883.....		10,351 99		
Aggregate for bridges.....			12,383 24	
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.				
Engineering, maintenance, and general repairs, 1883.....			20,000 00	
Amount forward.....			562,846 66	
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.				
Washington Asylum:				
Pay of employes, 1883.....	\$10,815 37			
Contingent expenses, 1882.....	5,081 00			
Contingent expenses, 1883.....	33,018 94			
Completion of workhouse, 1883.....	986 51			
Total for Washington Asylum.....		\$49,901 82		
Georgetown Almshouse:				
Support of inmates, 1883.....		1,786 99		
Government Hospital for Insane:				
Support of inmates, 1882.....	15,198 13			
Support of inmates, 1883.....	32,400 00			
Total for Hospital for Insane.....		47,598 13		
Transportation of paupers and prisoners, 1881.....	3 00			
Transportation of paupers and prisoners, 1882.....	160 42			
Transportation of paupers and prisoners, 1883.....	2,660 32			
Total for transportation of paupers and prisoners.....				
Relief of the poor, 1882.....	219 60		2,823 74	
Relief of the poor, 1883.....	14,717 14			
Total for relief of the poor.....				
Reform School:			14,936 74	
Support of inmates, 1882.....	2,775 00			
Support of inmates, 1883.....	37,950 00			
Total for Reform School.....				
Saint Ann's Infant Asylum, 1883.....		40,725 00		
Industrial Home School, 1883.....		5,000 00		
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, 1883.....		5,000 00		
Women's Christian Association, 1883.....		15,000 00		
National Association for Colored Women and Children, 1883.....		5,000 00		
Children's Hospital, 1883.....		6,500 00		
Aggregate for charitable institutions.....			5,000 00	
			\$199,272 33	
SALARIES AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF OFFICES.				
Executive office:				
Pay of employes, 1883.....	18,144 96			
Contingent expenses, 1880.....	20 00			
Contingent expenses, 1881.....	1,667 11			
Contingent expenses, 1882.....	115 19			
Contingent expenses, 1883.....	2,956 88			
Total for executive office.....		22,904 14		

Statement of expenditures on account of government of District of Columbia, &c.—Cont'd.

Title of appropriation.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.	Grand aggregate.
SALARIES AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF OFFICES—				
Continued.				
Auditor and comptroller's office:				
Pay of employes, 1883	\$12,400 00			
Contingent expenses, 1882	31 98			
Contingent expenses, 1883	464 91			
Total for auditor and comptroller's office		\$12,896 89		
Assessor's office:				
Pay of employes, 1883	16,450 55			
Contingent expenses, 1882	596 74			
Contingent expenses, 1883	994 54			
Preparing a map of the county, 1881	50 06			
Total for assessor's office		18,091 89		
Collector's office:				
Pay of employes, 1883	12,000 00			
Contingent expenses, 1882	30 00			
Contingent expenses, 1883	757 30			
Total for collector's office		12,787 30		
Coroner's office:				
Pay of coroner, 1883	1,800 00			
Contingent expenses, 1879	20 00			
Contingent expenses, 1880	76 00			
Contingent expenses, 1881	4 00			
Contingent expenses, 1882	45 62			
Contingent expenses, 1883	463 62			
Total for coroner's office		2,409 24		
Sinking-fund office:				
Pay of employes, 1883	2,400 00			
Contingent expenses, 1882	3 55			
Contingent expenses, 1883	52 90			
Total for sinking-fund office		2,456 45		
Attorney's office:				
Pay of employes, 1883	8,012 00			
Contingent expenses, 1882	48 00			
Contingent expenses, 1883	440 17			
Rent of office, 1883	225 00			
Total for attorney's office		8,725 17		
Inspector of buildings' office:				
Pay of employes, 1883	6,956 40			
Contingent expenses, 1883	246 67			
Total for inspector of buildings' office		7,203 07		
Engineer's office:				
Pay of employes, 1883	37,062 02			
Contingent expenses, 1882	84 27			
Contingent expenses, 1883	4,160 14			
Rent of property-yards, 1882	25 00			
Rent of property-yards, 1883	275 00			
Total for engineer's office		41,606 43		
Division of streets:				
Pay of employes, 1883		5,600 00		
Inspector of gas and meters, pay of, 1883		2,000 00		
Harbor-master of Georgetown, pay of, 1883		80 00		
Sealer of weights and measures, pay of, 1883		80 00		
Binding and care of records of the surveyor's office, 1883		220 70		
Salaries of temporary clerks, offices District of Columbia, 1884		545 88		
Fuel, ice, gas, repairs, &c.:				
Offices District of Columbia, 1882	91 33			
Offices District of Columbia, 1883	2,843 09			
Total for fuel, ice, gas, &c.		2,934 42		
Aggregate for salaries and contingent expenses			\$140,541 58	
STREETS.				
Sweeping and cleaning streets and avenues, 1883		30,643 95		
Cleaning alleys, 1883		6,898 02		
Current work of repairs to streets, avenues, and alleys, 1882	22 15			
Current work of repairs to streets, avenues, and alleys, 1883	23,115 15			
Total for repairs to streets, avenues, &c.		23,137 30		

46 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of expenditures on account of government of District of Columbia, &c.—Cont'd.

Title of appropriation.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.	Grand aggregate.
STREETS—Continued.				
Current repairs to county roads, 1882	\$75 34			
Current repairs to county roads and suburban streets, 1883	24,956 08			
Total for repairs to county roads, &c		\$25,031 42		
Cleaning and repairing lateral sewers and basins, 1882	29 24			
Cleaning and repairing lateral sewers and basins, 1883	19,963 03			
Total for cleaning lateral sewers, &c		19,992 27		
Parking commission:				
Pay of employes, 1883	1,900 00			
Contingent expenses, 1882	119 45			
Contingent expenses, 1883	17,219 72			
Total for parking commission		19,239 17		
Street lamps and gas:				
Lighting, extinguishing, and gas, 1882	14,750 32			
Lighting, extinguishing, and gas, 1883	43,389 66			
Erection of street lamps, 1883	310 38			
Pay of superintendent of lamps, 1883	900 00			
Total for street lamps and gas		59,350 36		
Cleaning tidal sewers, 1882	25 57			
Cleaning tidal sewers, 1883	2,966 51			
Total for cleaning tidal sewers		2,992 08		
Repairs to pumps, 1883		2,984 71		
Aggregate for streets			\$190,269 28	
METROPOLITAN POLICE.				
Pay of officers and members, 1883		278,780 11		
Rent of station-houses and headquarters, 1883		5,358 33		
Fuel, 1882	1 95			
Fuel, 1883	1,901 34			
Total for fuel		1,903 29		
Repairs to station-houses, 1882	205 65			
Repairs to station-houses, 1883	1,008 62			
Total for repairs to houses		1,214 27		
Contingent expenses, 1880	51 25			
Contingent expenses, 1881	589 28			
Contingent expenses, 1882	1,186 55			
Contingent expenses, 1883	7,786 64			
Total for contingent expenses		9,613 72		
Erection of new police station-houses, 1882		38,737 69		
Aggregate for police			335,607 41	
FIRE DEPARTMENT.				
Pay of officers and members, 1883		72,075 25		
Repairs to engine-houses, 1883		1,326 78		
Fuel, 1882	374 70			
Fuel, 1883	1,499 98			
Total for fuel		1,874 68		
Forage, 1882	2,082 26			
Forage, 1883	5,475 78			
Total for forage		7,558 04		
Repairs to apparatus, 1882	866 50			
Repairs to apparatus, 1883	3,918 98			
Total for repairs to apparatus		4,785 48		
Contingent expenses, 1881	737 64			
Contingent expenses, 1882	919 00			
Contingent expenses, 1883	8,443 37			
Total for contingent expenses		10,100 01		
Purchase of horses, 1883		1,675 00		
Purchase of hose, 1883		2,440 00		
Aggregate for fire department			101,835 24	

Statement of expenditures on account of government of District of Columbia, &c.—Cont'd.

Title of appropriation.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.	Grand aggregate.
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.				
Pay of employes, 1883		\$8,778 50		
Purchase of poles, batteries, &c., 1883		1,589 49		
General supplies, 1883		2,862 98		
Aggregate for telegraph service			\$13,230 97	
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.				
Support:				
Pay of officers, teachers, and janitors, 1882	\$32,601 00			
Pay of officers, teachers, and janitors, 1883	364,577 96			
Pay of janitors, 1880	1,176 00			
Rent of school buildings, 1882	7,364 75			
Rent of school buildings, 1883	13,485 33			
Rent of rooms until Jefferson school building is completed, 1883	1,200 00			
Fuel, 1881	76 49			
Fuel, 1882	4,764 82			
Fuel, 1883	19,258 54			
Repairs to school buildings, 1881	162 41			
Repairs to school buildings, 1882	1,405 09			
Repairs to school buildings, 1883	13,096 36			
Furniture for two new buildings, 1881	2,102 34			
Furniture for High, Webster, and Gales buildings, 1882	8,204 26			
School apparatus and fitting up High school, 1883	1,992 55			
Increasing facilities of escape from the several school buildings, 1883	6,346 58			
Contingent expenses, 1882	5,481 86			
Contingent expenses, 1883	14,998 21			
Total for support of schools		498,294 55		
Buildings and grounds:				
Purchase of site and erection of building in 2d division, 1882	28,214 90			
Purchase of site and erection of building in 1st division, 1883	39,858 85			
Purchase of site and erection of building in 4th division, 1883	22,017 58			
Purchase of site and erection of building in 7th division, 1883	19,583 11			
Purchase of site and erection of building in 2d division, 1884	9,421 03			
Purchase of site and erection of buildings in 3d division, 1884	2,163 90			
Purchase of site and erection of building at Brooks's Station, 1884	84 69			
Purchase of site and erection of building at Benning's Station, 1884	1,753 95			
Reconstructing the Jefferson building, 1882	41,329 80			
Erection and completion of High school building, 1882	17,065 30			
Steam-heating and ventilating the Webster and Gales school buildings, 1882	8,588 54			
Inclosing and improving grounds of Henry, Garnet, Webster, and Gales school buildings, 1882	1,961 93			
Completing water-closets and ventilation thereof in school buildings, 1882	986 00			
Addition to school building at Howard University, 1883	3,318 00			
Purchase of lot in rear of Anacostia school building, 1883	750 00			
Additional ground for Seaton school building, 1883	3,800 00			
Four extra ventilating-shafts for High school building, 1882	1,500 00			
Two extra ventilating-shafts for Webster school building, 1882	750 00			
Two extra ventilating shafts for Gales school building, 1882	750 60			
Total for buildings and grounds		203,897 58		
Aggregate for public schools			702,192 13	

48 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of expenditures on account of government of District of Columbia, &c.—Cont'd.

Title of appropriation.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.	Grand aggregate.
COURTS.				
Police court:				
Pay of employes, 1883	\$9,318 00			
Marshal's fees, 1882	157 06			
Marshal's fees, 1883	1,967 00			
Contingent expenses, 1882	121 58			
Contingent expenses, 1883	1,538 72			
Total for police court		\$13,402 30		
Judicial expenses, 1881	40 00			
Judicial expenses, 1882	856 55			
Judicial expenses, 1883	606 29			
Total for judicial expenses		1,502 84		
Aggregate for courts			\$14,905 14	
MARKETS.				
Pay of market-masters, 1882	857 53			
Pay of market-masters, 1883	4,950 76			
Total for pay of market-masters		5,808 29		
Contingent expenses, 1882	70 11			
Contingent expenses, 1883	719 48			
Total for contingent expenses		789 59		
Aggregate for markets			6,597 88	
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.				
Repairs to hay scales, 1883		186 72		
Rent of District offices, 1883		3,600 00		
General advertising, 1881	6 00			
General advertising, 1882	490 39			
General advertising, 1883	3,225 49			
Total for advertising		3,721 88		
Amount due property owners for land condemned, 1881		89 51		
Gas-saving governors for District buildings, 1882		500 00		
Books for register of wills, printing checks, damages, &c., 1882	914 72			
Books for register of wills, printing checks, damages, &c., 1883	2,788 18			
Total for books for register of wills, &c		3,702 90		
Aggregate for miscellaneous expenses			11,801 01	
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.				
Health office:				
Pay of employes, 1883	23,667 08			
Contingent expenses, 1881	143 00			
Contingent expenses, 1882	620 55			
Contingent expenses, 1883	3,407 93			
Total for health office		27,838 56		
Removal of garbage, 1883		13,537 29		
Aggregate for health department			41,375 85	
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.				
Interest and sinking fund on bonded indebtedness, 1883			1,213,947 97	
SUNDRIES.				
General contingent expenses, 1882	985 63			
General contingent expenses, 1883	3,020 05			
Total for general contingent expenses		4,005 68		
Payment of judgments, 1883		23,981 64		
Establishment of a free public highway, 1883		3,000 00		
Aggregate for above sundries			30,987 32	
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.				
Filling up, draining, and placing in good sanitary condition the grounds south of the Capitol, act April 1, 1882		15,410 18		

Statement of expenditures on account of government of District of Columbia, &c.—Cont'd.

Title of appropriation.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.	Grand aggregate.
SPECIAL AND TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS.				
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, &c.		\$2, 579 10		
Washington special tax fund		15, 632 96		
Washington redemption fund		669 96		
Redemption of tax-lien certificates		2, 878 06		
Redemption of assessment certificates		71, 15		
Redemption of Pennsylvania avenue paving certificates, act July 19, 1876		12, 146 27		
Aggregate for specials, &c.			\$33, 977 50	
WATER DEPARTMENT.				
Pay of employes, 1883		9, 339 00		
Contingent expenses, 1883		1, 009 43		
General expenses, pipe distribution, &c., 1883	\$43, 551 24			
General expenses, 1882	3, 523 73			
Total for general expenses		47, 074 97		
Laying 12-inch main to protect the Government Printing Office, 1883		5, 599 94		
Interest and sinking fund on water-stock bonds, 1883		44, 610 00		
Erroneously paid water-rents, &c		364 75		
Aggregate for water department			107, 998 09	
Grand aggregate of expenditures from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883				\$3,722,795 94
The above expenditures may be classified as follows:				
From United States appropriation			1, 765, 048 46	
From District of Columbia revenues			1, 749, 417 42	
From fund paid to the District by insurance companies as damages, caused by destruction of the Jefferson school building by fire			32, 995 85	
From proceeds of sale of property authorized by section 3 of an act to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, &c., approved March 3, 1881, as amended by act approved April 1, 1882			38, 737 69	
From water fund, District of Columbia			105, 198 12	
From special trust funds			31, 398 40	
Aggregate				3, 722, 795 94

Respectfully submitted.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 30, 1883.

H. Ex. 1, pt. 6—4

I. S. TICHENOR,
Auditor of the District of Columbia.

Washington redemption fund	669 96	669 96
Redemption of Pennsylvania avenue certificates, act July 19, 1876	12, 146 27	12, 146 27
Redemption of tax-lien certificates	2, 878 06	2, 878 06
Redemption of assessment certificates	71 15	71 15
Rolling grounds south of the Capitol, act April 1, 1882 (United States)	15, 410 18	15, 410 18
Totals	49, 752 43	3, 722, 795 94

Respectfully submitted.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 30, 1883.

I. S. TICHENOR,
Auditor of the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, September 7, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report, showing the amount of tax balances with which this office was debited at the beginning of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1882; also the amount of tax levies, real and personal, for the year ending June 30, 1883, received November 1, 1882, together with the amounts received for collection on account of the water fund, licenses, dog-tax, fees, penalties, &c., and the amount collected on account of the same during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883:

Dr.

Cr.

To balance of taxes due July 1, 1882, as follows:

For the years 1845 to 1870 (corporation of Washington),

real estate	.....	\$15,997 82
For the years 1871-'72, real estate	.....	68,374 50
For the years 1872-'73, real estate	.....	118,273 87
For the year 1874, real estate	.....	52,325 86
For the year 1875, real estate	.....	84,518 65
For the year 1876, real estate	.....	85,411 14
For the year 1877, real estate	.....	105,816 23
For the year 1878, real estate	.....	137,143 57
For the year 1879, real estate	.....	153,644 80
For the year 1880, real estate	.....	246,708 53
For the year 1881, real estate	.....	1,365,365 34
For the year 1882, real estate	.....	30,073 56
For the year 1883 (received for collection November 1, 1882)	.....	86,366 02
real estate	.....	34,591 00
For the year 1877, personal	.....	17,282 04
For the year 1878, personal	.....	24,155 89
For the year 1879, personal	.....	17,491 07
For the year 1880, personal	.....	135,432 18
For the year 1881, personal	.....	345,391 76
For the year 1882, personal	.....	6,256 78
For the year 1883 (received for collection November 1, 1882)	.....	.....
personal	.....	.....

For the year 1877, personal

For the year 1878, personal

For the year 1879, personal

For the year 1880, personal

For the year 1881, personal

For the year 1882, personal

For the year 1883 (received for collection November 1, 1882)

personal

personal

personal

personal

personal

personal

personal

personal

personal

personal

personal

personal

personal

personal

personal

personal

personal

By amount collected during the year ending June 30,

1883, viz:

Account taxes for years 1845 to 1870, real estate	.....	\$5,644 98
Account taxes for years 1871-'72, real estate	.....	611 80
Account taxes for years 1872-'73, real estate	.....	4,134 32
Account taxes for year 1874, real estate	.....	7,961 31
Account taxes for year 1875, real estate	.....	18,257 12
Account taxes for year 1876, real estate	.....	11,570 13
Account taxes for year 1877, real estate	.....	14,033 54
Account taxes for year 1878, real estate	.....	18,482 56
Account taxes for year 1879, real estate	.....	25,411 28
Account taxes for year 1880, real estate	.....	33,537 76
Account taxes for year 1881, real estate	.....	38,247 82
Account taxes for year 1882, real estate	.....	119,483 35
Account taxes for year 1883, real estate	.....	1,153,780 40
Account taxes for year 1881, personal	.....	813 70
Account taxes for year 1882, personal	.....	9,576 68
Account taxes for year 1883, personal	.....	132,583 50
Account Washington redemption fund	.....	142,973 88
Account special taxes, corporation of Washington	.....	291 23
Account repaving Pennsylvania avenue	.....	6,880 53
Account penalty on taxes for years 1845 to 1870, real es-	.....	7,679 42
tate	.....	.....
Account penalty on taxes for years 1871-'72, real estate	.....	2,390 81
Account penalty on taxes for years 1872-'73, real estate	.....	494 11
Account penalty on taxes for year 1874, real estate	.....	2,790 65
Account penalty on taxes for year 1875, real estate	.....	4,415 53
Account penalty on taxes for year 1876, real estate	.....	9,554 24
Account penalty on taxes for year 1877, real estate	.....	5,324 25
Account penalty on taxes for year 1878, real estate	.....	6,135 26
Account penalty on taxes for year 1879, real estate	.....	6,776 04
Account penalty on taxes for year 1880, real estate	7,811 12

\$1,451,156 37

813 70

9,576 68

132,583 50

142,973 88

291 23

6,880 53

7,679 42

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6,256 78

Miscellaneous items received for collection:

To amount collected in excess of what was charged to col-

lector on account assessment of general tax arrears (1845

to 1870, inclusive).....

To amount collected in excess of what was charged to col-

lector on account assessment of general tax 1871-'72.....

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To amount Washington redemption fund	291 23	13, 042 88
To amount special taxes, corporation of Washington	6, 880 53	10, 355 09
To amount repaving Pennsylvania avenue	7, 679 42	16, 165 83
To amount penalty on taxes for years 1845 to 1870, real estate		7, 639 00
total		92, 894 81
To amount penalty on taxes for years 1871-72, real estate	2, 790 65	300 41
To amount penalty on taxes for years 1872-73, real estate	4, 415 63	1, 303 71
To amount penalty on taxes for year 1874, real estate	9, 554 24	846 02
To amount penalty on taxes for year 1875, real estate	5, 324 25	
To amount penalty on taxes for year 1876, real estate	6, 135 26	
To amount penalty on taxes for year 1877, real estate	6, 776 04	
To amount penalty on taxes for year 1878, real estate	7, 811 12	
To amount penalty on taxes for year 1879, real estate	13, 042 88	
To amount penalty on taxes for year 1880, real estate	10, 355 09	
To amount penalty on taxes for year 1881, real estate	16, 165 83	
To amount penalty on taxes for year 1882, real estate	7, 639 00	
To amount penalty on taxes for year 1883, real estate		
90, 009 89		
To amount penalty on taxes for year 1877, personal		
To amount penalty on taxes for year 1878, personal		
To amount penalty on taxes for year 1879, personal		
To amount penalty on taxes for year 1880, personal		
To amount penalty on taxes for year 1881, personal	300 41	2, 916 00
To amount penalty on taxes for year 1882, personal	1, 303 71	4, 970 90
To amount penalty on taxes for year 1883, personal	846 02	1, 920 52
2, 450 14		7, 500 00
To amount penalty on taxes collected in excess of what was charged to collector on account assessment of general tax arrears	2, 390 81	11, 743 79
To amount penalty on taxes collected in excess of what was charged to collector on account assessment of general taxes 1871-72	494 11	17, 662 24
To amount interest on Washington redemption fund		
To amount interest on special taxes (corporation of Washington)		
To amount interest on repaving Pennsylvania avenue		
To amount licenses		
To amount dog tax		
To amount permit-fees		
To amount fees for certificates		
To amount material furnished plumbers		
To amount advertising tax arrears (1875 to 1882)		
To amount advertising special assessments		
To amount market rents:		
Eastern	2, 916 00	
Western	4, 970 90	
Georgetown	1, 220 52	
Washington	7, 500 00	
16, 607 42		
Account of interest of Washington redemption fund		
Account of interest on special taxes, corporation of Washington		
Account of interest on repaving Pennsylvania avenue		
Account of licenses		
Account of dog-tax		
Account of permit-fees		
Account of fees for certificates		
Account of material furnished plumbers		
Account of advertising arrears, 1875 to 1882		
Account of advertising special assessments		
Account of market rents:		
Eastern	2, 916 00	
Western	4, 970 90	
Georgetown	1, 920 52	
Washington	7, 500 00	
16, 607 42		
Account of police-court fines:		
United States	11, 743 79	
District of Columbia	17, 662 24	
Account of criminal-court fines		
Account of collections assistant district attorney		
Account of building permits		
Account of redemption assessment certificates		
Account of sale of hay-scales		
Account of sale of fish wharves and stalls		
Account of sale of property known as No. 5 engine-house		
Account of sale of old material		
Account of sale of products Washington Asylum garden		
Account of bar-deposit surrendered in payment of fine		
Account of auctioneers' returns from special sales		
Account of conscience fund		
Account of claim District of Columbia vs. J. S. Wilson, ex-treasurer		
Account of bills receivable, Western Market		
Account of pound fees		
Account of unexpended balance refunded		
Account of half of party wall between lots 4 and 5, square 184		
Account of rent of District of Columbia property		
1, 284 37		

Report of the collector of taxes—Continued.

DR.

CR.

To amount police-court fines:				
United States	\$11,743 79			\$73,371 49
District of Columbia.....	17,662 24			.....
		\$29,406 03		Principal..... \$7,247 23
To amount criminal court fines		260 70		Interest..... 3,736 74
To amount collections, assistant district attorney		419 00		10,983 97
To amount building permits		4,080 00		2,288 30
To amount redemption assessment certificates		1,091 27		
To amount sale of hay-scales		1,426 75		\$86,643 76
To amount sale of fish wharves and stalls		632 32		
To amount sale of property known as No. 5 engine-house.....		2,000 00		2,007,031 06
To amount sale of old material		686 46		
To amount sale of products Washington Asylum garden		594 06		Balance of uncollected taxes, July 1, 1883.
To amount bar-deposit surrendered in payment of fine		100 00		General..... 988,680 73
To amount auctioneers' returns on special sales.....		302 50		Personal..... 202,417 88
To amount conscience fund.....		5 00		1,191,098 60
To amount claim District of Columbia vs. J. S. Wilson, ex-treasurer.....		2,382 66		
To amount bills receivable, western market		445 83		
To amount pound fees		919 75		
To amount unexpended balance refunded		60 10		
To amount half of party wall, lots 4 and 5, square 184		311 13		
To amount rent District of Columbia property		1,284 37		
		3,111,485 90		
To amount water rents, taps, permits, &c	73,371 49			
To amount water-main tax, advertised:				
• Principal			\$7,247 23	
• Interest			3,736 74	
		10,983 97		
To amount deposit for laying water-main (advanced on account of).....	2,288 30			
		86,643 76		
Total		3,198,129 66		3,198,129 66

RECAPITULATION.

Amounts collected on account of real estate for all years during year 1883.....	\$1, 451, 156 37
Amount collected on account of personal tax for all years during 1883.....	142, 973 88
Amount collected on account of miscellaneous items during year 1883.....	230, 912 10
Amount collected on account of penalties during year 1883.....	95 344 95
Amount collected on account of water fund during year 1883.....	86, 643 76
Balance of collected taxes July 1, 1883, general	<u>\$2, 007, 031 06</u>
Balance of uncollected taxes July 1, 1883, personal	988, 680 72
	<u>202, 417 88</u>
	1 191, 098 60
	<u>3, 198, 129 66</u>

PER CONTRA.

By cash deposited with Treasurer of the United States ..	\$1, 954, 672 07
By drawback-certificates received	5, 138 65
By tax-lien certificates received	390 33
By erroneous tax-lien certificates received	17 10
By 5 per cent. abatement allowed by law on general tax paid during November 1882	41, 477 03
By 5 per cent. abatement allowed by law on personal tax paid during November 1882.....	5, 335 88
	<u>\$2, 007, 031 06</u>
Balance of uncollected taxes July 1, 1883, general	988, 680 72
Balance of uncollected taxes July 1, 1883, personal	<u>202, 417 88</u>
	1, 191, 098 60
	<u>3, 198, 129 66</u>

The following items in the above exhibit were collected through this office for the use of third parties holding the liens representing the taxes:

Special taxes, principal and interest	\$14,876 16
Washington redemption fund, principal and interest	309 03
Repaving Pennsylvania avenue, principal and interest	12,146 27
General tax for the years ending June 30, 1872, and 1873, represented by tax-lien certificates, principal and interest	2,860 67
Total	30,192 13

Your attention is most respectfully called to the gratifying result as above exhibited in the collection of taxes, both real and personal, during the current year, the percentage of collection being greater than for many previous years, and even exceeding the estimates on which appropriations for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1884, were based.

The same good result is apparent in the collection of arrears of tax, with the exception of arrears due prior to the levy of 1881, on personal tax, nothing having been collected during the current year on this account.

Of the current fiscal year's general tax levy received for collection November 1, 1882, amounting to \$1,365,365.34, there has been collected to July 1, 1883, \$1,153,780.40 (including abatement of 5 per cent. allowed by law for full payment during the month of November), leaving a balance uncollected of \$211,584.94. Of personal tax levy, November 1, 1882, \$135,432.18, there has been collected to July 1, 1883, \$132,583.50 (including 5 per cent. abatement), leaving a balance uncollected of \$2,848.68.

At the beginning of the present fiscal year (July 1, 1882) this office was charged, as per debit of the assessor, District of Columbia, with arrears of general tax in the amount of \$1,068,214.97, and during the year ensuing there has been credited on this account by receipts \$297,375.97, leaving a balance of \$770,839.

Much of this balance is against church, asylum, college, and even property owned by the United States and the District of Columbia, and represents only about \$500,000; the true balance is now being ascertained by the auditor of the District of Columbia. The remainder, to a considerable extent, is upon property in which a life use is being enjoyed out of the estate so incumbered, and where the taxes are allowed to accumulate for minors and other legatees to pay. In such cases some more stringent requirement should be devised whereby the District can avail itself of its dues.

On quite a percentage of the property in question there have accumulated several years' levies of taxes with penalties, interest, and other costs, together with several assessments for special improvements, both by the late corporation of Washington and the District of Columbia, the accumulated tax exceeding in some instances the value of the property, making it a matter of hesitation on the part of the holder whether to pay or merely to continue the use of the property until some enforcement of the collection deprives him of it.

Authority should be vested in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to adjust cases of this kind by some reasonable settlement whereby the property can be relieved and the same made tax-productive.

Another limited opportunity of several months' duration might be afforded by the Commissioners to tax-payers in arrears on account of general taxes held by the District of Columbia, to and including the

levy for the year ending June 30, 1880, whereby tax-payers may be enabled to pay the same, with the addition of 6 per cent per annum in lieu all other penalties and costs. This would result in reducing the arrears to a large extent, and after thus getting the realty of District unincumbered of this tax mortgage, better provisions could be devised for tax-collections, which would prevent the possibility of its recurrence; if necessary, by having trustees appointed by the courts for adjusting such public obligations.

As to the arrears of personal tax prior to the levy of 1881, as follows: 1877, \$30,073.56; 1878, \$86,366.02; 1879, \$34,591; 1880, \$17,282.04, aggregating \$168,312.62—almost all of the tax based on voluntary returns has been collected, and the arrear balances, as shown above, are almost entirely based on arbitrary assessments of parties supposed to be in possession at the time of large personal property, and who, failing to make returns thereof, were assessed and a penalty of 50 per centum added.

Due inquiry by this office, assisted by deputies selected on account of their special qualifications, from other departments of the District government, having definitely ascertained that these arbitrary assessments were baseless, and the parties so assessed had nothing which could be legally distrained to satisfy these accounts, the auditor and assessor of the District of Columbia should be authorized by the Commissioners, they being empowered to so direct, to examine, audit, and close these personal-tax accounts.

The books are burdened with these arrears of personal tax, which should be erased. Their record tends to show a fictitious amount of unpaid taxes, which in all probability can never be collected. At the same time, owing to this uncertainty, any estimate of the collection of taxes in arrears, based on an amount in which these taxes are included, must necessarily be erroneous, and charged as they are to the collector of taxes, tax-payers are liable to attribute their non-collection to the want of proper energy on his part in the enforcement of payment.

The listing for publication in pamphlet form of all delinquent taxes has not as yet been as satisfactory as this office would wish. This extensive work requires a greater clerical force than that provided, so we are compelled to list only the delinquency of the fiscal year last expired, which fact militates against tax sales, as we are required to sell subject to whatever arrears of tax, general or special, that may be charged against the property on the books in the several offices of the District government.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

By order of the Commissioners dated June 30, 1880, it was made the duty of the collector of taxes to collect and account for all taxes assessed for special improvements. In accordance with this order I submit herewith a statement showing the collections made upon bills furnished this office by the special assessment division, in bonds, coupons (with their accrued interest), drawback certificates, and cash, and have placed the same to the credit of the several enumerated accounts, and to the receiving officers, as directed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in subsequent orders.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

On account of assessments for which no certificate had been issued at the time of their collection (principal only).

[Deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.]

Months.	Bonds.		Coupons.		Drawbacks.	Cash.	Total.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.			
1882.							
July	\$100 00	\$38 43			\$354 89	\$243 34	\$738 66
August	150 00	73 11	\$26 00	\$10 96	59 99	327 02	647 08
September	250 00	119 74			274 54	76 64	720 92
October	50 00	25 00			37 77	05	112 82
November							
December							
1883.							
January							
February							
March						5 00	5 00
April						18	18
May	50 00	26 63				62 45	139 08
June						45 63	45 63
Total	600 00	282 91	26 00	10 96	727 19	762 31	2,409 37

CERTIFICATE ACCOUNT.

On account of assessments where certificates had been issued and held by the commissioner of the sinking fund. Principal and interest.

[Deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.]

Months.	Bonds.		Coupons.		Drawbacks.	Cash.	Total.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.			
July, 1882	\$11,000 00	\$4,106 85	\$18 00	\$6 88	\$1,561 26	\$823 79	\$17,516 78
August	6,100 00	2,708 64	86 00	33 26	100 34	1,333 06	10,361 30
September	6,150 00	2,703 69	40 00	12 29	873 59	2,178 38	11,957 95
October	39,200 00	19,168 36	200 00	82 86	1,779 17	3,766 25	64,196 64
November	14,200 00	6,893 10	176 00	68 29	1,439 15	2,829 44	25,605 98
December	2,400 00	1,204 58	10 00	3 55	606 94	899 39	5,124 46
January, 1883	3,300 00	1,689 93	40 00	16 97	545 32	358 04	5,948 26
February	1,150 00	528 82	64 00	26 08	769 76	449 60	2,988 26
March	4,300 00	2,218 62	62 00	26 10	762 41	2,084 96	9,454 09
April	4,600 00	2,055 72	38 00	16 11	1,457 17	896 28	9,063 28
May	5,450 00	2,675 95	40 00	15 64	1,154 89	854 68	10,191 16
June	2,650 00	1,224 79	8 00	3 80	884 04	1,377 36	6,147 99
Total	100,500 00	47,179 05	782 00	311 83	11,934 04	17,849 23	178,556 15

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 59

FIRST NATIONAL BANK ACCOUNT.

On account of certificates held by third parties. Principal and interest.

[Deposited with the chief of special assessment division, when paid in bonds, coupons, and other vouchers; all cash received on account of the same deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.]

Months.	Bonds.		Coupons.		Draw-backs.	Lien certificates.	Cash.	Total.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.				
July, 1882.....	\$500 00	\$241 94	.....	.....	\$290 85	\$1,051 54	\$17 52	\$2,101 85
August.....	550 00	251 89	\$6 00	\$1 78	46 70	791 34	964 77	2,612 48
September.....	650 00	321 13	.....	.....	302 82	568 07	9 12	1,851 14
October.....	1,250 00	563 82	.....	.....	191 09	2,148 51	188 96	4,342 38
November.....	550 00	256 83	102 00	41 05	104 24	1,497 52	66 48	2,618 12
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January, 1883.....	650 00	314 81	.....	.....	1 62	.....	23 65	990 08
February.....	200 00	103 60	.....	.....	15 07	.....	36 53	355 20
March.....	300 00	157 50	.....	.....	43 89	.....	41 26	542 65
April.....	400 00	198 29	6 00	2 63	263 63	.....	206 67	1,077 22
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	689 76	689 76
June.....	1,200 00	544 44	4 00	1 91	33 77	.....	26 92	1,811 04
Total.....	6,250 00	2,954 25	116 00	47 37	1,293 68	6,056 98	2,271 64	18,991 92

CONDEMNATION OF ALLEYS AND COSTS ATTENDING TAX SALES.

Expenses incurred in the sale of property on which certificates have been issued.

[Deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.]

Months.	Condemnation of alleys.	Costs.
July, 1882.....	.....	\$25 53
August.....	\$12 66	42 92
September.....	.....	34 58
October.....	22 56	117 88
November.....	115 32	53 12
December.....	10 59	.....
January, 1883.....	14 72	26 73
February.....	.....	7 15
March.....	411 14	22 96
April.....	.....	25 83
May.....	9 57	28 32
June.....	40 20	7 15
	636 76	392 17

RECAPITULATION.

On general account, principal only.....	\$2,409 37
On certificate account, principal and interest.....	178,556 15
On First National Bank account, principal and interest.....	18,991 92
On condemnation of alleys.....	636 76
On costs (advertisements, &c., tax sales on account special improvements)	392 17
Total.....	200,986 37

In conclusion I take great pleasure in stating that the systemization of duty inaugurated under the present administration of the affairs of the District government has aided materially in the performance of the many and various duties devolving upon this office.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. CROOK,
Collector of Taxes.

Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

E.—REPORT OF THE ASSESSOR.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, *October 15, 1883.*

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to your request, I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883:

LICENSESES.

The number of licenses issued was 3,530, and the sum total paid for them to the tax collector was \$128,438.78, viz:

	Receipts.	Increase over last year.	Decrease over last year.
By apothecaries.....	\$521 70	\$34 69	
By auctioneers.....	2, 256 80	680 54	
By book agents.....	308 49	57 56	
By banks and bankers.....	460 03	169 61	
By brokers.....	541 67	541 67	
By brewers.....	160 42	35 42	
By bill-posters.....	20 00		
By billiard and other tables.....	1, 586 82	279 24	
By bar-rooms.....	54, 800 15	3, 609 71	
By wholesale liquor dealers.....	11, 194 69	371 59	
By commercial agents.....	14, 381 41		\$5, 502 15
By commission merchants.....	2, 353 36	308 31	
By claim agents.....	506 25		140 00
By cattle brokers.....	655 02	475 02	
By dealers in ice.....	112 00		8 00
By dealers in junk.....	2, 055 05	235 45	
By dealers in old barrels.....	90 00		85
By entertainments, circus, &c.....	2, 766 00	272 00	
By hacks and vehicles for hire.....	1, 604 19	170 99	
By hotels.....	2, 291 00	75 58	
By insurance companies and their agents.....	5, 893 68	270 63	
By intelligence offices.....	27 51	15 84	
By livery stables.....	2, 267 00	134 93	
By manufacturers of gas.....	1, 072 00	239 75	
By peddlers.....	1, 070 97	79 19	
By pawnbrokers.....	1, 750 00		
By photographers.....			20 00
By patent agents.....			14 58
By produce dealers in market.....	4, 865 01		1, 064 79
By produce dealers at large.....	5, 623 12	1, 891 61	
By restaurants.....	4, 237 52	979 14	
By real estate agents.....	1, 724 85	574 83	
By theaters.....	1, 241 67	508 33	
Total.....			
Net increase over 1882.....	128, 438 78	12, 011 63	6, 750 37
		5, 261 26	

From the above statement it will be seen that although nearly every business has paid an increase over last year, owing to the growth of the city and the vigilance of our late assistant inspector, the decrease in one item alone, viz, commercial agents' licenses, has been nearly one-half of the total increase. We have on file over 1,000 permits to manufacturers and owners who pay only \$1 each, against seventy commercial agents who do the same business and pay \$200 each.

If clause 3, section 21—"commercial agents"—was changed, striking out the word "agents," the license might be reduced to \$50 instead of \$200, give more satisfaction, and bring more money into the Treasury.

A few *brokers* have paid \$100 each for licenses under clause 11 of section 21, but nearly all of this class have taken advantage of the proviso in that clause and paid, as *bankers*, as low as from 50 cents to \$10, when it seems evident that this proviso was intended for the benefit of "banks of discount and deposit," who pay their regular banker's license under clause 4 of section 21.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

During the last license year there has been an increase of 38 bar-rooms and 42 wholesale liquor dealers' licenses over the previous year; 46 bar-room applications have been rejected, and their deposits have been returned as demanded.

If the liquor license, wholesale and retail, was made considerably larger than now exists, it would probably result in the decrease of the number of dealers and bring more revenue to the District.

The time of our license inspector is continuously occupied with the liquor-license board, of which he is a member, and the District is losing much revenue for the want of an assistant inspector to bring in delinquents.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificates for a variety of permits have been issued to the collector to the amount of 1,158, and 3,701 certificates upon applications for arrears of taxes under the law of February 6, 1879, producing \$1,850.50.

NEW ASSESSMENT.

The twelve assessors appointed under the act of March 3, 1883, were duly qualified and entered upon their field duties on March 26, which was as early as their proper books, papers, &c., could be prepared.

The result of their labors was returned to the office on the first Monday of June, as required by section 7 of the act, and the board of equalization was organized on that date, under section 9.

The twelve assessment books were placed before the taxpayers and every facility offered for complaints.

Nine hundred and thirty-eight appeals were presented, each one of which was referred to a committee, and had due consideration; 282 of them were allowed, and each applicant was notified by letter of the action of the board in his or her case.

In addition to the above allowances, the board, of its own motion, made 2,547 changes from the original returns, and the result is an increase of about a half million of dollars above the aggregate value as returned by the assessors.

The time allowed for the assessment was too short, and the assessors were too much hurried on that account, so that the assessment is not as satisfactory as it should have been.

I recommend that at the next assessment the number of assessors be reduced, each of them to have an assistant, who will be competent to aid in measurements and make up the books correctly, so that a more correct examination may be made as to values, locations, &c.; they should also be continued, as far as practicable, for future assessments, that they may correct any errors of judgment, &c., in their previous returns.

Statement of the assessed value of the real estate of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1883.

Washington :	
Taxable	\$80,051,054
District of Columbia, property of	1,675,464
Exempt from taxation	4,609,279
United States, property of	84,859,782
	<hr/>
	171,195,579
	<hr/>

Georgetown:	
Taxable	\$4,013,610
District of Columbia, property of	122,955
Exempt from taxation	316,137
United States, property of	75,762
	<hr/>
	4,528,484
	<hr/>

County:	
Taxable at \$1.50	2,660,141
Taxable at \$1	3,771,526
District of Columbia, property of	51,153
Exempt	802,201
United States, property of	3,601,767
	<hr/>
	10,886,788
	<hr/>
Total in the District of Columbia	186,610,831
	<hr/>

Amount taxable:	
Washington City	80,051,054
Georgetown	4,013,610
County	6,431,667
	<hr/>
	90,496,331

The assessed value of the real estate taxable in the District of Columbia on June 30, 1883, is \$90,496,331.

AMOUNT OF TAX FOR 1883-'84.

Washington City, \$80,051,054, at \$1.50	\$1,200,765 81
Georgetown, \$4,013,610, at \$1.50	60,204 15
County, \$2,660,141, at \$1.50	39,902 12
County, agricultural, \$3,771,526, at \$1	37,715 26
	<hr/>
Total real estate tax	1,338,587 34

PERSONAL TAX.

The assessments for 1883-'84 on personal property is \$10,987,443, the tax on which is \$164,811.64.

This law meets with great opposition in the District of Columbia. Those persons who make returns according to law are by no means numerous, and they reasonably complain that they are compelled to bear an unequal burden.

It sometimes happens that under this law property pays as much as 4½ per cent. per annum in taxes, viz, once on real estate, again on a mortgage in the hands of a lender, and once more in merchandise purchased by the proceeds of the loan.

The rate of interest paid by the Government is lower than ever before, and money can be loaned here as low as 5 per cent. per annum. It is unreasonable now to expect capitalists to pay 1½ per cent. on this reduced income.

Much was said on this subject in my last annual and in previous reports which might now be repeated, if it would avail anything towards a repeal or modification of the law.

GEORGETOWN PLATS.

Assessors have heretofore had but limited data for the proper assessment of Georgetown property. I have, therefore, made a plat of each square, and they are in the hands of Mr. Allen, at the surveyor's office, who is placing upon them the figures and names of streets.

The original lots have heretofore been subdivided by metes and bounds as "parts of original lots," except in a few instances, making it

necessary to retain on these plats the original lots in black and the subdivisions in dotted lines, which are confusing, but cannot be avoided.

I suggest that all future subdivisions be required to have new designations, by letters or figures, so that the original lines and numbers may be obliterated, unless put in some other color; and I further suggest that, if now practicable, the squares in Georgetown be changed from No. 1 and upwards to 1201 and upwards—the number of squares being 1,170 in Washington, and in Georgetown 131—so as to avoid the confounding of these small numbers with those in Washington, and to consolidate the Washington and Georgetown numerical and tax books.

I trust you will have these plats multiplied by lithography, or in some other way, that they may be used by future assessors, and that any corrections may be made by citizens, as the data we now have for all the subdivisions are not absolutely reliable.

I submit herewith such of them as have been completed, and also an offer for lithographing, with a specimen copy of square No. 1. Any moderate surplus after the office is supplied might be sold to reimburse the outlay.

OLD CORPORATION TAXES.

There still remain uncollected of the special taxes for “lighting streets,” against 400 lots, about \$1,200, and for “pump” tax, against 375 lots, about \$1,000, which will not probably be collected, unless the property changes hands and the purchasers demand a settlement of them with other arrears of taxes.

There are also delinquent corporation taxes for nuisances, sewers, and paving footways, which are annually advertised at heavy expense, and but few of them paid.

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. P. DODGÉ,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

F.—REPORT OF THE CORONER.

CORONER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., October 3, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement of the transactions of this office for the year ended June 30, 1883.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. PATTERSON,
Coroner.

Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX F 1.

Tabular statement of deaths certified by the coroner during the year ending June 30, 1883.

Willful violence :

Suicides :

By gunshot wounds	4
By incised wounds	2
By irritant poison	4
By narcotic poison	1
By drowning	1
By hanging	4
By jump from buildings	2

Homicides:	
By gunshot wounds	4
By incised wounds	1
By other weapons and missiles	2
Infanticides	4
Neglect at birth	2
Accidents and negligence:	
Crushed by embankment	1
Drowning	20
Fall from buildings, &c	10
Gunshot wounds	2
Killed by lightning	1
Overdose of chloroform	1
Overdose of morphia	2
Overlaid by mother	12
Run over by cars, &c	10
Sunstroke	1
Surfeit of food	1
Tetanus, traumatic	1
Diseases:	
Abscess	2
Anasarca	4
Aneurism of aorta	5
Apoplexy, cerebral	10
Apoplexy, pulmonary	1
Arthritis	1
Bronchitis, capillary	15
Bronchitis, chronic	1
Cancer of breast	1
Cholera infantum	16
Cirrhosis of liver	1
Congestion of lungs	25
Convulsions	9
Convulsions, infantile	16
Croup	3
Cystitis	1
Debility	1
Debility, congenital	45
Debility, senile	8
Dentition	1
Diarrhœa	26
Diphtheria	1
Dropsy of pericardium	7
Dysentery	4
Embolism	4
Enteritis	1
Epilepsy	6
Fatty degeneration of heart	1
Fever, congestive	5
Fever, intermittent	1
Fever, remittent	2
Gastritis	3
Hemorrhage of lungs	6
Hemorrhage of stomach	1
Heart disease	5
Hepatitis	1
Inanition	19
Intussusception	3
Marasmus	4
Metro peritonitis	1
Necrosis of tibia	1
Edema glottidis	1
Paralysis	2
Paralysis of heart	1
Pericarditis, chronic	1
Peritonitis	1
Pertussis	4
Phthisis pulmonalis	38
Pleuritis	1

Pneumonia	26
Rupture of ovary	1
Scarlatina	2
Syphilis	1
Trismus nascentium	36
Ulceration of stomach	1
Unknown	3
Still-births	40
Whole number of white deaths (28 per cent.)	146
Whole number of colored deaths (71.5 per cent.)	372
Color unknown	2
Male deaths	307
Female deaths	212
Sex unknown	1
Total suicides	18
Total homicides	7
Total infanticides, &c.	6
Total by accidents and negligence	62
Total by disease	387
Total still-births	40
Total of all cases certified by the coroner	520

Occupation.

Barkeeper	2	Merchant	1
Basket-maker	1	Messenger	1
Blacksmith	2	Midwife	1
Bookbinder	1	Naval officer	1
Butcher	2	Nurse	1
Clerk	7	Painter	1
Contractor	1	Paver	3
Cook	6	Plasterer	1
Draughtsman	1	Porter	1
Druggist	1	Pressman	1
Engraver	2	Restaurant keeper	2
Farmer	1	Servant	6
Fisherman	1	Sexton	1
Florist	1	Ship carpenter	1
Grocer	1	Soldier	8
Hatter	1	Storekeeper	1
Housekeeper	1	Tailor	2
Interpreter	1	Temperance worker	1
Laborer	44	Waiter	1
Laundress	5	Watchman]	2
Lawyer	2	Wood sawyer	1
Machinist	1	Remaining	356
Marble polisher	1		

Statement showing color and sex in cases of death certified by coroner.

Causes of death.	Total deaths.	White.		Colored.		Color unknown.	Sex and color unknown.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Zymotic diseases	83	6	5	34	38		
Constitutional diseases	46	5	2	22	17		
Local diseases	202	29	13	82	78		
Developmental diseases	53	11	9	14	19		
Violence	93	43	8	33	9		
Still-births	40	9	6	16	8	1	
Unknown	3			2			1
Total	520	103	43	203	169		

Statement showing different ages in cases of death certified by coroner.

Causes of death.	Under 1 month.	Between 1 month and 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	80 to 90 years.	90 to 100 years.
Zymotic diseases	2	51	17	4	2	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...
Constitutional diseases .....	...	2	6	2	2	9	6	6	6	5	1	...	1
Local diseases	50	39	26	3	6	8	18	17	14	9	10	2	...
Developmental diseases	44	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3
Violence	7	11	2	4	10	13	13	13	13	4	1	2	...
	104	104	51	13	20	30	37	36	36	19	15	8	4

Statement showing nativity in cases of death certified by coroner.

Causes of death.	District of Columbia.	Other parts of United States.	Ireland.	Germany.	England.	Scotland.	Austria.	Canada.	Bavaria.	Denmark.	Hungary.	At sea.	Unknown.
Zymotic diseases	73	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Constitutional diseases	16	29	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local diseases	122	64	6	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	4
Developmental diseases	47	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violence	41	27	8	8	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	2
Unknown	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	302	132	17	10	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	6

Social relation above the age of 20 years.

Sex and color.	Widows or widowers.	Married.	Single.	Total.
White male .....	...	...	...	59
White female	4	29	26	22
Colored male	8	9	5	51
Colored female	7	29	15	52
	21	20	11	...

Monthly mortality.

July	58
August	48
September	45
October	42
November	28
December	50
January	47
February	28
March	47
April	39
May	45
June	43

G.—REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, FIRE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the fire department of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, in accordance with your request of August 10, 1883, together with estimates for maintaining the service in an efficient state during the ensuing fiscal year. I have also the honor to respectfully submit suggestions and recommendations for such action as is, in my opinion, necessary to still further increase the efficiency of the organization under my charge.

ORGANIZATION.

The department, as now organized, is composed of officers and members as follows: 1 chief engineer, 1 assistant chief engineer, 1 secretary, 8 foremen, 6 engineers, 2 tillermen, 6 firemen, 8 hostlers, 54 privates, 3 watchmen, and 1 veterinary surgeon.

ENGINE AND TRUCK HOUSES.

The houses in use by the department are eight in number. Six of these are in good condition and will only need the usual incidental repairs. The building occupied by Engine Company No. 4, situated on Virginia avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets southwest, is objectionable both in location and construction, never having been suitable in either respect for the purpose for which it is being used.

APPARATUS.

The apparatus of the department consists of 8 engines, 6 of which are in service and 2 in reserve; 8 hose carriages, 6 in service and 2 in reserve; 3 hook and ladder trucks, 2 in service and 1 in reserve; 1 fuel wagon; 1 wagon for the chief engineer, and 1 for the assistant chief engineer. Five of the engines are in good order, and two in fair condition; while that in use by Engine Company No. 5, having become almost worthless, steps were taken looking to its exchange for a new engine especially constructed for this department. The other three engines, of the Amoskeag pattern, are rated as fair. They have, however, been in service ever since the first organization of the department, sixteen years ago; and I again respectfully but earnestly renew my recommendation that they be exchanged for new ones, as a measure no less of economy than expediency.

The hose carriages, trucks, fuel wagon, and wagons for the executive officers of the department are in good condition.

HOSE.

The hose in use by the department consists of 14,550 feet in good condition, 2,800 feet of fair quality, and 3,650 feet of bad and unserviceable material. This is distributed among the companies, as shown by the reports of the foremen.

HORSES.

There are now in the department service 38 horses, 32 of which are in active use. During the year 4 animals have died, and 5 worn-out and unserviceable horses were exchanged for fresh and vigorous ones.

FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

The fire-alarm telegraph system continues to work in the most satisfactory manner, but as the city increases in density of population and its limits are extended additional protection of this nature is demanded.

I would respectfully recommend the erection of at least 50 new alarm boxes in different sections of the city. The details for their location can be determined upon hereafter, but the necessity for an increase is urgent and the cost comparatively small.

FIRES AND LOSSES.

The accompanying table, marked A, shows that during the year there were 152 alarms, of which 129 were for actual fires, 18 for chimneys ablaze, and 5 were false alarms. The aggregate of the reported losses was \$46,551, upon which an insurance existed to the amount of \$43,236.

A second table, marked B, gives the number of fires and amount of loss from the organization of the department to the close of the year. By this it will be seen, that while there were 27 more alarms and 4 more actual fires during the past year than in the previous one, the losses were \$94,074 less than for that period, and \$40,696 less than the average for the previous ten years. The fires were confined to the buildings in which they originated.

INSPECTOR OF COMBUSTIBLES.

I would respectfully recommend, as a matter of the greatest importance to the safety of the city, the appointment of an inspector of combustibles, whose duties shall be to inspect all stores, warehouses, and places of business where combustible materials are stored, and to report to the proper authorities all violations of the laws in regard to this matter; who shall further act as fire inspector, investigate the origin of all fires, inquire into the loss caused, and the amount of insurance on the same.

I would further recommend that, in order to still further increase the efficiency of this department, that two assistant chief engineers be appointed, instead of one, as heretofore.

NEW COMPANIES.

The great increase in the population of the city and the extension of the settled or built-up portions render additional fire apparatus and the forming of new companies absolutely necessary for its protection. This is particularly true as to the northern and eastern sections of the city, where engine companies should be located at an early day.

I have heretofore called attention to this subject, and I most earnestly recommend that Congress be requested to make appropriation at least for the purchase of a suitable lot in the northern section of the city, for the erection of an engine-house, for the purchase of the necessary appa-

ratus, and for the salary of the required quota of men, and I am confident that the services of this new company will in a short time compensate for the necessary outlay.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRES IN THEATERS.

In conformity with the recommendation of the safety commission and upon special request of the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia, details of two firemen were made at both the National Theater and Ford's Opera House during matinée and evening performances, in order to guard against fire and to prevent a panic should a fire actually occur. As a further means of safety I would respectfully recommend that a fire-alarm box be placed in each theater, within easy reach of the firemen stationed there.

FIRE-ESCAPES.

I regret that I cannot offer my congratulations upon any general compliance with my repeated recommendations that fire-escapes and other protecting appliances be constructed upon all large buildings in the District.

With the exception of the Treasury Department, Pension Office, old Census Office, Money-Order Office, and Government Printing Office buildings, upon which fire-escapes and stand-pipes have been erected, life and property remain as poorly protected as when my last report closed. The Public Printer, Hon. S. P. Rounds, has caused additional precaution to be taken by stationing a fire watchman on the outside of his building. This provision proved efficacious in saving the whole structure from probable destruction on one occasion during the year.

Mr. Rounds has further instituted in the establishment a system of fire drills among his force; another feature worthy of emulation by others in control of similar large and valuable buildings.

Were stand-pipes constructed in hotels, one for each floor, with independent branches on the outside, the department would be able to render it almost an impossibility for one of these buildings to burn down, if an alarm was promptly given.

The rapid growth of large flats and apartment houses in this city opens a new source of danger unless this requirement be strictly enforced.

One private citizen has erected stand-pipes in his building, on the corner of Tenth and D streets northwest, and others should follow this example.

IRON SHUTTERS.

I respectfully call your attention to the necessity of iron shutters in the business portion of the city. These shutters should be of iron, or still better, of wood faced with heavy tin on both sides, and should be placed upon the rear of all buildings facing narrow streets or alleys, save in exceptional cases, but so constructed as not to interfere with the free access and action of firemen when at work.

DISABLED FIREMEN.

Attention has heretofore been repeatedly called to the fact that no provision exists for members of the department who are unfit for active service by reason of disability incurred in the line of duty. It is not

just, in my opinion, that these men should be dismissed without having some means of support, and I therefore respectfully suggest that provisions be made for such men in other branches of the public service, suited to their physical condition, or that they be retired upon pay sufficient to keep them from want during the continuance of their disability.

In this connection I beg to refer to a case in point. Joseph Daniels, an old and experienced fireman, and member of Engine Company No. 3, met with a fatal accident on August 16, 1882. He was acting as temporary driver at the time, and in responding to an alarm his engine struck the flange of an abrupt curve of the Metropolitan Street Railroad track, causing it to upset, thereby throwing Daniels violently to the ground and injuring him to such an extent that he died the second day. Six motherless children were left to mourn the loss of a beloved father; and in a humane spirit the members of the fire department came forward and collected enough money to place the orphaned children beyond immediate want. This prompt action by the members of the department and generous response by citizens saved the helpless little ones from immediate want.

WATER SUPPLY.

Again it becomes my duty to urge the necessity for larger water mains in the business portion of the city. Without an immediate and sufficient supply of water at a large fire, a fire department is powerless. I would further recommend that in order to insure the required amount of water at a convenient distance from the probable scenes of fires in certain sections of the city, it is highly necessary that the number of fire-plugs now in use should be systematically increased.

For greater dispatch in connecting the hose with the plugs, I respectfully suggest that all the plugs be fitted with the 10-inch outlets. The locations in which extra plugs are now imperatively called for are too numerous to mention in this report, but I shall be pleased to indicate the exact places in a special report if the information is desired. In this connection I would respectfully urge that the reservoir cistern at the Bank of Washington be fitted with a self-acting valve, by means of which the supply would be constantly available in case of a dangerous fire in this neighborhood of large buildings and of consequently heavy risk.

The same reasons obtain favor of similar action in the case of the reservoir at Eighth street and Market Space, and at Ninth and M streets northwest.

PAY OF FIREMEN.

In consequence of the comparatively small salary paid the members of this department, and the general advance in wages paid skilled mechanics, quite a number of our best firemen have resigned during the year, either to return to their trades or to accept other more lucrative positions. In consequence it has become necessary from time to time to fill these places made vacant by men who had to be drilled and instructed before their services could be of any use to the department.

Firemen are required to be on duty day and night, to understand their business, and to perform their duty in all seasons under the most exacting conditions, often at the peril of their lives and always at the risk of health. Their work is more exacting than that of any skilled mechanic and requires an equal amount of skill and training, yet they

receive less pay. This comes from a prevalent erroneous idea that any one can be a fireman, and that no training is required. For the foregoing reasons, I respectfully and earnestly recommend an increase in the pay of the members of this department to such an extent as in your judgment may deem just and proper. I know of nothing at this time that will add more to the efficiency of the force as remunerative pay for those who are willing to make the saving of life and property of their fellow-citizens a profession, not to be cast aside as soon as an opportunity for higher pay presents itself.

EXPENDITURES.

The books of the auditor of the District of Columbia show the expenditures on account of the fire department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, to have been \$96,856.14.

ESTIMATES.

The estimates for the next fiscal year aggregate \$116,440. This is a larger amount than was allowed last year, but as the figures represent exactly the sum needed, I respectfully recommend that the appropriation be asked for in conformity with the following estimate:

SALARIES.

One chief engineer	\$1,800 00	
One assistant chief engineer	1,400 00	
One clerk	900 00	
Eight foremen, at \$1,000 each	8,000 00	
Six engineers, at \$1,000 each	6,000 00	
Six firemen, at \$800 each	4,800 00	
Two tillermen, at \$800 each	1,600 00	
Eight hostlers, at \$800 each	6,400 00	
Fifty-four privates, at \$720 each	38,880 00	
Three watchmen, at \$720 each	2,160 00	
One veterinary surgeon, at \$300	300 00	
		<u>\$72,240 00</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Repairs to engine-houses	1,200 00	
Fuel	2,000 00	
Purchase of horses	2,500 00	
Forage	6,000 00	
Hose	2,000 00	
Repairs to apparatus	4,000 00	
Exchanging three Amoskeag engines	9,000 00	
Contingent expenses, including office rent, horseshoeing, furniture, washing, medical and stable supplies, harness, blacksmithing, labor, gas, and miscellaneous items	7,500 00	
Purchase of site and erecting new engine-house	10,000 00	
		<u>44,200 00</u>
Total		<u>116,440 00</u>

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I beg most respectfully to tender my acknowledgments for the cordial encouragements I have received from your honorable Board in my efforts to maintain and increase the efficiency of this branch of the public service. I would also take this opportunity of expressing the renewed obligations under which I have been placed by the valuable co-operation of the police force, the superintendent of the fire alarm

service, the assistant chief engineer, and other members of the fire department.

All these in the varied lines of their duties have rendered valuable services on all occasions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARTIN CRONIN,
Chief Engineer, Fire Department.

Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX G 1.

INVENTORIES OF COMPANIES.

Inventory of Engine Company No. 1.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1883.

SIR: I most respectfully submit the following list of property of No. 1 Engine Company: One two-story brick house, with hose-tower and stable attached, located on K street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets northwest.

SITTING-ROOM.

1 writing-desk.	1 checker-board.
1 stove and pipe.	2 rugs.
1 carpet.	1 coal-hod.
1 looking-glass.	1 floor-mat.
1 clock.	18 yards of old linolea.
1 table and cover.	1 old sofa.
4 department pictures.	1 chandelier and globes.
1 small round table.	6 arm-chairs.
1 book-case.	2 old window-shades.

BED-ROOM.

1 carpet.	1 alarm gong.
10 iron bedsteads.	1 door-mat.
14 spittoons.	1 feather duster.
1 dust brush and pan.	2 old long-handle dust-brushes.
80 old bed blankets.	1 old stair-carpet.
10 old plain chairs.	1 looking-glass in bath-room.
25 sheets.	1 comb and brush.
6 pillow-slips.	1 chandelier and globes.
10 towels.	2 old iron bedsteads.
20 old white bed-spreads.	2 old window-shades.
10 shuck and hair mattresses.	2 old window-shades in bath-room.
2 old bed-spreads.	1 old window-shade in stairway.
10 feather pillows.	

ENGINE DEPARTMENT.

1 second-class Clapp & Jones engine, complete, in shop for repairs.	2 coal-hods.
2 lamps.	4 spanners.
2 monkey-wrenches.	1 small hammer.
1 screw-jack.	1 large hammer.
3 oil-cans.	1 breast drill and drills.
6 assorted files.	2 old suction sleeves, in bad condition.
1 canvas suction sleeve, in good condition.	1 set of lead bars for engine.
1 canvas suction sleeve, in bad condition.	2 extra wheels in shop.
4 cold chisels.	1 extra pole for engine.
1 poker.	2 gallons of machine oil.
1 vise.	2 Jones's couplings.
1 Basshor automatic heater for engine.	1 soldering iron.
4 tons of splint coal.	1 pair of tinner's snips.
	2 pairs of wire pliers.

SITTING-ROOM DOWN-STAIRS.

8 old arm-chairs.
1 stove and pipe.
1 looking-glass.
1 comb and brush.
1 coal-hod.
1 shovel.

4 department pictures.
3 old door-mats.
1 telephone.
4 old gum spittoons.
3 old window-shades.
1 old pine table.

HOSE-CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

Hose-carriage, complete.
1 gum bucket.
2,000 feet of paragon hose—hose in good condition.
550 feet of seam hose, in fair condition.
400 feet of paragon hose, in bad condition.
100 feet of seam hose, in bad condition.
100 feet of gum hose, in good condition.
100 feet of life-line.
100 feet of picket rope.
2 Johnson pumps.

1 smoke respirator.
1 old reflector.
1 new reflector.
1 extra pole for hose-carriage.
1 pipe-holder.
2 brass play-pipes.
1 Prunty cut-off nozzle.
6 plain nozzles, old.
1 watering-pot.
1 hercules lever-jack.

HOSTLER DEPARTMENT.

4 horses in good condition.
4 sets of Berry patent swinging harness and collars complete, in good condition.
4 sets of Miller patent harness and collars, in good condition.
1 Dutch collar.
2 sets of extra reins.
2 pitchforks.
1 scoop shovel.
2 old brooms.
2 old clipping shears, in bad condition.
1 pair scissors.
2 curry-combs.
2 horse-brushes.
1 mane-comb.
2 old pad riding saddles.

4 hitching straps.
3 old head halters.
4 new horse blankets.
4 old blankets, in fair condition.
4 old buckets.
4 extra pole straps.
2 old sweat scrapers.
1 old whip.
1 old hay cutter.
100 bushels of oats.
2,400 pounds of hay.
1,600 pounds of straw.
20 bushels of bran.
4 bushels of flaxseed meal.
2 extra whips.
4 extra bridles.

STOCK ON HAND IN STOREHOUSE.

2 dozen tripoli.
7 corn brooms.
1 dust brush.
1 stove brush.
1 dirt shovel.
4 pounds of oxalic acid.
1 scrubbing brush.
2 kalsomine brushes.
2 new pitchforks.
2 boxes of shoe blacking.
4 chandelier globes.
3 old steam gauges.
3 horse-brushes.
4 curry-combs.
2 Oyston spray nozzles.
2 extra reducers.
2 Jones's reducers.
2 cans of harness dressing.

1 handsaw.
4 extra bullwinkle snaps.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ gross of matches.
12 sheets of emery cloth.
12 sheets of crocus cloth.
10 pounds of brown soap.
5 pounds of assorted nails.
4 pieces of harness soap.
2 gallons of tincture of arnica.
3 pounds of sponge.
6 chamois skins.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of castor oil.
1 horse-bucket.
1 gum bucket.
10 pounds of axle grease.
1 stable broom.
2 kalsomine brushes.
2 scoop shovels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 16-foot ladder.
1 10-foot ladder.
2 step-ladders.
2 old bedsteads.
2 barrels of Portland cement.
200 feet of lumber.
1 wheelbarrow.

1 old shovel.
6 oil cans.
1 chandelier, old.
2 yards of oil cloth.
1 grindstone.
1 Gould heater, old.

List of members.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
Jos. Parris.....	Foreman.....	47	Plasterer	1129 Nineteenth street northwest.
William A. Shedd.....	Engineer	41	Machinist	311 Fourteenth street northwest.
William B. Read	Fireman	33	Plumber	723 Twenty-third street northwest.
Samuel E. Edwards.....	Hostler	36	Blacksmith	1530 Q street northwest.
Charles Boss	Private	31	Wood turner	1926 K street northwest.
Charles McCarthy.....	do	31	Carpenter	915 Fifteenth street northwest.
John A. Welsh	do	25	Laborer.....	1100 Sixteenth street northwest.
Richard E. Weeden	do	25	Farmer.....	307 H street northwest.
Frank Snyder	do	38	Laborer.....	1014 Sixteenth street northwest.
Henry E. Thomas.....	do	24	Painter	1027 Third street northeast.

Yours, respectfully,

JOS. PARRIS,
Foreman of Engine Company No. 1.

MARTIN CRONIN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer.

Inventory of Engine Company No. 2.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1883.

SIR: I most respectfully submit the following list of property of No. 2 Engine Company: One two-story brick house, with hose-tower attached, located on D street, near Twelfth street, northwest.

ENGINE DEPARTMENT.

1 Clapp & Jones double-pump engine.	6 sheets crocus cloth.
1 Gould heater attached to engine.	2 flat files.
1 Prunty relief valve attached to engine.	1 half-round file.
1 new Prunty heater not attached.	1 soldering iron.
2 spring-bottom oilers.	1 pair of Kye's pipe-tongs.
2 monkey-wrenches.	1 screw-jack.
2 socket-wrenches.	1 ratchet-jack.
1 five-gallon oil can.	1 giant jack.
1 five-gallon coal-oil can.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cord pine wood.
2 gallons machine oil.	1 ton of soft coal.
4 gallons coal oil.	1 pound of Selden packing.
2 pair wire pliers.	10 pounds of cotton-waste.
1 vise and bench.	1 pound of oxalic acid.
2 hammers.	1 extra engine pole.
1 cold chisel.	3 extra wheels for engine.
1 dozen sheets emery cloth.	1 extra singletree for engine.

HOSE DEPARTMENT.

1 hose carriage, in good condition.	2 spray nozzles.
2,600 feet of Paragon canvas hose, in good order.	2 Prunty cut-off nozzles.
250 feet hose, unfit for service.	4 brass pipes.
100 feet gum hose, in fair condition.	1 pair carriage shafts.
2 good long-handle axes.	2 Johnson pumps.
2 short-handle axes.	1 smoke respirator.
3 ladder straps.	4 hand lanterns.
1 Jones's coupling, good.	1 reflecting lantern.
2 Jones's coupling, no good.	100 feet of picket line.
3 brass reducers.	100 feet of cotton life line.
1 Y brass connection.	1 gum bucket.
2 gum pipes.	1 extra carriage pole.
1 brass pipe, leather-covered.	2 extra carriage wheels.
6 nozzles.	2 pipe holders.

HOSTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

4 horses, in good condition.	1 bushel bran.
2 sets of swinging harness, in good order.	1 peck of flaxseed meal.
2 sets of double harness, no good.	1 peck salt.
1 set harness, with breast-plate.	4 good horse blankets.
4 extra bits.	2 old horse blankets.
4 extra swinging collars, with traces.	1 hay-cutting box.
5 patent halter stems.	1 feed bin.
2 pad riding saddles, one of them very old.	2 pitchforks.
2 clipping machines, one in good order.	1 half-peck measure.
4 curry-combs.	4 hitching straps.
3 corn brushes.	1 dozen assorted snaps.
4 hair brushes.	2 sets of lead bars.
2 whips.	1 water-bucket.
8 bridles.	2 surcingles.
1 harness punch.	1 shovel.
2 new collar pads.	1 feed sieve.
2 sets pole straps.	4 iron horse-troughs.
6 bushels oats.	2 iron trace-chains.
400 pounds straw.	4 patent boss-springs for traces.
400 pounds hay.	2 horse-scrapers.
	6 horse hoods.

HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

10 iron bedsteads.	1 sleeping-room carpet, old, badly worn.
10 hair mattresses.	12 yards of stair carpet.
10 shuck mattresses.	16 stair rods.
11 feather pillows.	12 spittoons.
40 bed-spreads.	24 arm chairs.
30 blankets, in good order.	1 sofa.
24 pillow-slips.	2 looking-glasses.
30 sheets.	3 stoves and pipes.
10 patent steel mattresses.	1 center-table and cover.
12 old blankets, no good.	8 window shades.
1 dozen towels.	1 writing desk.
1 sitting-room carpet, in fair condition.	4 coal-hods.

MISCELLANEOUS.

25 feet garden-hose, no good.	Library, containing 70 bound books and 180 unbound.
2 extra water gauges.	3 dozen boxes matches.
2 pairs shears.	5 paint brushes.
2 pounds of sponge.	1 dozen lamp-wicks.
15 pounds of castile soap.	1 tin water boiler.
9 bars of brown soap.	4 tin cups.
1 dozen brooms.	1 water cooler.
2 whisk brooms.	2 crosscut saws.
2 pounds nails.	2 hatchets.
1 pair Howe's platform scales.	2 door mats.
1 backgammon board.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen window-lights.
1 water-pot.	1 ton heater coal.
2 hair combs.	2 dust pans.
2 hair brushes.	4 feather dusters.
2 wash-stands.	2 stove shovels.
1 Bible.	1 bath tub.
1 alarm book.	2 step-ladders.
1 day book.	1 billiard table and pool balls.
1 requisition book.	

List of members.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
John F. Maddox	Foreman	45	Wheelwright ...	475 I street northwest.
James Morairity	Engineer	43	Machinist	2013 K street northwest.
John F. Lewis	Fireman	45	Painter	232 C street northeast.
Frank Wagner	Hostler	40	Butcher	1354 D street northwest.
Charles Mead	Private	42	Carpenter	467 I street northwest.
Joseph Lenman	do	27	Blacksmith	523 Eleventh street northwest.
William Belt	do	35	Carpenter	1204 D street northwest.
William Mahoney	do	35	Laborer	149 Fayette street, Georgetown.
Frank Jacobs	do	31	Driver	1433 Ohio avenue.
Samuel Dawes	do	44	Carpenter	614 H street northwest.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. MADDUX,
Foreman Engine Co., No. 2.

MARTIN CRONIN,
Chief Engineer District of Columbia Fire Department.

Inventory of Engine Company No. 3.

(Location of company, Delaware avenue and C street N. E.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1883.

SIR: I respectfully submit schedule of property held in charge by Engine Company No. 3, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

1 second-class U-tank Amoskeag engine.	1 old shovel.
2 new suction sleeves, gum.	1 old coal-hod.
6 suction-sleeve protectors.	1 fuel basket.
20 feet of old suction sleeve.	5 oil-cans, old.
1 Prunty's patent relief-valve.	1 chamois skin.
1 set Prunty's slip-joint and cut-off valves.	50 feet of steam-hose.
1 old set of slip-joints.	10 feet of worthless steam-hose.
1 Owen's patent hose-connection.	1 feather-duster.
1 monkey-wrench.	1 jack-screw.
7 assorted wrenches.	1 set lead bars.
2 sheet-iron fenders, for wheels.	1 hand-drill.
2 hose-spanners.	$\frac{3}{4}$ ton splint coal.
1 pair extension tongues.	1 ton heater coal.
1 short goose-neck, old.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cord sawed and split wood.
1 Walton heater, in working order.	1 piece sponge.
1 small ax.	1 pint machine-oil.
1 fire shovel.	1 quart coal-oil.
1 slice-bar.	1 gum bucket.
1 flue-cleaner.	2 blind caps.
1 leather gong-strap.	1 pound cotton-waste.
1 vise and bench.	2 hand-lanterns.
5 old files.	2 extra front wheels.
1 large S-wrench.	2 extra hind wheels.
1 set Douglas cut-off valves, for heater pipes.	2 squirt-cans.

HOSE CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

1 two-horse hose carriage.	1 set fire-alarm box keys.
1 Nealy respirator.	1 District fire-alarm card.
2 Johnson pumps.	2 hand-lanterns.
1 Bell telephone.	1 old stove and pipe.
1 alarm gong.	50 feet street hose, worthless.
1 call gong.	3 door mats, old.
1 fire-ax.	2 floor-brushes, old.
2 hatchets.	2 cotton mops.
1 hose-jacket.	2 mop-handles.
1 jack-screw.	1 plug-reducer.
2 Baltimore reducers.	1 water-cooler.
1 carriage apron.	1 step-ladder.
1 pipe holder.	1 16-foot ladder.
2 brass play-pipes and nozzles.	1 clock.
2 new gum play-pipes.	4 curtains.
1 cotton play-pipe, old.	2 chamois skins.
1 Prunty's cut-off nozzle.	2 sponges.
1 Prunty's cut-off nozzle with spray.	7 spanners.
1 spray nozzle.	4 gum spittoons.
3 nozzle tips.	2 swingletrees, extra, for hose-carriage.
1 nozzle cap.	1 set hose-carriage wheels, old.
100 feet of picket rope.	1 carriage-wrench.
90 feet of life-line rope.	1 feather duster.
2 plug keys.	2 long-handled scrub-brushes.

HOSE DEPARTMENT.

3,100 feet of paragon hose.	100 feet 4-ply gum hose.
100 feet of 4-ply paragon hose, condemned.	250 feet Acme hose, worthless.
1,200 feet Acme hose, fair condition.	150 feet Acme hose, without couplings.

HOSTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

4 horses.	2 curry-combs.
4 bridles.	2 horse-scrapers.
4 sets swinging harness, with Barry hames and collars.	1 mane-brush.
2 sets old harness.	1 harness punch.
4 extra collars, hames, and traces.	1 stable shovel.
4 halter straps.	1 pitchfork.
4 pole straps and snaps.	1 stable broom.
2 hitching straps.	1 syringe.
4 extra pole straps.	1 watering-pot.
3 extra pole snaps.	1 wheelbarrow.
1 riding saddle, old.	2 pieces sponge.
1 extra bridle, old.	2 pieces soap.
1 old breast collar.	$\frac{1}{2}$ peck salt.
1 pair clippers, old.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck measure.
2 whips, old.	1 feed bin, with three apartments.
1 old collar.	55 bushel oats.
2 linen horse covers, old.	3 bushels meal and 6 bushels bran.
8 horse blankets, old.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushels flaxseed meal.
1 feed sieve.	1,000 pounds hay.
4 old neck blankets.	900 pounds straw.
2 horse brushes.	2 horse buckets.
	1 quart arnica.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

11 iron bedsteads.	1 looking-glass.
11 bed springs.	1 scrub pail.
12 hair mattresses.	2 pictures Chief Engineers' Convention.
11 feather pillows.	4 pictures Patent-Office fire.
9 shuck mattresses, cotton tops.	1 set rules D. C. F. D.
1 worthless mattress.	1 waste-paper basket.
12 white bed-spreads, new.	2 small table covers.
11 white bed-spreads, old.	1 large table cover.
10 blankets, new.	1 floor-brush.
24 blankets, old.	2 writing slates.
20 bed-sheets, new.	1 lot floor crash, old.
15 bed-sheets, old.	1 feather duster.
18 bed-sheets, fair condition.	1 dust pan.
6 pillow-slips, new.	1 dust brush.
15 pillow-slips, good.	1 broom.
7 pillow-slips, fair condition.	1 fire-board.
12 towels, new.	1 chamois skin.
6 towels, fair condition.	1 pair shears.
16 arm chairs.	1 stove and pipe.
2 fancy chairs.	1 scrub brush.
1 writing desk.	1 lot of books and papers.
2 large tables.	1 monthly-report book.
1 center table.	1 company book.
11 cuspidores.	1 requisition book.
3 gum spittoons.	2 hair-brushes.
4 china spittoons.	1 dressing comb.
1 clock.	23 brass stair rods.
2 carpet rugs, old.	1 mop and handle.
4 door mats, old.	1 coal-hod.
3 old carpets.	1 No. 10 400-pounds Howe platform scales.
1 stair carpet, old.	1 clothes-brush.
10 curtains.	2 whisk brooms.
1 piece oil-cloth.	

STOREROOM.

8 chamois skins.	6 large bullwinkle snaps.
2 blacking brushes.	12 small bullwinkle snaps.
1 doz. boxes blacking.	5 scrub brushes.
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. boxes matches.	3 packages curtain cord.
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. sponge.	1 dust brush.
1 pound 3-penny nails.	2 dust pans.
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. oxalic acid.	3 corn brooms.
3 papers tripoli.	1 sash tool.
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. rotten-stone.	1 six O-brush.
$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet gum.	1 varnish brush.
6 sheets crocus cloth.	1 6-inch wall brush.
6 sheets emery cloth.	1 dozen lamp wicks.
3 curry-combs.	3 cotton mops.
3 horse-brushes.	1 whisk broom.
4 bit-straps.	1 oak pail.
2 hame-straps.	1 quart olive oil.
1 pound rivets and burs.	1 quart sweet oil.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound clout nails.	1 feather duster.
1 brass fancet	1 coal-hod, new.
18 pounds castile soap.	2 hitching straps.
20 assorted snaps.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 large alarm bell, striking apparatus attached.	2 small door gongs.
1 white brush, old.	1 hose-carriage gong, old.
1 carpenter's brace and 2 drills.	1 set old hose-carriage wheels.
3 carpenter planes.	2 squirt-cans, old.
1 washer cutter.	1 Oysten spray nozzle, old.
4 sleeve protectors.	1 Allen spray nozzle, old.
3 hand-lanterns.	6 nozzles, assorted sizes, old.
1 old steam-gauge.	1 cut-off nozzle, old.

List of members.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
Frank Donnelly	Foreman.....	38	Pattern-maker..	216 Delaware avenue northeast.
Walter Cox.....	Engineer	36	Carpenter	214 Delaware avenue northeast.
William Kirkpatrick.	Fireman.....	37	Carpenter	51 D street northeast.
Michael Kane.....	Hostler	43	Hostler	317 B street northeast.
James Frazier	Private	43	Mariner.....	220 Massachusetts avenue and Sixth street northeast.
Samuel Nelson.....	do	26	Carpenter.....	504 E street southeast.
Joseph O. Guy	do	34	Carpenter.....	744 Seventh street southeast.
William Luskey	do	33	Laborer.....	131 Third street northeast.
James Nolan.....	do	32	Plasterer.....	712 C street northeast.
George Bohlayer.....	do	24	Painter	621 South Carolina avenue southeast.
James Lowe	Watchman.....	54	Carpenter... ..	203 Second and A streets northeast.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK DONNELLY,
Foreman Engine Company No. 3.

MARTIN CRONIN,
Chief Engineer District of Columbia Fire Department.

Inventory of Engine Company No. 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1883.*

SIR: I most respectfully submit the following list of property of No. 4 Engine Company, from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883:

One two-story brick house, located on Virginia avenue between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets southwest, with stable and hose-tower attached.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

1 third-class Silsby engine.	3 pounds sheet gum.
1 Bashor heater.	2 chamois skins.
1 monkey-wrench.	2 pieces sponge.
2 spanner wrenches.	2 drip pans.
2 socket wrenches.	1 pair pipe-tongs.
2 packing wrenches.	1 brace.
3 oil-cans.	2 pair plyers.
1 squirt-can.	1 pair snips.
4 engine lamps.	4 pounds whiting.
2 blind caps.	1 pair shears.
1 slice-bar.	8 drills.
2 hammers.	1 8-gallon oil-can.
1 Stilson wrench.	1 Guld pump.
3 S-wrenches.	11 grate bars.
12 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ thaw hose.	1 pair gas-tongs.
1 plug thawer.	6 files.
3 extra drop tubes.	1 pair compasses.
15 pounds cotton-waste.	1 pair plyers.
10 pounds packing.	2 pounds oxalic acid.
3 pounds tallow.	4 sight glasses.
1 jack-screw.	1 extra engine wheel.
1 pipe vise.	1 bench vise.

HOSE-CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

1 4-wheel carriage.	1 reducer.
1,600 feet cotton hose, in good order.	100 feet life line.
350 feet cotton hose, in fair order.	100 feet street line.
700 feet cotton hose, in bad order.	1 swingletree.
100 feet gum hose, in good order.	1 spool snap.
4 branch pipes.	2 spool straps.
4 ladder straps.	1 carriage jack.
3 lamps.	50 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ line.
8 nozzles.	1 Nealy respirator.
2 cut-off nozzles.	2 pole snaps.
2 Johnson pumps.	4 half traces.
7 spanners.	1 hose strap.
1 scabbard ax.	2 carriage aprons.
2 large axes.	1 pipe-holder.

HOSTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

5 horses.	4 buckets.
4 setts swinging harness.	1 shovel.
4 collars and hames.	3 curry-combs.
6 bridles.	2 horse-brushes.
4 pole straps.	3 mane-brushes.
1 pad saddle.	2 rubbing cloths.
4 pole snaps.	2 sweat-scrapers.
6 small snaps.	1 peck salt.
1 pair clippers.	3 sponges.
1 pair shears.	1 set lead bars.
8 figure-8 rings.	4 surcingles.
3 bridle bits.	2 hitching straps.
5 halter stems.	1 oat sieve.
4 halters.	20 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ hose.
4 horse blankets.	1 platform scales.
4 horse hoods.	1 oat shovel.
4 gum covers.	2 half traces.
2 whips.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -peck measure.

HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

11 iron bedsteads.	5 door mats.
11 shuck mattresses.	2 alarm gongs.
11 hair mattresses.	1 set of rules.
24 bed-spreads.	52 bed-sheets.
25 towels.	1 table cover.
12 spittoons.	7 gas globes.
19 stair rods.	4 pictures.
30 blankets.	1 stair carpet.
24 pillow-cases.	1 piece zinc.
25 yards carpet crash.	1 dust pan.
2 carpets.	1 dust brush.
25 chairs.	2 wall brushes.
1 table.	1 feather duster.
1 writing desk.	1 inkstand.
2 clocks.	1 water-cooler.
1 stove.	1 Schneider's improvement for releasing
1 book-case.	horses from stalls.
3 looking-glasses.	

FUEL SERVICE.

1 four-wheel wagon.	1 shovel.
2 sets single harness.	1 oil-can.

STORES ON HAND.

80 bushels oats.	1 paper copper rivets.
1,600 pounds hay.	10 pounds nails.
900 pounds straw.	1 lamp.
2 bushels mixed feed.	6 chamois skins.
1½ bushels flaxseed meal.	1 piece zinc.
50 hose gaskets.	1 pound copper wire.
10 corn brooms.	1 door lock.
3 mop handles.	12 sheets emery cloth.
2 feather dusters.	12 papers tripoli.
20 pounds castile soap.	1 step-ladder.
20 pounds brown soap.	12 boxes matches.
2 pounds oxalic acid.	1 can harness-oil.
10 pounds axle-grease.	½ gallon North Carolina tar.
1 ladder strap.	½ gallon neat's foot oil.
1 set stocks and dies.	2 coal-hods.
2 carpenter's planes.	2 tons splint coal.
1 hatchet.	1 ton white-ash egg coal.
6 files.	¼ cord sawed and split pine wood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2 old slip-joints.	2 old pitchforks.
1 old watering-pot.	1 old pad saddle.
2 old hames.	1 old lantern.
6 old head stalls.	6 old couplings.
1 old sieve.	1 old gooseneck.
1 old measure.	4 old oil-cans.
4 old feather dusters.	2 old coal-hods.
1 old set harness.	2 old stoves.
6 old collars.	7 old chairs.
2 old whips.	3 old rugs.
5 old towels.	11 old bed-spreads.
22 old blankets.	24 old pillow-cases.
5 old ladders.	1 old engine pole.
4 old engine wheels.	2 old steam-gauges.

List of members, No. 4 Engine Company.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
William T. Sorrell . . .	Foreman	47	Mariner	412 Twelfth street southwest.
William Leeman	Engineer	44	Machinist	53 C street southeast.
James Creamer	Fireman	27	Laborer	609 Maryland avenue southwest.
John Waldron	Hostler	36	do	323 D street southwest.
Thomas J. Coffey	Private	26	do	317 D street southwest.
William White	do	40	Brickmaker	218 Willow Tree alley southwest.
R. T. Williams	do	26	do	621 E street southwest.
Robert Dickson	do	29	Laborer	H, between Fourth and Fifth streets northwest.
Charles Burk	do	33	do	614 Sixth street southwest.
Thomas J. Lynch	do	30	Coach trimmer	826 Fourth street northwest.
John Maker	do	38	Laborer	492 School street southwest.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. T. SORRELL,
*Foreman Engine Company No. 4.*MARTIN CRONIN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer District of Columbia Fire Department.

H. Ex. 1, pt. 6—6

Inventory of Engine Company No. 5.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1883.

SIR: I most respectfully submit the following inventory of property of No. 5 Engine Company for the year 1883:

The house occupied by this company is under rent from the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, and located at No. 1066 Thirty-second street, West Washington.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 double pump, second class, Amoskeag engine, in bad condition. | 1½ tons splint coal. |
| 1 Bashor & Stedman's coilless heater attached to engine and bath tub. | 2 brass play pipes and nozzles. |
| 2 extra heater cocks. | 1 leather gong strap. |
| 1 Prunty's relief valve and clamp. | 1 hand ax. |
| 4 extra wheels. | 4 extra brass axle nuts. |
| 1 screw-jack. | 2 side lights. |
| 7 small files. | 6 gum sleeve gaskets. |
| 4 squirt oil cans. | 1 extra sleeve. |
| 2 brass spiral springs for heater. | 1 sleeve brace. |
| 2 machine-oil cans. | 1 brace and 9 drills. |
| 7 gallons lard oil. | 1 set lead bars. |
| 12 large files, good. | 2 suction sleeves, leather. |
| 8 large files, bad. | 20 feet copper wire rope. |
| 3 shovels. | 30 feet rope. |
| 2 slice-bars. | 2 brass lanterns. |
| 1 tube scraper. | 5 monkey-wrenches. |
| 2 tube brushes. | 1 extra pole. |
| 1 tube-brush handle. | 1 grate pattern. |
| 1 reducer. | 1 glass water-gauge complete, attached to heater. |
| 1 plug thawer. | 18 pounds sheet gum packing. |
| 1 spring clamp. | ¼ cord S. S. wood |
| 1 lead rope and snaps. | 1 clock. |
| 1 brass plug. | 2 gongs. |
| 7 tube irons. | 2 plug keys. |
| 4 air chamber spanners. | 4 pounds tallow. |
| 1 hose spanner. | 1 small brass nozzle. |
| 1 small cut-off valve. | 2 sponges. |
| 1 feather duster. | 2 chamois. |
| 1 vise and bench. | 2 canvas sleeves. |
| 13 wrenches, assorted. | 1 set or Prunty's spring valves. |
| 1 ratchet wrench. | 2 blind caps. |
| 4 leather half traces and snaps. | 1 tool cupboard. |
| 1 extra grate-bar and 3 centers. | 15 pump valve springs. |
| 1 pound Selden's packing. | 1 gum bucket. |
| 3½ pounds cotton waste. | 8 leather pump cups. |

HOSE CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 4-wheel hose carriage. | 1 leather gooseneck. |
| 2,700 feet of good paragon hose. | 1 feather duster. |
| 100 feet of good gum hose. | 2 jacks. |
| 300 feet of bad paragon hose. | 2 brass lanterns. |
| 1,200 feet of unserviceable Acme hose. | 1 nickel-plated reflecting lamp. |
| 3 gum hose pipes. | 1 plug wrench. |
| 2 nozzles. | 6 plug keys. |
| 2 copper hose pipes. | 2 Johnson force-pumps and racks. |
| 1 leather hose pipe. | 2 brass reducers. |
| 2 Prunty cut-off nozzles, complete. | 1 spring spool snap. |
| 1 Prunty cut-off and spray nozzle, complete. | 1 inside fire-box key. |
| 2 Oyston spray nozzles. | 1 fire-box master key. |
| 1 metal hose-pipe holder. | 1 fire-alarm box key. |
| 4 extra wheels. | 2 chamois skins. |
| 1 well wheel for hose tower. | 2 sponges. |
| 1 hose-carriage bell and rack. | 1 gum bucket. |
| 2 wooden hose pegs. | 1 extra pole. |
| 4 ladder straps. | 2 extra swingletrees. |
| 1 wheel-nut wrench. | 4 leather half-traces and snaps. |
| | 50 feet rope, for hose tower. |

1 fire ax and holder.
2 sets and a half Jones' couplings.
2 pipe racks.
6 spanners.
2 seat cushions.
2 hose patches.
6 spool straps.
2 smoke caps.
2 iron fenders for hose tower.
3 extra brake blocks.

1 smoke-cap box.
300 feet cotton rope life-line.
100 feet manilla rope life-line.
3 small pickaxes, scabbards, and belts.
2 leather pipe holders.
1 leather pocket.
1 spool canvas and apron.
1 Healey cut-off nozzle, in bad condition.

HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Schneider's improvement for releasing horses from stalls.
1 large bell.
1 fire-alarm gong.
11 iron bedsteads.
11 Fowler bedsprings.
11 hair mattresses.
10 shuck and cotton mattresses.
49 bed-sheets.
55 pillow-slips.
41 pair white blankets.
1 single white blanket.
11 feather pillows.
9 hair pillows.
32 bed-spreads.
15 roller towels.
1 bunk-room carpet.
2 stair carpets.
1 stair oil-cloth.
16 nickel-plated stair rods.
1 bath-room oil-cloth, bad.
1 Bell telephone.
3 step-ladders.
1 Worcester dictionary.
1 District fire-alarm card.
1 ton hard coal.
1 bottle ink.
1 box pens.
1 white-metal drinking cup.
1 inkstand.
1 indelible pencil.
1 scrubbing brush and handle.
4 floor mops and 2 handles.
3 pair wire pliers.
1 bottle mucilage.
1 table.
1 looking-glass.
2 book-cases.
161 bound books.
1 water-cooler and stand.
4 coal-hods.
2 large shovels.
1 bucket for sugar.
1 bucket for coffee.
4 pounds sugar.
2 pounds coffee.
1 washer cutter.
1 handsaw.
1 scrap-book.
10 company books.
10 bound rules and regulations.
1 rules and regulations, on card.
1 piece zinc.

2 benches.
1 sprinkling-can.
1 dust-pan.
1 grindstone.
3 ceiling hooks.
2 sponges.
2 chamois.
1 blacking brush.
1 box blacking.
1 blacking dip.
1 tin water bucket.
1 clothes-brush.
1 iron hand-rail.
4 blank receipt books.
1 force pump.
1 company marking stamp and ink.
13 spittoons.
6 tin cuspidores.
7 floor mats, in bad condition.
1 writing desk.
2 hair combs.
2 hair brushes.
3 wooden buckets.
4 stove brushes.
1 water filter.
1 feather duster.
1 copper boiler.
1 hatchet.
1 paper cutter.
6 self-lighting gas burners.
1 requisition book.
2 squirt-oil cans.
7 fire-alarm keys.
4 feet street hose and pipe.
2 door ropes, hooks and rings.
3 pair gas tongs.
2 figure-5 dies.
16 chairs.
1 revolving office chair.
1 clock.
1 pair scissors.
16 window shades and fixtures.
12 lockers.
2 stoves and pipe.
2 small shovels.
1 coffee pot.
1 long handle hair duster.
1 short handle hair duster.
1 whisk broom.
1 willow broom.
1 backgammon board and dice.
1 soap dish.
2 corn brooms.

HOSTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

4 company horses.	1 halter chain.
2 sets of double harness complete, with Berry swinging hames attached, weights, trips, and pulleys.	1 head halter.
2 sets of double harness, extra, with Champion swinging hames attached.	1 sifter.
1 set double lines, extra.	1 harness punch.
8 horse blankets.	1 mane and tail comb.
4 horse hoods.	4 oil horse covers.
2 water buckets.	2 sets line hand-holds.
2 pad-saddles.	2 horse-brushes.
2 wooden horse-scrapers.	4 sureingles.
8 halter stems.	4 horse boots.
1 can harness-oil.	1 stable broom.
100 feet rope.	1 corn broom.
1 mane and tail card.	4 patent halter hitches.
20 bullwinkle snaps.	4 hitching straps.
2 clipping machines; 1 in bad condition.	1 single and 1 double block.
2 curry-combs.	4 whips.
3 pitchforks.	4 hame straps.
1 bottle harness ink.	2 feed bins.
1 peck measure.	2 wheelbarrows.
1 shovel.	2 rubbing cloths.
2 extra bridles.	1 water brush.
6 extra bits.	1 mane and tail brush.
1 pair clipping shears.	1 leather horse-muzzle.
2 clipping combs; 1 in bad condition.	4 hame springs for line snaps.
	1 meal bucket.
	4 sponges.
	2 brass horse-scrapers.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT.

120 bushels oats.	4½ bushels bran.
1,900 pounds hay.	1 peck flaxseed meal.
1,850 pounds straw.	

STOREHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

1 pair compensating pliers.	3 pounds rotten-stone.
36 papers Eagle tripoli.	3 feet hoop iron.
1 pound stove-polish.	1 paper screws.
22 lamp wicks.	4 large trace snaps.
37 sheets crocus cloth.	12½ pounds gasket gum.
1 bucket axle-grease.	1 nickel-plate lamp oil cup.
5 boxes copper rivets.	9 set work couplings.
3 panes glass.	18 work-coupling rings.
1 gallon raw oil.	5 Morse coupling rings.
½ pound castile soap.	15 feet gum tubing.
9 chamois.	1½ pounds red lead.
3 pounds oxalic acid.	1 set extra heater connection.
36 sheets emery cloth.	½ pound glue.
12 lamp globes.	4 pounds sheet copper.
7 snaps.	2 gong blocks.
1 box roach powder.	12 small iron pulleys.
4 pounds sponge.	2 hose-coupling machines.
15½ pounds whiting.	8 boxes blacking.
9 papers carpet tacks.	1 chain.
1 gross and 1 dozen boxes matches.	1 ax-handle.
2 extra brass lanterns.	1 whip-socket.
½ pound copper wire.	2 wooden-covered oil-cans.
6 cotton floor mops.	1 box for acid.
1 brass reducer.	1 leather pocket.
2 papers sapolio.	1 spring lock.
½ gallon boiled oil.	3 pieces smoke-cap sponge.
16 assorted carriage bolts.	4 hame springs for lines.
2 scrubbing-brushes.	1 small paint-brush.
10 bottles insect exterminator.	1 glue pot.
26 cakes toilet soap.	1 peck measure.

1 glue brush.
 2 pounds Babbitt's soap.
 1 hose tap.
 1 hose-coupling die.
 1 blacking-brush.
 5 blacking-dips.
 2 funnels.
 1½ pounds sheet lead.
 1 box for whiting.
 8 coat hooks.
 2 whitewash brushes.
 1 bundle braided sash cord.
 4 whisk brooms.
 1½ pounds solder.
 9 curry-combs.
 5 horse brushes.
 1 horse water-brush.
 1 horse mane and tail brush.
 2 horse mane and tail cards.
 ½ bushel salt.
 4 pole straps.
 3 glass water-gauges.
 1 pint oil spike.

1 quart oil origanum.
 ½ pint sweet spirits niter.
 1 leather gong strap.
 3 cans Miller's harness-oil.
 5 cans harness polish.
 3 hair combs.
 2 hair-brushes.
 4 feet brass spring wire.
 12 horse leg bandages.
 1 squirt oil can.
 2 bottles mustang liniment.
 1 Howe platform scales.
 15 feet small chain.
 100 feet small cotton rope.
 1 hydraulic jack.
 1 halter stem.
 4 brass pole snaps.
 4 breeching straps.
 1 W bit.
 1 heater grate.
 1 pint castor-oil and can.
 2 coal-oil cans.
 1 quart coal-oil.

ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

1 horse.
 1 carriage.
 1 whip.
 1 lamp and globe.
 2 extra breeching straps.
 1 extra pair shafts.
 1 extra set wheels.
 2 horse boots.
 1 chamois.
 1 lever jack.

2 lap robes.
 3 sets single harness.
 1 leather-covered bit.
 1 gum horse cover.
 1 oil horse cover.
 1 horse blanket.
 1 extra draw rein.
 1 extra breeching and saddle.
 2 extra shaft tugs.
 1 sponge.

UNSERVICEABLE PROPERTY.

4 mop handles.
 1 pitchfork.
 1 vise.
 4 oil horse covers.
 3 linen horse covers.

1 bucket.
 1 hose patch.
 1 shovel.
 1 hair dust-brush.

List of members.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
Louis P. Lowe.....	Foreman.....	34	Clerk.....	2915 Olive avenue.
Edward P. Rhodes.....	Engineer.....	44	Engineer.....	3246 Prospect avenue.
J. D. Angell.....	Fireman.....	35	do.....	1066 Thirty-first street,
J. H. Mahorney.....	Hostler.....	41	Carpenter.....	3231 P street.
Churchill Huitt.....	Private.....	35	Laborer.....	1918 New York avenue.
A. J. Sullivan.....	do.....	30	Blacksmith.....	3233 Prospect avenue.
J. W. Kurtz.....	do.....	30	Carpenter.....	1687 Valley street.
Thomas C. Whelan.....	do.....	34	Laborer.....	1517 Thirty-second street.
James F. A. Black.....	do.....	30	do.....	Engine house.
James T. Norris.....	do.....	38	do.....	2810 Dunbarton avenue.

Very respectfully,

LOUIS P. LOWE,
*Foreman Engine Company No. 5,
 District of Columbia Fire Department.*

MARTIN CRONIN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer District of Columbia Fire Department.

Inventory of Engine Company No. 6.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1883.

SIR: Please find inventory of real estate, stock, fixtures, &c., of No. 6 Engine Company. One two-story press-brick front house, with stable and hose-tower included, situated on Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets northwest.

ENGINE-ROOM DEPARTMENT.

1 Clapp & Jones engine, in fair condition.	1 bell.
1 Friedman's injector, attached.	2 play pipes.
1 old whip.	6 nozzles.
2 monkey-wrenches.	2 life-lines.
1 oil-can.	1 reducer.
1 slash bar.	1 pair breeches.
1 set of stuffing-box wrenches.	1 siamese.
1 shovel.	1 Johnson pump.
3 lamps.	1 Jones coupling.
1 screw-driver.	6 spanners.
1 bucket.	3 ladder straps.
1 gong on engine.	1 bucket.
1 gooseneck.	1 old whip.
1 extra engine wheel.	1 clock.
5 horses.	1 indicator.
2 sets of double and one set of single harness, with pole straps and snaps, in good order.	1 step-ladder.
1 hose carriage.	5 halter stems.
2 axes.	2, 250 feet good hose.
1 lamp.	100 feet gum hose.
	600 feet, fair order.
	chief engineer's wagon.

HARNESS AND HOSTLERS' DEPARTMENT.

1 set single harness.	2 pitchforks.
1 gum blanket and hood.	2 shovels.
1 saddle.	3 brooms.
2 extra sets of old bridles.	3 curry-combs.
1 old set buggy harness.	3 brushes.
5 good blankets.	2 bone combs.
5 old blankets.	2 old mane brushes.
2 scrapers.	50 bushels oats.
1 punch.	1, 200 pounds hay.
1 pair clippers.	800 pounds straw.
1 pair shears.	10 bushels bran.
1 lot of old straps.	4 hitching straps.
2 extra bits.	1 old watering pot.
1 net.	

SITTING ROOM DOWN STAIRS.

8 chairs.	2 spittoons.
1 telephone.	2 mats.
3 pictures.	1 slate.
1 stove and pipe.	1 coal hod.
1 piece zinc.	1 dust pan and brush.

HEATER ROOM.

1 Prunty heater and boiler attached.	4 extra flues.
1 old lamp.	1 sifter.
1 coal hod and shovel.	1 old Johnson pump.
1 broom.	2 extra ladder straps.
1 old Gould heater and tank.	1 pick.
2 extra sets of cocks.	3 brush brooms.
1 pick.	1 set flue cleaners.

1 old fork.
 1 old swingletree.
 1 piece zinc.
 1 box scrap iron.
 1 hammer.
 1 axe.
 1 pair pliers.
 1 piece steam hose.
 2 oil cans.
 1 bucket of grease.
 1 spring-scale.
 1½ cord wood.
 1 ton engine coal.
 2 brass play pipes.
 1 jack.
 1 expander.
 5 old files.
 1 large screw-driver.

1 old globe valve.
 25 gum washers.
 9 extra engine valves.
 1 small piece sheet gum.
 1 Jones coupling.
 1 old oil can.
 1 piece copper pipe and connection.
 1 extra set of slip connection.
 3 papers Tripoli.
 ¼ gal. Castor oil.
 1 Douglas connection to engine.
 1 brace.
 1 washer cutter.
 9 drills.
 1 center punch.
 2 cold-chisels.
 1 pit cock.

BUNK AND SITTING ROOMS.

4 carpets.
 1 large and one small center table.
 22 chairs.
 1 stair carpet and oilcloth.
 1 rug.
 5 door mats.
 1 writing-desk.
 1 looking-glass.
 1 fire trumpet and glass cover.
 4 pictures.
 2 inkstands.
 11 iron bedsteads.
 1 walnut bedstead.
 11 patent iron bed springs.
 1 patent wooden bed spring.
 1 clock.
 1 gong.

10 spittoons.
 1 wardrobe.
 1 book-case.
 1 lounge.
 1 stove and pipe.
 1 small library of books.
 23 hair mattresses.
 30 white spreads.
 16 towels.
 12 good sheets.
 28 old sheets.
 12 good slips.
 28 old slips.
 1 report book.
 1 day book.
 4 pens.
 34 blankets.

STORE HOUSE.

17 mops.
 7 bars castile soap.
 5 bars brown soap.
 5 papers tacks.
 4 scrub-brushes.
 2 dust-brushes.
 2 ax-handles.
 8 lamp globes.
 12 sheets emery paper.
 12 sheets crocus cloth.
 ¼ gal. arnica.
 2 papers kalsomine.
 3 pounds glue.
 10 engine valves.
 3 pounds kalsomine.
 2 extra sets of spring collars and 1 set double harness, complete.
 1 pound oxalic acid.
 4 extra gas globes.
 5 pounds cotton-waste.
 16 corn brooms.
 500 feet of old cotton hose.
 4 old pieces of oil-cloth.
 1 mat.
 3 old druggets.
 1 lot of old crash.
 2 old blankets.
 40 feet of 2½-inch gum hose.
 1 Howe platform scale.

1 grindstone.
 2 jacks.
 1 old section leather hose.
 11 sets couplings.
 1 gooseneck.
 1 saw.
 1 hatchet.
 1 extra spool-strap.
 3 wrenches.
 30 washers, gum.
 1 whip.
 1 reducer.
 1 wall brush.
 1 screw-driver.
 25 feet coil wire.
 1 lamp.
 5 old nozzles.
 2 pulleys.
 1 gauge.
 1 dozen snaps.
 1 chamois skin.
 2 dozen sheets emery.
 1 lot straps.
 40 feet old garden hose.
 6 old paint brushes.
 1 kalsomine brush.
 1 old water and 1 old steam gauge.
 100 feet rope.

BATH ROOM.

1 broom.
1 oil-cloth on floor.
1 looking-glass.
2 long-handle brushes.
2 combs.
2 hair brushes.

1 step-ladder.
3 spittoons.
1 bath-tub.
1 clothes-brush.
1 whisk-broom.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
C. Clark	Foreman....	44	Fireman	1511 Rhode Island avenue.
Thomas Martin	Engineer ...	43	Blacksmith	I street, between Fourth and Fifth.
William Ricks	Fireman	28	Engineer	No. 6 engine-house.
A. Savoy	Hostler	39	Barber.....	412 First street southwest.
W. T. Wannall	Private	26	Seaman.....	411 K street northwest.
G. G. Warren	do	27	Driver.....	B street, between First and Second.
E. Sullivan	do	27	Stonecutter	918 First street northwest.
L. Grant	do	28	Bricklayer.....	209 K street northwest.
H. Wright	do	32	Carpenter.....	New York avenue, between Sixth and I streets.
P. J. Carroll	do	30	Blacksmith	724 Fourth street northwest.
William Ennis	Watchman ..	33	do	Third and H street northwest.
William Barnes	Substitute ..	26	do	Four-and-a-half street, between Maryland avenue and C.

Respectfully submitted.

C. CLARK.

Foreman.

MARTIN CRONIN,

Chief Engineer District of Columbia Fire Department.

Inventory of Truck Company A.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1883.

SIR: I most respectfully submit the following inventory of property in possession of Truck Company A. This company occupies a two-story brick house, with out-buildings attached, all in bad condition, located on North Capitol street, between B and C streets N. E.

TILLERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

1 Buckley & Merritt truck in fair condition.	1 bucket axle grease.
1 65-foot extension ladder and 19-foot lever, with poles, guys, halyards, and platform complete.	9 hooks.
1 40-foot ladder.	5 ladder straps.
1 36-foot ladder.	1 gong.
2 30-foot ladders.	1 hammer.
1 24-foot ladder.	2 75-foot life-lines.
1 20-foot ladder.	3 pitchforks.
1 16-foot ladder.	2 monkey-wrenches.
1 11-foot ladder.	1 2-inch auger.
1 street rope.	1 battering ram.
4 axes.	2 shovels.
4 gum buckets.	1 spade.
2 corn brooms.	4 hand lamps.
1 2-inch iron gooseneck.	2 reflecting lamps.
1 screw-jack.	1 head-light.
1 squirt can.	2 respirators.
1 extra truck wheel.	1 pipe holder.
1 reflecting lamp.	1 stop-cock key.
3 sponges.	1 drag hook.
2 chamois skins.	3 Johnson pumps, old.
2 iron wrenches.	1 jumping sheet.
10 cans Devoe's brilliant oil for head-light.	1 pair pliers.
1 vise, broken.	1 crowbar.
	2 cushions.
	1 cut-off and spray nozzle.

HOSTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

4 horses.	2 pole snaps, extra.
1 double set swinging harness.	2 bridles, new.
1 saddle.	1 swingletree, extra.
2 horse blankets, new.	2 figure-eight rings.
2 horse blankets, old.	4 halter chains.
2 hoods.	2 bullwinkle snap hooks.
2 pairs clippers.	1 chamois skin.
1 pair shears.	2 horse-buckets.
1 harness punch.	1 whip.
4 bridles, old.	2 pitchforks.
3 curry-combs.	2 shovels.
2 horse-brushes.	1 set double harness, old.
2 mane-brushes.	2 brooms.
2 sieves.	1 Dutch collar.
2 horse-covers.	2 hitching straps.

SITTING ROOM AND HALLWAY.

6 arm chairs, new.	1 telephone.
2 arm chairs, old.	4 spittoons.
1 clock.	1 piece zinc.
1 water-cooler, old.	1 copper kettle.
1 stove, old.	2 pieces oil-cloth.
1 stove, new.	3 door mats.
1 walnut table.	2 tin cups.
1 whisk broom.	

SLEEPING APARTMENT AND BATH-ROOM.

24 arm chairs.	1 alarm gong.
13 iron bedsteads.	12 spittoons.
14 mattresses.	2 hair-brushes and combs.
12 hair pillows.	1 soap dish.
12 feather pillows.	1 step ladder.
9 window curtains, old	1 gum bucket.
1 lounge.	1 scrub brush.
2 easy chairs.	2 looking-glasses.
1 book-case.	1 inkstand.
2 stoves and pipe.	18 globes.
2 pieces zinc.	1 waste-paper basket.
20 white bed-spreads.	1 walnut table.
18 sheets, new.	1 table cover.
20 sheets, old.	2 company record books.
20 pillow-slips, old.	2 feather dusters.
24 pillow-slips, new.	1 picture, chief fire engineers, U. S.
20 roller-towels.	1 corn broom.
44 blankets.	1 dust pan and brush.
3 carpets.	1 mop.
1 oil-cloth in bath-room.	1 stair carpet.
1 desk.	26 stair rods.
1 rug.	1 stair carpet oil-cloth.

STOREROOM AND MISCELLANEOUS.

18 corn brooms.	7 lamp globes.
3 pieces rope.	3 whitewash brushes.
3 coal hods, old.	2 squirt cans.
18 papers tripoli.	1 wheelbarrow.
10 sheets emery cloth.	1 pound stove polish.
2 ton soft coal.	2 picks.
1 ton hard coal.	2 blacking brushes.
1 shovel.	5 dips.
5 gum buckets, old.	2 axes.
2 collar pads.	3 door mats, old.
6 hame straps.	1 jack-plane.
4 mops.	1 smoothing-plane.

1 fore-plane.	6 chimneys for head-light.
1 iron plane.	2 crystals for head-light.
2 dust brushes.	12 snap hooks, assorted sizes.
2 clothes brushes.	10 pounds brown soap.
2 files.	6 pairs hames.
2 oil cans.	3 collars, old.
1 crosscut saw.	3 chamois skins.
1 screw driver.	9 cans harness dressing.
6 boxes blacking.	52 gallons coal oil.
12 pounds cotton-waste.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cord sawed and split pine wood.
40 feet garden hose, old.	1 singeing machine.
$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet zinc.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon arnica.
1 wall brush.	1 lot chairs, old.
1 hammer.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound copper rivets.
1 reducer.	3 axe handles.
1 iron trough.	5 pounds green paint.
1 leather pipe.	1 whisk broom.
3 sections cotton hose.	2 cold-chisels.
1 work bench.	1 pound oxalic acid.
5 pounds castile soap.	1 set Howe scales.
10 pounds harness soap.	5 papers tacks.
1 pair wire pliers.	4 gum washers.
1 2-foot rule.	1 dozen lamp wicks.
2 pounds white lead.	2 pounds sponge.
$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon raw oil.	1 stove, old.
1 quart turpentine.	1 lot oil cans.
3 dozen boxes matches.	1 grindstone.
13 paint brushes, old.	

ENGINE DEPARTMENT (EXTRA).

1 second-class Amoskeag engine.	1 shovel.
2 10-foot suctions, old.	1 slice bar.
1 lamp, old.	1 reducer.
1 oil can, old.	2 fenders.
1 monkey-wrench.	1 horse carriage.
6 iron wrenches, assorted.	

FORAGE.

5 bushels of oats.	300 pounds of hay.
2 bushels of bran.	150 pounds of straw.

List of members.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
C. E. Merillat	Foreman	36	Plumber	12 I street northwest.
T. W. Scott	Tillerman	33	Carpenter	311 Maryland avenue northeast.
J. O. Leary	Hostler	34	Blacksmith	35 Massachusetts avenue north-west.
J. E. Melson	Private	39	Laborer	318 B street northeast.
S. R. Henry	do	33	Laborer	515 New Jersey avenue north-west.
H. Heinline	do	35	Laborer	404 B street southeast.
T. R. Newman	do	47	Blacksmith	307 A street northeast.
J. Kane	do	33	Plasterer	112 Fourth street northeast.
W. Roche	do	33	Bricklayer	1032 Fourth street northwest.
P. W. Nicholson	do	22	Paperhanger	907 Tenth street southeast.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES E. MERILLAT,
Foreman Truck A, District of Columbia Fire Department.

MARTIN CRONIN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, District of Columbia Fire Department.

Inventory of Truck B.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following list of property in charge of B Truck Company. This company occupies a two-story brick house in good condition, located on the corner of New Hampshire avenue and M street northwest.

SITTING AND SLEEPING ROOMS UP-STAIRS.

1 library book-case.	3 carpets.
1 sofa.	1 stair carpet and rods.
1 looking glass.	24 walnut chairs.
10 window curtains, old.	2 chandeliers and 15 globes.
12 iron bedsteads.	1 large center table.
12 Fowler bed springs.	1 mat, old.
12 hair mattresses.	1 clock.
12 hair pillows.	1 writing-desk.
48 double blankets.	8 tin spittoons.
25 sheets new, 20 old.	1 large stove.
25 pillow-cases.	1 alarm gong.
24 white spreads.	2 sliding-poles.
18 towels.	

SITTING-ROOM DOWN-STAIRS.

9 oak chairs.	1 looking-glass.
1 center table.	1 piece zinc.
1 stove.	2 spittoons.
1 telephone.	2 mats, old.
1 window curtain, old.	20 yards old matting.

TILLERMAN DEPARTMENT.

1 Babcock hook and ladder truck complete, and in need of repair.	6 gum buckets.
1 Bangor extension ladder, 68 feet, with lever attached.	1 screw-jack.
1 40 foot Bangor ladder with lever attached.	3 wrenches.
1 35-foot ladder.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon castor-oil.
1 26-foot ladder.	6 cotton mops.
1 24-foot ladder.	6 old gum buckets.
1 20-foot ladder.	2 signal lamps, old.
1 16-foot ladder.	2 door-bolts.
1 14-foot ladder.	1 hammer.
1 12-foot ladder.	2 files.
1 10-foot ladder.	1 oil-can.
7 hooks of different lengths.	1 monkey-wrench.
1 battering ram.	1 screw-driver.
2 gas or water keys.	1 vise.
2 crowbars.	2 squirt cans.
1 auger.	2 pounds oxalic acid.
1 pair wire pliers.	3 pitchforks.
1 leather punch.	1 old smoke cap.
4 poles belonging to the Bangor ladders.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bucket axle grease.
1 platform, Chief Cronin's patent, with turn-table.	4 old brass lanterns.
1 grapple hook, with chain attached.	1 large head-light.
2 smoke caps.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen lamp-wicks.
1 monkey-wrench.	5 gallons coal oil.
4 ladder straps.	1 new life line.
2 street ropes.	6 pounds cotton-waste.
2 life-lines.	1 pair plumber's tongs.
4 brooms.	4 chamois skins.
8 small hatchets.	3 pieces sponge.
4 pickaxes.	4 small hatchets.
1 plane ax.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds copper wire.
1 wall pick.	4 ax-handles.
4 hand lanterns.	1 grindstone.
1 spade.	1 iron block.
2 plain shovels.	1 jumping-sheet.
2 Babcock fire extinguishers.	1 Avery fire-escape.
	6 sheets emery cloth.
	1 lot of old rope.
	1 archer bow and arrows.

EXTRA APPARATUS ON HAND.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 second-class U tank Amoskeag engine, in good order. | 1 truck, in good order, without ladders. |
| 1 hose carriage, needs painting. | 2 extra engine wheels. |
| | 1 extra engine pole. |

HOSTLER DEPARTMENT.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 3 horses, in good order. | ½ dozen snaps. |
| 1 set double harness, complete, with Champion swinging hames and attachment. | 2 extra set pole snaps. |
| 1 set double harness, old. | 1 bushel salt. |
| 2 halters. | 1 peck measure. |
| 1 sets pole-straps. | 2 pitchforks. |
| 2 sets traces. | 1 shovel. |
| 4 hitching-straps. | 2 horse-buckets. |
| 2 pairs horse-clippers. | 1 feed sieve. |
| 1 pair shears. | 1 pair snips. |
| 2 horse-brushes. | 1 broom. |
| 2 curry combs. | 2 sets halter straps. |
| 1 feather duster. | 1 extra set bridles. |
| 1 cotton dusters. | 1 cotton mop. |
| 2 sets horse blankets. | 1 trap hook. |
| 1 pair hoods. | 1 harness punch. |
| 1 pair summer spreads, old. | 40 bushels oats. |
| 1 extra set reins. | 1,200 pounds hay. |
| 1 pair surcingles. | 400 pounds straw. |
| 1 saddle, old. | 4 bushels bran. |
| | 2 bushels meal. |
| | 1 bushel flaxseed meal. |

STORES ON HAND.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 pound sponge. | 2 feather dusters. |
| 2 dozen boxes matches. | 2 dozen cotton mops. |
| 2 pounds oxalic acid. | 5 pounds brown soap. |
| 8 chamois skins. | 2 dozen papers tripoli. |
| ½ gallon arnica. | 2 dozen crocus cloth. |
| 15 pounds castile soap. | ½ dozen emery cloth. |
| 2 scrubbing brushes. | 2 curry-combs. |
| 4 pickaxes. | 2 horse-brushes. |
| 1 wall pick. | 2 dust pans. |
| ½ dozen cakes stove polish. | 1 squirt can. |
| 2 packages Johnson kalsomine. | 2 stove brushes. |
| 18 corn brooms. | |

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 5 tons stove coal. | 12 bits of different sizes. |
| 2 tons splint coal. | 4 saws of different sizes. |
| 1½ cord sawed and split wood. | 3 planes. |
| 1 water-cooler, old. | 1 pair tinner snips. |
| 1 step ladder. | 1 trowel. |
| 1 copper kettle. | 6 chisels. |
| 4 coal hods. | 1 screw driver. |
| 2 cold-chisels. | 1 oil stone. |
| 1 spokeshave. | 1 putty knife. |
| 5 pounds nails. | 1 wheelbarrow. |
| 75 feet 1-inch gum hose, old. | 1 record book. |
| 2 paint buckets. | 1 requisition book. |
| 1 old paint brush. | 1 ledger book. |
| 4 quart cups. | 2 alarm keys. |
| 1 hose-carriage bell. | 1 relief key. |
| 12 old red springs. | |

List of members Truck B.

Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
George Spilman	38	Laborer	2803 M street northwest.
John Sherman	38	....do	1816 R street northwest.
Daniel Williams	42	Hostler	1212 Twenty-fourth street north- west.
William French	40	Laborer	2402 K street.
John Hyland	27	....do	2202 I street.
John B. Clark	26	Carpenter	New Hampshire avenue bet. M & N streets.
James Adams	31	Clerk	1018 Twenty-second street north- west.
David Glasco	34	Carpenter	809 Twenty-third street northwest.
James H. Smith	23	Painter	2212 I street.
John Cannon	27	Stone cutter	2314 M street.
George G. Price	27	Laborer	508 Twenty-fourth street.
John Walker	45	Bricklayer	Potomac street northwest.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE SPILMAN,
Foreman Truck B.

MARTIN CRONIN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, District Columbia Fire Department.

APPENDIX G 2.

RECORD OF FIRES.

Detailed statement of fires, losses, and insurance for the year ending June 30, 1883.

No. of fire	Date.	Hour.	Box.	Style of building.	Cause.	How occupied.	Owner or occupant.	Location.	Dam- age.	Insur- ance.
1	July 1	a. m. 10.58	132	Frame	Unknown	Dwelling	Mrs. Pettinard	1214 and 1206 D street northwest	Slight	
2	July 1	p. m. 11.37	315	Frame	Spontaneous combustion	Wood-shed	Mrs. Pettinard	1005 and 1007 Twenty-third street northwest.	\$150	\$150
3	July 5	1.09	126	Brick	Fire-cracker	Leather store	John S. Drury	803 D street northwest	100	
4	July 10	7.47	124	do	Oil-stove	Clothing store	Geo. F. Timms	Corner Seventh and D street northwest.	100	100
5	July 11	10.07	25		Accidental	Tar pot		Baker's alley, between M and N. Sixth and Seventh streets northwest.		
6	July 12	9.49	132	Brick	Spontaneous combustion	Junk store	Broderick Bros	1011 B street northwest	1,887	1,887
7	July 13	6.20	731	do	Falling in of oven	Bakery	G. W. Pasco	1027 Jefferson avenue	Slight	
8	July 17	1.02	132	do	Incendiary	Junk store	W. Dancher	933 Louisiana avenue	1,000	800
9	July 17	11.14	39	Frame	do	Unoccupied	Martin Connors	Alley, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, and L and M streets northwest.	50	
10	July 19	12.40	17	Brick	Spontaneous combustion	Paint shop	John B. Hurst	607 Louisiana avenue	50	
11	July 22	5.14	215	Frame	Explosion gasoline stove	Dwelling	Mrs. E. James	1825 Fourteenth street northwest		
12	July 24	9.37	23	do	Unknown	Store and dwelling	Duffy, Shea, and others	1030 to 1038, inclusive, Fourth street northwest.	1,200	1,200
13	July 28	12.38	41	Frame	Lamp explosion	Dwelling	John Sullivan	312 Willow Tree alley southwest		
14	July 28	1.54	612		False-alarm	Pile of rubbish		Corner Third street and Maryland avenue northeast.		
14									4,537	4,137
1	Aug. 1	4.20	126	Brick	Incendiary	Junk shop	L. Frank & Co	219 Tenth street northwest	2,500	2,500
2	Aug. 2	3.35	25	Frame	do	Cigar store	Sam. Altman	1234 Seventh street northwest	300	500
3	Aug. 4	10.50	12	Brick	Defective flue	Dwelling	Louisa Ulrich	1823 Sixth street northwest	30	
4	Aug. 5	6.16	431		Incendiary	Hay-stack	United States	Agricultural Grounds	125	
5	Aug. 7	2.45	51	Brick	do	Clothing store	Sutfield & Graham	113 B street southeast	1,000	5,500
6	Aug. 7	10.19	25	Frame	Unknown	Four sheds	F. Peterson	In rear of 1155 Eighth street northwest.	75	
7	Aug. 13	4.01	73	do	do	Dwelling	J. T. McLaughlin	1423 Thirty-third street, West Washington.	100	100
8	Aug. 16	10.16	15	Brick	Incendiary	School	McKeldon	H street, between Second and Third streets northwest.	300	

9	Aug. 17	8.55			61	Frame.....	do	do	Unoccupied ware- house	McDowell	Corner North Capitol and D streets northeast.	Slight	
10	Aug. 31		9.41		521	do	do	do	Stable	D Kelly	Virginia avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets southeast.	100	
10												4,530	8,600
1	Sept. 3	12.30			412	Brick.....	Incendiary		Clothing store	S. Holtz	237 Seventh street southwest	100	100
2	Sept. 7		731		25	do	Upset coal-oil lamp		Dwelling	John Morgan	1237 Ninth street northwest	None.	
3	Sept. 7		10.37		31	do	Incendiary		do	Dr. Ritchie	730 Seventh street northwest	150	150
4	Sept. 16	12.40			721	do	Spontaneous combustion		Junk store	D. Dreyfus	3294 M street, West Washington	100	100
5	Sept. 20		9.30	Local		do	Mice and matches		Dwelling	L. Brasley	502 Thirteenth street northwest	100	
5	Sept. 26	2.27			132	do	Incendiary		Stable	Barber & Ross	1107 C street northwest	100	100
5												550	450
1	Oct. 2		5.24		128	Brick.....	Upsetting of tar-kettle		Cellar		E. near Ninth street northwest	None.	
2	Oct. 6		2.05		134	do	Chimney		Shed	Dr. Barnett	Fourteenth street, between N street and Rhode Island avenue.	15	
3	Oct. 6		8.57		413	do	Incendiary		Wood-shed	Levy Young	609 Sixth street southwest	Slight.	
4	Oct. 7		2.00		141	Frame	Unknown		Shed	P. Murphy	1306 Fourteenth street northwest	50	
5	Oct. 8		12.15		71	Brick	Chimney		Dwelling	M. J. Young	3024 M street northwest		
6	Oct. 11		12 m.		521	Brick and frame	Children playing with fire.		do	Maria Holmes	1306, 1308, and 1310 C street, southeast.	1,150	850
7	Oct. 13	3.13			35	Frame	Unknown		do	J. Coleman	B street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets northwest.	100	
8	Oct. 19	2.41			52	do	Incendiary		do	George Jones	Alley between A and East Capitol, Third and Fourth streets northeast.	250	
9			11.00		19	do	Accidental		do	W. Harbough	712 Second street northwest	25	
10			6.57		62		False alarm						
10												1,575	850
1	Nov. 6	9.50			423	Brick.....	Chimney		Dwelling	C. B. Church	306 Eleventh street southwest		
2	Nov. 7	3.24			121	do	Accidental		Coffee store	E. M. Burchard	354 Pennsylvania avenue northwest	50	50
3	Nov. 7		6.51		62		False alarm						
4	Nov. 8		4.42		145	Brick	Furnace		Dwelling	Estate of Dr. De- anghue.	1413 K street northwest	Slight	
5	Nov. 11		7.17		324	do	Gas explosion		do	G. F. Walcott	1821 G street northwest	Slight.	
6	Nov. 15		5.44		17	Frame	Explosion coal-oil lamp		do	General Bacon	2 Cox alley, D and E and Sixth and Seventh streets northwest.	20	
7	Nov. 18	6.02			32	Brick	Spontaneous combustion		do	Col. E. Totten	1708 I street northwest	100	
8	Nov. 21	12.34			721	Frame	Incendiary		Provision store	Geo. H. Rhodes	3306 M street northwest	100	
9	Nov. 21	8.10			521	do	Chimney		Dwelling	Oscar Pebble	1014 D street southeast	25	
10	Nov. 22		5.39		17	Brick	Explosion coal-oil lamp		Gun shop	Jacob Blatzheim	611 C street northwest	Slight.	
11	Nov. 23		12.02		128	do	Spontaneous combustion		Furniture store	D. G. Hatch & Co	934 F street northwest	500	500
12	Nov. 23		5.31		14	do	Stove-pipe		Dwelling		334 C street northwest	Slight.	
13	Nov. 24	11.05			47	Frame	Bed on fire		do	John Pinkney	Rear of 603 First street southwest	150	
14	Nov. 24		10.34		38	Brick	Stove		Furniture store	M. Lane and others	Corner Nineteenth and K streets northwest.	2,500	
15	Nov. 25		7.26		36	do	Chimney		Dwelling		816 Eighteenth street northwest	None.	
16	Nov. 26		4.05		12	do	Furnace		do	Mr. Flagler	318 Indiana avenue northwest	25	

1	Feb.	1	11.23	4.51	126	Brick	Accidental	Millinery store	C. W. Thorne	313 Ninth street northwest	10,339	10,339
2	Feb.	2	.....	.....	43	Frame	Stove-pipe	Dwelling	Miss Callis	Alley between Four and-a-half and Sixth, K and L streets southwest	Slight	
3	Feb.	4	1.03	.....	41	do	Spontaneous combustion	do	W. Thompson	478 Maryland avenue southwest	300	300
4	Feb.	6	7.01	.....	143	.....	False alarm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Feb.	7	12.06	.....	43	Frame	Unknown	Shanty	S. Hays	Corner third and Van streets southwest	150	150
6	Feb.	7	5.07	.....	136	Brick	Accidental	Telegraph office	Willard's Hotel	1427 Pennsylvania avenue northwest	50	50
7	Feb.	9	.....	12.43	23	do	Bed on fire	Dwelling	L. Whiting	1220 New Jersey avenue northwest	Slight	
8	Feb.	11	.....	6.38	134	Frame	Accidental	do	H. Dixon	1220 I street northwest	Slight	
9	Feb.	12	9.57	.....	13	Brick	Stove	Store and dwelling	Mrs. Hayes	233 Pennsylvania avenue northwest	Slight	
10	Feb.	21	11.03	.....	124	do	Chimney	Dwelling	J. McKelden	623 F street northwest	Slight	
11	Feb.	23	.....	3.34	125	do	Defective flue	Plumber's shop	J. W. Utermehle	917 Seventh street northwest	Slight	
12	Feb.	23	.....	6.08	51	do	Gas-jet	Dwelling	Mary Fuller	208 New Jersey avenue southeast	Slight	
13	Feb.	28	1.45	.....	121	do	Coals from grate	Health Office	District of Columbia	212 Four-and-a-half street northwest	1,200	1,200
13											12,039	12,039
1	Mar.	3	.....	5.10	131	Frame	Chimney	Dwelling	L. W. Page	729 Eleventh street northwest	50	50
2	Mar.	5	8.47	.....	141	Brick	do	do	W. Taylor	1108 Vermont avenue northwest	Slight	
3	Mar.	9	.....	6.24	212	Frame	Hot stove	do	J. Heitmueller	1510 Twelfth street northwest	50	50
4	Mar.	11	10.26	.....	25	do	Latrobe	do	Mrs. Perris	1117 Eighth street northwest	25	
5	Mar.	13	.....	7.49	135	do	Unknown	Stable	E. Dickerson	1112 K street northwest	300	300
6	Mar.	15	.....	6.42	621	do	Chimney	Dwelling	B. H. Warner	1005 Tenth street northeast		
7	Mar.	15	.....	7.10	72	do	Incendiary	Stable	Mrs. H. L. Mackee	1633 Twenty-ninth street northwest	200	200
8	Mar.	15	.....	10.30	131	Brick	From boiler	Dye-house	A. Fischer	906 G street northwest	2,000	2,000
9	Mar.	16	12.33	.....	126	do	Unknown	Restaurant	James Magee	404 Ninth street northwest	Slight	
10	Mar.	16	8.39	.....	143	do	Stove-pipe	Paint shop	J. O. Evans	Corner Fourteenth and G streets northwest	Slight	
11	Mar.	20	9.37	.....	141	Frame	Incendiary	Wood-shed	J. Hansen	Rear of 1440, 1446, and 1448 Rhode Island avenue	150	150
12	Mar.	20	.....	12.45	14	Brick	do	Stable	Miss Shortelle	Rear of 226 Third street northwest	Slight	
13	Mar.	20	.....	3.41	36	do	Chimney	Dwelling	Mrs. Johnson	1721 H street northwest	Slight	
14	Mar.	20	.....	9.12	123	do	Spontaneous combustion	Paint shop	H. Markwood	622 G street northwest	Slight	
15	Mar.	22	3.02	.....	24	Frame	Unknown	Store and dwelling	B. Murphy	Corner Fourth and N streets northwest	525	300
16	Mar.	22	.....	4.13	134	Brick	Chimney	Dwelling	T. Alexander	727 Twelfth street northwest		
17	Mar.	29	9.25	.....	324	do	do	do	Signal Office	1617 H street northwest		
18	Mar.	29	9.30	.....	24	Frame	Children playing with matches	do	A. Latham	1414 Third street northwest		
19	Mar.	31	.....	12.10	131	do	Matches	do	George G. Ely	738 Tenth street northwest	50	
19											3,350	2,950
1	Apr.	1	.....	10.30	32	Frame	Incendiary	Stable	Mrs. Pearce	1718 I street northwest	400	400
2	Apr.	6	1.07	.....	314	do	Overheated tank	Asphalt works	M. Littlefield	Corner Twenty-seventh and D streets northwest	200	
3	Apr.	7	.....	10.27	731	do	Bed on fire	Dwelling	D. Hannan	906 Twenty-seventh street northwest	Slight	
	Apr.	9	.....	1.22	125	Brick	Matches	Book store	James Bellow	711 Seventh street northwest	Slight	

Detailed statement of fires, losses, &c.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Hour.	Box.	Style of building.	Cause.	How occupied.	Owner or occupant.	Location.	Dam- age.	Insur- ance.
5	1883. Apr. 12	a. m. 3. 19	124	Stone	Chimney.	Interior Depart- ment.	United States	Seventh street northwest	None	.....
6	Apr. 14	10. 21	721	Frame	Incendiary	Blacksmith shop.	New Central Coal Company.	Corner Thirty-fourth and Water streets northwest.	50	.....
7	Apr. 18	1. 15	27	Brick	Chimney	Dwelling	E. Banner	7 Covington street northwest.	200	.....
8	Apr. 20	2. 02	24	Frame	Incendiary	Stable	John Keefe	154 P street northwest	850	\$400
1	May 3	8. 05	134	Frame	Incendiary	Restaurant	J. Welch	901 Eleventh street northwest	Slight	.....
2	May 11	9. 00	38	do	Chimney	Dwelling	T. Holmes	914 Twentieth street northwest	None	.....
3	May 11	12. 56	73	do	Bed on fire	do	L. Johnson	1420 Thirty-second street northwest	10	.....
4	May 12	7. 51	125	do	Accidental	do	B. Lucas	902 Ninth street northwest	50	.....
5	May 15	7. 26	136	Brick	Gas explosion	Hall	C. C. Willard	Fourteenth and F streets northwest	Slight	.....
6	May 18	8. 47	36	Frame	Accidental	Dwelling	Alex. Ashley	2012 G street northwest	500	500
7	May 19	1. 00	65	do	Incendiary	Unoccupied dwell- ing.	W. W. Corcoran	First street and Indiana avenue northwest.	200	735
8	May 19	2. 22	28	do	Unknown	Dwelling	Wilson	2110 Tenth street northwest	25	25
9	May 25	7. 00	141	do	Chimney	do	Osborn	Alley between Fourteenth and Fif- teenth streets and Rhode Island avenue and N street.	1, 000	.....
10	May 27	1. 47	431	do	Furnace	Lumber sheds	United States Quartermaster's Department.	Fourteenth street, near water front	.....	.....
11	May 28	5. 00	141	Brick	Incendiary	Stable	Ben Halladay	Rear of 1311 K street northwest	Slight	.....
12	May 28	5. 05	123	do	Oil-stove explosion	Dwelling	H. Hoffa	622 G street northwest	Slight	.....
13	May 30	8. 52	132	do	Explosion of gas stove	Bindery	Lycett	1012 Pennsylvania avenue northwest	Slight	.....
13									1, 785	1, 260
1	June 2	11. 50	46		Burning of a pile of straw in United States Arsenal grounds.					
2	June 4	9. 53	47	Brick	Unknown	Dwelling	E. Martin	Corner Sixth and E streets south- west.	Slight	.....
3	June 9	11. 52	125	do	Incendiary	Shoe-store	J. Brock	802 Seventh street northwest	Slight	.....
4	June 10	4. 35	126	do	Unknown	Commission house	M. J. Owens & Co.	Under Ford's Opera-House	Slight	.....
5	June 12	10. 00	27	do	Carelessness with matches.	Dwelling	T. M. Reed	1530 Columbia street northwest	15	.....
6	June 15	12. 08	51	do	Incendiary	Stable	D. W. Middleton, jr.	Rear of 214 New Jersey avenue south- east.	1, 200	1, 200
7	June 15	8. 01	25	do	Unknown	Store	J. Faulkner	1234 Seventh street northwest	Slight	.....

[illegible]

100 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

RECAPITULATION.

Month.	No of fires.	Damage.	Insurance.
July, 1882	14	\$4,537	\$4,137
August	10	4,530	8,600
September	5	550	450
October	10	1,575	850
November	22	6,920	3,750
December	14	1,950	1,700
January, 1883	11	1,750	600
February	13	12,039	12,039
March	19	3,350	2,950
April	8	850	400
May	13	1,785	1,260
June	13	6,715	6,500
Total	152	46,551	43,236

APPENDIX G 3.

Statistics of number of fires which occurred in the District of Columbia from the organization of the paid fire department to the present time.

Year.	No. of fires.	Losses.	Year.	No. of fires.	Losses.
1865	55	\$121,500	1875	132	\$86,300
1866	95	259,000	1876	121	40,230
1867	55	101,000	1877	131	90,900
1868	53	138,000	1878	75	16,950
1869	87	153,000	1879	114	81,400
1870	127	118,000	1880	109	133,000
1871	97	200,000	1881	97	38,920
1872	95	141,000	1882	125	141,625
1873	139	161,000	1883	152	46,551
1874	109	99,500			

* Patent Office fire not included.

H.—REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 1, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the rule for the government of this office, I submit this summary of the business performed by it for the past fiscal year.

As compared with the last and some of the preceding years, a less number of cases have been finally disposed of, while the number of trials and hearings have been about the same; most of them have resulted in appeals to the general term, or from that to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is to be remembered also that the District enjoys no advantage over other litigants in securing an early disposition of its cases. Numerous and important as they are, they are mingled indifferently with the mass of litigation incumbering the court calendars, seemingly disproportionately large for the population and business of the District.

Among the cases disposed of in the United States Supreme Court I call attention to the following:

The case of Arms, administrator of Du Bose, against the District, heard at the last term of the court, resulted in affirming the judgment

against the District for \$10,000, included in estimates to be submitted by you to Congress. Du Bose fell from the old pavement across the sidewalk of Thirteenth street northwest, near F street, in February, 1877, producing an injury to the spine. It was impossible to deny successfully the liability of the District. The real matter was the amount of damages. The contention on the part of the District was to show that the gravest consequences were due to a want of care on the part of the plaintiff, who was a surgeon. He came into court a wreck, physically and mentally. I tried the case with great care. It was one of those unfortunate cases where a defense is impossible. I had important law questions for the Supreme Court of the United States, but meantime Du Bose died of his injuries, and a reversal of the judgment would have left his administrator without remedy. Certainly this did not help the District, and the judgment, as stated, was affirmed.

The District of Columbia *vs.* The Washington Market Company, also disposed of in the same court, should have a more extended notice. The Market Company was organized under the act of March 2, 1870 (12 Stats., 124). This act granted to the company a portion of the public reservation between Seventh and Ninth streets, west, south of Pennsylvania avenue, for ninety-nine years. This, by metes and bounds, was vested in the company as a "determinable fee" for ninety-nine years, and would commence, by intendment of law, from the date of the act. Among the conditions of the grant was one to pay an annual rental of \$25,000 for the support of the poor of the District. It was also to erect a spacious and expensive building on its northern front of the estate. Congress, by a provision of the act of March 3, 1873, authorized a purchase of the City Hall from the District also, that it might make arrangements to secure ground, at the *locus* referred to in the Market Company's charter, on which to erect District buildings. (17 Stats., 540.) Under this provision the company sold to the District government the front which was to be covered by the company's building; the District, in consideration, reducing the rental to \$7,500, and stipulating that rent and taxes should never exceed \$13,000 per annum; also that the rates of rent for stalls in other markets should never be below a certain rate. The District repudiated this whole arrangement, under the advice of Mr. Stanton, the then attorney for the District, as made without authority, and commenced the suit to recover the full rental of the charter. I tried the case for the District through all the courts, which upheld the arrangement so far as the transfer of the property was concerned, but I do not understand it as sustaining the stipulations as to taxes and rentals in other markets. The District, by this decision, is the owner of the ground referred to as a determinable fee for ninety-nine years from May 20, 1870, holding it as the Market Company held it. It is true the District acquired it for the purpose of a building site, for which purpose the Market Company also held it. The District long since abandoned the building of a government structure upon it, and with full knowledge of Congress, and I am inclined to regard the District as the owner of it for all purposes. Of course the District cannot sell without authority of Congress, nor can it build without appropriation. Seemingly, it is a barren acquisition.

The case of the administrator of Dant against the District of Columbia was another of the unfortunate cases for injury to the person, which came to my hands from a predecessor. On the first trial a verdict went against the District for \$5,000, which the court in general term set aside. The second trial resulted in a verdict and judgment in favor of the Dis-

trict. The plaintiff took it to the Supreme Court, which set aside the last verdict and set up the first. This was specially reported, and estimated for also.

The Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company against the District was a suit in equity to restrain the collection of a part of the costs for the pavement of Pennsylvania avenue, under the act of July 19, 1876, where the Commissioners were the official agents of the General Government. The Attorney-General declining to appear, the undersigned conducted the defense in all the courts. The Supreme Court sustained the decision of the District courts, dismissing the plaintiff's case, and affirming the action of the Commissioners of the District in the premises.

Among the cases heard in the District courts, several are deemed worthy of notice in this report.

The case of the District *vs.* Jenks was a suit by which the District attempted to recover by suit the amount of the annual tax assessed upon personal property which had been placed beyond the reach of distraint, so that the District was without other remedy. The general term held that as the statute provided a special remedy by distraint, the District had no other, a defect provided for, as is believed, in the late pending tax bills before Congress. Obviously the District should have a right of action where the property was beyond its reach.

The case of Rogers *vs.* Dye, major of police, was an elaborate attempt to control the action of the police of the District in the enforcement of the laws, in this instance, against the Louisiana State lottery. The case was in equity, for an injunction, and heard in general term, which refused to enjoin, and dismissed the bill. Very grave questions were involved. Sections 402 and 403 Revised Statutes, District of Columbia, were directly attacked, as prohibited by the provisions of the Constitution, for the protection of persons and property. The court is reported as having great doubts of the validity of these provisions, but found other and ample grounds upon which to rest its judgment in the case. I made a special report of this case, suggesting the propriety of calling the attention of Congress to these sections which seem violative of the American idea of the rights of persons and property.

Olmstead *vs.* The District, and Sunderland *vs.* the same, were cases involving the construction of the third section of the act of June 27, 1879, which authorized a revision of paid special assessments. This office had always advised that the drawback provided for in that section was the property of the person who paid the assessment. The plaintiffs contending that they belonged to the owner of the land, and as such asked for mandamus to compel a delivery of the drawbacks to them severally. The court in general term held the action of the Commissioners to be the true construction of the law, dismissed the petitions upholding the rule that the drawback belongs to him who paid the assessment.

Clark *vs.* The District, a case for personal injury. The plaintiff fell at a crossing where the street was incumbered with snow and ice, a very important case. The plaintiff recovered \$4,200, and I have taken it to the general term. The verdict was followed by two or three similar suits, and it is important that the liabilities of the District in the premises be ascertained and defined with care. It was one of a class of cases where juries will lean against a defendant, even where their own property is assessed for the damages.

Sherwood against the District, was for a personal injury. The plaintiff fell into a city well, caused by the decaying of the wooden support,

of the sidewalk over the top of the well. The court ruled with us, and the case will be reviewed in the general term. I deemed the case of sufficient importance for a special report, to which I beg to call the attention of the Commissioners. All the wells are, as I am advised, covered with wood which will certainly decay.

Keyser vs. The District. The plaintiff was a purchaser at a tax sale. His deed proved defective, and under the one hundred and fifty-eighth section of the Revised Statutes, District of Columbia, he asked for a mandamus to compel a refunding of the purchase-money. This the general term refused. It was a case of interest and importance.

The District vs. Poor et al., sureties of Lubey. I beg again to call the attention of the Commissioners to this case, now long pending. It was brought on the official bond of the late Colonel Lubey, water registrar, to recover a very considerable deficit in his accounts. This office has never yet received a statement of the accounts, and hence has been unable to bring the case to trial. They are said to be in an embarrassing condition, and, as I am advised, Mr. Donavin has been so constantly engaged in other pressing duties, that our requests could not be met. I hope it may receive an early attention.

Samuel Strong against the District. Strong had five contracts with the old Board of Public Works, under which his work was measured up, auditor's certificates issued and received, and subsequently paid by the District, all save a small amount for which a claim was made before the late Board of Audit, which made an allowance, and his creditors and counsel managed to secure it, and the District, thought itself discharged from obligation to Strong. He commenced the present suits in 1875 on these contracts to recover for large amounts of extra work, and the difference between what he sold his auditor's certificates for and gold. By order of the court, the cases were consolidated and referred to Mr. Carusi, who took the voluminous testimony. At this stage I succeeded to this office. The case was heard, and Carusi reported an indebtedness of about \$33,000 against the District. We took exceptions; then, for the first time, the fight began. General Butler was in the case, and later Senator Carpenter was retained for Strong. Under an old Maryland statute, the hearing of our exceptions came up in the circuit court before Judge Humphreys and a jury. The judge was *unwell* every day, and made rulings which rendered any desirable result impossible, when at the suggestion of the counsel of Strong, and to save a useless waste of time and money, a stipulation was made, secured by bonds on both sides, that counsel should withdraw from the trial, and set aside any order or judgment the court might make in the cases. Under this General Totten and ourselves went out. Others, in the face of the stipulation and bond, remained, and after a month secured a verdict for \$133,001.51. We took this to the general term, where Butler, Carpenter, Cook, *et al.* appeared, and we secured a reversal of the case on Humphreys's rulings. The court then vacated the order of reference, and the cases were set for trial to a jury. Mr. Carusi was called in to aid Mr. Miller in the trial, which consumed two and a half months, and resulted, under Judge Wylie, in a verdict for the District. This was taken to the general term, and reversed. Then came a lull. Meantime, under an act of Congress, the Court of Claims was given jurisdiction of claims against the District, and Strong commenced his suits there, and we tried in vain to get them or one of them off our calendar. Meantime that court made a decision which frightened Strong, and we had him back, talking of more trials, in the District court. Then came propositions to settle, finally for another reference. Under the inevitable delusion that

time might be saved and expenses limited, the District assented. Referees were selected and organized, and the present trial began on the 29th of May, 1883. Apparently it is now something more than half through, and I trust the largest share of the evidence, so expensive, is taken. The referees are giving the case very close attention. It would be useless, as well as improper, to speculate upon the result. Care has been taken on our part to so try the case that the present work will tell on the final conclusion, and we feel strong assurance that the rights of the District will be finally secured. The trial requires quite all the time of Mr. Miller, with occasionally such aid as other duties enable me to give him. The office is left short-handed, but I am able to command the effective aid of Mr. H. E. Davis, without charge to the District, on the trial of other cases. For years, the papers of the District have teemed with *ex parte* statements of the case, while the District has silently labored to secure a just disposition of it, and the protection of the public rights.

The District of Columbia *vs.* Washington and Georgetown Railroad; the District of Columbia *vs.* Metropolitan Railroad: It will be remembered that the fourth section of the charters of these companies require them to pave certain portions of the streets and avenues which they occupy. In the extensive work of the late Board of Public Works, the whole of this was done by the District. For a portion the Board made assessments against the companies severally, and sold certificates of assessment. It seemed then to be supposed by the District that the railroads were not liable for this work, for no further assessments were made upon them, but the whole charged against abutting owners and the general fund. Under advice that this portion could not be charged to private property, it was deducted from that. My predecessors held that the District was without remedy, however, against the railroads. Under the revising statutes this cost was charged to the companies, as I believed they were liable. By an informal stipulation between these companies and the Commissioners before the House Committee of the Forty-sixth Congress, agreed cases were to be made up and submitted to the courts without delay and the questions tested. I spent nearly a year in the vain effort to accomplish this, and utterly failed. I then commenced these suits. To these the defendants, among other things, pleaded the statute of limitations, and we demurred to these pleas, which put in issue our right to recover, and the sufficiency of our declarations. The court in general term held with us, sustained our demurrer, and the cases were set down for trial on issues of fact now many months ago. When they were finally reached they were so near the end of the term that the court refused to take them up for want of time. Finally two of the leading counsel for the railroads were six months in the recent star-route trials, and trials at the ensuing term were not had. The cases are now set for December 3, when I hope to secure trials in them.

There should be no great doubt of the facts, and most of the law is settled in our favor. One or two questions of law await us still, yet we feel confident. Mr. Davis will aid me in the trials without charge to the District. The labor and trouble of preparing these cases for trial is very great.

During the year there have been commenced against the District twenty-three suits at law, and two against its officers, now pending. Of these eleven are for injuries to the person.

The District has commenced two suits only. Cases before justices of

the peace are not included in this enumeration. Of these there have been many.

Eight suits in equity against the District have been also commenced, making a total of thirty-five. Whole number now pending in the District courts, 266; number in Supreme Court of the United States, 2; criminal cases appealed and docketed from the police court during the year, 84; old cases, 56; making a total of 408.

During the current year we have been unable to secure the trial of a single appeal case in the criminal court of the District. The difficulty in procuring the trial of these cases has many times been brought to the notice of the Commissioners, whose official personal efforts, supplemented by this office, have been unavailing for that purpose.

Nor is it the fault of the courts as constituted, or of any official. The criminal court is unequal to the public demands upon it, and our cases, important to the administration of the laws as they are, must yet give place to those at the suit of the United States, deemed more important by its officers and by the court.

Recurring to other current business of the office, I may say that of cases submitted for opinion there have been 84 deemed of sufficient importance for separate opinions, covering 255 pages, and nearly as many more upon the papers of which opinions have been indorsed.

Herewith find the report of my second assistant, Mr. Padgett, entitled to your attention. Upon the enforcement of the laws submitted to his care in the police court largely depend the good order and successful police of the District.

I beg also to renew my recommendation for the more adequate compensation of my very deserving subordinates.

I recommend that Mr. Miller, my first assistant's, pay be increased from \$1,900 to \$2,400, and Mr. Padgett, the second assistant's, and Mr. Forrest, the law clerk's, from \$960 to \$1,200 each.

Sure I am that no State, city, or corporation now receives so large an amount of legal service at so moderate a rate of compensation as does the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

A. G. RIDDLE,
Attorney, District of Columbia,
Per F. M.

The COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX H 1.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *Washington, November 1, 1883.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a full report of the cases tried in the police court from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883, inclusive:

Number of cases tried	5,744
Convictions	4,898
Dismissals	644
Continued	27
Nol. pros	175
Fines imposed	\$24,656

The cases were distributed among the following different offenses:

Bar open after hours	9
Bar open on Sunday	128

Bathing in river	22
Concealed weapons	115
Contempt of court	12
Cow-yard	1
Cruelty to animals	22
Destroying street lamp	4
Destroying private property	87
Destroying public property	16
Destroying tree	5
Disorderly in church	3
Disorderly conduct	1,992
Disorderly in Georgetown	194
Driving over pavement	19
Dropping load from cart	1
Enticing prostitution	22
Excavation without permit	7
Excavation without light	2
Fast driving	40
Fast driving over bridge	5
Fighting dogs	2
Firing pistol in street	12
Gift enterprise	2
Indecent exposure	128
Light bread	3
Making fire in street	8
Nuisance	71
Obstructing pavement	29
Obstructing street	14
Obstructing entrance to Capitol	1
Obstructing gutter	4
Obstructing poundmaster	3
Occupying street	1
Placing rubbish in street	18
Playing ball in street	19
Profanity	621
Refusing to assist officer	3
Selling on Sunday	18
Selling potatoes by measure	2
Selling unsound food	3
Selling fire-arms to minors	2
Setting off fire-works	5
Throwing stones	112
Trespass on parks	100
Tying horse to tree	5
Unlicensed apothecary	11
Unlicensed auctioneer	1
Unlicensed ball	7
Unlicensed bar	155
Unlicensed billiard-table	1
Unlicensed bill-posting	1
Unlicensed book agent	4
Unlicensed broker	16
Unlicensed cattle-dealer	23
Unlicensed commercial agent	11
Unlicensed hack	3
Unlicensed hotel	3
Unlicensed junk-dealer	13
Unlicensed livery stable	8
Unlicensed liquor-dealer	2
Unlicensed patent agents	2
Unlicensed pawnbroker	7
Unlicensed peddler	2
Unlicensed produce-dealer	98
Unlicensed real-estate agent	26
Unlicensed restaurant	21
Unlicensed variety theater	1
Unlawful landing of fish	16
Unlawful measure	3
Unlawful use of street-washer	2
Unsealed weights	4

Vagrancy.....	889
Violating building regulations.....	64
Violating cart law.....	16
Violating hack law.....	22
Violating hay law.....	1
Violating market regulations.....	5
Violating pawnbrokers law.....	6
Violating plumbing regulations.....	11
Violating snow law.....	283
Violating water regulations.....	3
Wasting Potomac water.....	113

A large number of the cases marked dismissed and nol. pros. were license cases, in which licenses were obtained and produced after prosecution commenced.

Very respectfully,

JAMES E. PADGETT,
Special Assistant Attorney, District of Columbia.

A. G. RIDDLE, Esq.,
Attorney, District of Columbia.

APPENDIX H 2.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, September 21, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith a list of the outstanding judgments against the District of Columbia.

A. G. RIDDLE,
Attorney, District of Columbia.

Hon. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Outstanding judgments against the District of Columbia.

Name.	When obtained.	Amount.	Interest from—	Cost.
John D. Coughlan, administrator of F. X. Dant..	Nov. 18, 1876	\$5,000	Nov. 18, 1876	\$246 35
C. H. Armes, administrator of E. W. Du Bose...	March 2, 1880	10,000	March 2, 1880	54 20
Frank S. Eaton.....	Jan. 9, 1883	250	Jan. 9, 1883	35 25

NOTE —In reference to the judgment in favor of the administrator of Dant, I wish to say that with the trial of that case, on its merits, the undersigned had nothing to do. The original verdict and judgment were obtained before he entered upon the duties of this office.

The large judgment in favor of the administrator of Du Bose calls for a word. The accident to this party, the responsibility of which it was impossible to deny under the facts and ruling of law, produced an injury to the spine, resulting in general debility, final loss of mind, and ultimate death. In my judgment the graver consequences were to be attributed to the negligence of the deceased himself; the main contest on the part of the District was to establish this. In the presence of the injured party, his shattered frame and ruined mind, the efforts of the District, persistent and exhaustive, were unavailing. The case, upon a full statement of the facts, was taken to the general term, which sustained the finding of the jury, and the ruling of the court, which led up to it.

The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States by the District, and there every effort within reach was made to secure a reversal of the judgment in vain. It was one of those disastrous cases that occasionally overtake a corporation in spite of every defense.

A. G. RIDDLE,
Attorney, District of Columbia.

I.—REPORT OF THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
OFFICE OF MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following reports relating to the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1883:

At that date the regular force consisted of two hundred and thirty-one (231) men, including one major, one captain, nine lieutenants, twenty sergeants, and two hundred privates.

Fifty-one (51) persons were also commissioned, as provided by law, as additional privates, to do duty at various localities, at the expense of the parties making application for their appointment.

CHANGES IN THE FORCE.

The changes in the force during the year are shown in the following table:

1882.		
June 30.—Full complement	238	
30.—Total force	234	
30.—Vacancies		4
1883.		
June 30.—Resigned	8	
30.—Honorably discharged	15	
30.—Legislated out	5	
30.—Discharged	7	
30.—Died	1	
	<hr/>	40
30.—Offices abolished	6	
30.—Offices vacant	1	
30.—Appointments	33	
	<hr/>	40

INSUFFICIENCY OF FORCE—POLICE TELEPHONE AND SIGNAL TELEGRAPH.

On the 1st of July, by operation of law, the mounted force was decreased to 22 men, and the number of privates, including those doing duty as detectives, was increased to 215.

That this force is insufficient cannot be gainsaid. The cry, "Where is the police"?—sometimes heard—attests the fact, for a policeman, unfortunately, is not ubiquitous. It is necessary to make but one comparison to show the necessity for an increase of the force, or an increase

of its effectiveness, by mechanical agencies. New York City has double the number of policemen we have in proportion to the population, and about twenty times our number to the square mile; we have but one policeman to the square mile; indeed, there are some beats that are covered but once during the twenty-four hours. Taking into consideration both population and area, our force, when compared with that of New York, should be increased tenfold—it would be more accurate to say *nearly* tenfold—for crime increases more rapidly than population. With well-policed cities, like Paris, the comparison is still more unfavorable to our city. And the calls upon the police force here in the nation's capital, not made in cities elsewhere, is something that should not be forgotten. Were our force to be increased on the basis of population, it would be doubled when the comparison is made with the New York force. This increase would cost more than \$200,000 a year; whereas, it is believed, the effectiveness of the existing force may be increased to a great degree by the expenditure of only a few thousand dollars; that is, by adopting the police telephone and signal telegraph system, which we are about to try in the fifth precinct, at the expense of the company. The reports and letters from the several cities in which the system has been on trial for years, now in the hands of your honorable body, indicate that this system has passed its experimental stage, and that it is destined to extend itself wherever police are known, and render even more important service to the city than the telephone renders to the business interests of the country. Our "magnificent distances" and almost noiseless streets are peculiarly adapted to the system. The ambulance with men would move quite as noiselessly in most of our streets to the scene of any trouble as it does in the streets of Chicago, where the system is in such successful operation.

The force should also be increased, as follows:

Inasmuch as three sergeants are necessary to keep each precinct up to a proper state of discipline, we need 24 sergeants for that purpose; and three more are required for other purposes, viz.: One at the White House; one at Uniontown; and one at the police court. We should have, therefore, seven additional sergeants, making 27 in all. It is true that we have seven officers performing the duty of that grade, but while doing such duty are they not entitled to sergeant's pay?

PAY OF OFFICERS.

It would add much to the efficiency of the force if the lieutenants, who do service quite as laborious as police officers ranking as captains in some of our large cities, should receive corresponding pay. Sergeants receive \$95 per month, and lieutenants only \$5 per month more. The difference in labor and responsibility is such that the lieutenants should receive considerably more than they now receive—certainly as much as a detective officer.

It is quite an inconsistent state of affairs where the detective office is in charge of a lieutenant, that the latter should draw a salary of only \$100 per month, while his subordinates draw \$110 per month.

To perform efficient service as night inspector is so very laborious that the lieutenant who does that duty should receive an annual salary of \$1,500, not only as a recompense for the arduous labor, but as a stimulus to the lieutenants to aspire to the detail.

I would also recommend that when a first-class private has served five consecutive years in that grade, that he be promoted to the next higher grade if qualified for the change; and that this increase in the

number of second-class privates shall be over and above the 135 now allowed by law.

The ambulance driver, who labors night and day, should receive not less than \$50 a month; and the driver of the van not less than \$35 per month.

We also need a station keeper for the sub-station at Uniontown. The duty there is now performed by an officer drawing policeman's pay; whereas it could be performed by a regular station keeper, drawing only the pay of that position.

Three additional mounted men are required for duty at the Market, White Lot, and the Monument grounds, where officers are now performing duty—partially at their own expense. Possibly the Commissioners have the necessary authority to mount the men. This additional force is required in consequence of the reduction of the number of mounted men to twenty, excluding the major and captain. This number cannot perform all the duty we desire to intrust them with, and the duty can be performed economically and satisfactorily only by mounted men.

STATION OF FORCE.

The force was, at the end of the past fiscal year, stationed as follows, the boundaries of the precincts remaining the same as at the date of the last annual report of this department:

No. 2.—Table showing the disposition of the force.

Precincts.	Major and superin- tendent.	Captain and in- spector.	Lien- ten- ants.	Ser- geants.	Acting ser- geants.	Pri- vates.	De- tailed.	Vacan- cies.	Total.
1			1	2	1	21	3		28
2			1	3		16			20
3			1	3		17	2		23
4			1	2	1	22	3		29
5			1	4		22	2		29
6			1	1	2	18	4		26
7			1	3		23	9		36
8			1	2	2	24	3		32
Night inspector			1				3	1	5
Police court					1				1
Sanitary	1	1					1		2
Total	1	1	9	20	7	163	30	1	232

DISCIPLINE.

The following table shows in a degree the condition of discipline during the year:

No. 3.—Total number of trials upon different charges under the manual, dismissals, and resignations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

Conduct unbecoming a policeman	13
Conduct unbecoming employé	1
Conduct unbecoming a policeman and gross neglect of duty	1
Disobedience of General Orders	3
Disobedience of orders and violation of rules and regulations	1
Disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming a policeman	1
Gross neglect of duty	18
Intoxication	5
Illegal arrest	1
Intoxication and illegal arrest	1

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Illegal arrest, perjury, and maltreatment of prisoner.....	2
Intoxication on duty and gross neglect of duty	1
Intoxication and conduct unbecoming a policeman.....	5
Non-payment of debt.....	19
Neglect of duty.....	6
Neglect of duty and violation of rules and regulations.....	4
Neglect of duty, intoxication, and conduct unbecoming a policeman.....	1
Neglect of duty and disobedience of orders	1
Violation of rules and regulations	13
Dismissed by trial.....	5
Resigned by permit	3
Total	105

No. 4.—Table showing time lost by sickness and other causes.

Precincts.	Sick.	With leave.	Without leave.	Days.
1.....	378	180	5	563
2.....	483	142	.....	625
3.....	335	111	.....	446
4.....	697	127	2	826
5.....	237	155	1	393
6.....	354	79	12	445
7.....	609	147	14	770
8.....	771	135	23	929
Headquarters.....	1	15	.....	16
Total	3,865	1,091	57	5,013

During the last quarter of the year ending June 30, 1882, one man in every twenty-four was sick; and the average rate of sickness per quarter during the first three quarters of the fiscal year just closed was one in every eighteen, whereas in the last quarter of the year 1883 there was only one in every forty-five. This result is mainly due to the efforts of the police surgeons, Drs. Eliot, McKim, and Newman, who, I take this occasion to say, are prompt in responding to calls, and have ever been faithful in the discharge of their duties—maintaining the high reputation they had always borne.

A NEW STATION-HOUSE REQUIRED.

In this connection I desire to say that the Sixth Precinct station-house has been formally condemned by both the police surgeons and the building inspector as unfit, on account of sanitary and other reasons, for the purpose for which it is used. The proprietor will not make needed repairs to render it more habitable, inasmuch as he has no assurance, he says, that the police will continue to occupy it. For similar reasons either one of several other buildings, which might be made suitable for a police station, cannot be rented, that is, because of the large expenditure of money it would involve to make the necessary changes and repairs without any guarantee of occupancy long enough to warrant the expense. I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be asked for to purchase a site and build a station-house for that precinct. This would be more economical than to give the price of a building in rents every few years.

The building now used for the sub-station at Uniontown is an extremely shabby and airy affair, unsuited for the purpose for which it is used, especially in winter. Two hundred dollars a year would secure a building at least habitable during severe weather.

We are spending \$80 a month for the keeping of four ambulance and van animals. In the rear of the first precinct station is a District lot suitable for a stable large enough to accommodate six horses and the police ambulances and van. Thirty dollars, at least, could be saved a month by foraging our own animals. I have, therefore, recommended an appropriation of \$3,000 to build a suitable stable upon said lot.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE YEAR.

The following tables show something of the labor performed by the force:

No. 5.—Table showing number of arrests in each precinct.

Precincts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	1,844	732	2,576
2	1,041	245	1,286
3	1,055	212	1,267
4	1,244	212	1,456
5	3,692	581	4,273
6	876	188	1,064
7	1,902	252	2,154
8	1,209	188	1,397
Headquarters	118	16	134
Total	12,981	2,626	15,607

No. 6.—Table showing the ages of the males arrested classified.

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
1	378	662	400	404	1,844
2	364	281	175	221	1,041
3	179	328	236	312	1,055
4	295	328	253	368	1,244
5	654	1,132	915	991	3,692
6	220	267	174	215	876
7	364	608	437	493	1,902
8	319	322	227	341	1,209
Headquarters	26	42	33	17	118
Total	2,799	3,970	2,850	3,362	12,981

No. 7.—Table showing the ages of the females arrested classified.

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
1	131	321	174	106	732
2	90	88	40	27	245
3	41	75	60	36	212
4	42	68	51	51	212
5	124	276	114	67	581
6	71	75	19	23	188
7	57	96	53	36	252
8	39	80	33	36	188
Headquarters	9	3	4	.....	16
Total	604	1,082	548	382	2,626

No. 8.—*Recapitulation of offenses classified.*

Offenses against the person.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Affray	178	42	220
Assault	248	100	348
Assault and battery	1, 218	351	1, 569
Assault and battery with intent to kill	51	6	57
Assaulting policeman	31	2	33
Attempted rape	3	.....	3
Accessory to rape	1	.....	1
Accessory to murder	1	.....	1
Bigamy	1	.....	1
Backing policy	7	.....	7
Criminal libel	2	.....	2
Carrying concealed weapons	119	2	121
Contempt of court	89	30	119
Creating a nuisance	3	.....	3
Disorderly conduct	1, 155	439	1, 594
Deserters	41	.....	41
Fugitives from parents	36	12	48
Fugitives from Reform School	14	.....	14
Fugitives from Industrial School	2	.....	2
Fugitives from justice	52	3	55
Fast riding or driving	40	3	43
Fighting in the streets	78	14	92
Gift enterprise	1	.....	1
Incorrigibility	27	.....	27
Infanticide .....	.....	1	1
Indecent exposure of the person	105	6	111
Insanity	58	12	70
Intoxication	3, 518	234	3, 752
Intoxication and disorderly	431	98	529
Interfering with policemen	8	.....	8
Keeping disorderly house	7	8	15
Keeping bawdy house	7	25	32
Keeping gambling house	13	.....	13
Keeping policy shop	38	4	42
Loud and boisterous	52	34	86
Miscellaneous misdemeanors	75	9	84
Murder	10	1	11
Mayhem	1	.....	1
Picking pockets	5	.....	5
Perjury	3	.....	3
Profanity	497	169	666
Passing counterfeit money	5	.....	5
Refusing to assist an officer	1	.....	1
Rape	8	.....	8
Rioting	1	.....	1
Resisting officer	11	.....	11
Refusing to pay hack hire	23	.....	23
Raising United States currency	2	.....	2
Selling lottery tickets	14	.....	14
Threats of violence	327	165	492
United States witnesses	174	55	229
Vagrancy	464	279	743
Writing policy	5	5
Total	9, 261	2, 106	11, 367

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No. 9.—Recapitulation of offenses classified.

Offenses against property.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arson.....		1	1
Attempted arson.....	2		2
Attempted burglary.....	2		2
Attempted theft.....	2		2
Burglary.....	48	2	50
Buying stolen goods.....	2	1	3
Cruelty to animals.....	90	3	93
Destroying private property.....	72	4	76
Destroying public property.....	28	2	30
Embezzlement.....	19	1	20
Forcible entry.....	2	2	4
Forgery.....	9		9
Fraud.....	2		2
Grand larceny.....	86	25	111
Gambling.....	14		14
Grave robbery.....	1		1
Highway robbery.....	1		1
Housebreaking.....	48	2	50
Malicious mischief.....	27	5	32
Obtaining goods or money by false pretenses.....	23	2	25
Petit larceny.....	752	182	934
Robbery.....	8	1	9
Receiving stolen goods.....	19	11	30
Suspicion.....	580	65	645
Trespass.....	145	10	155
Violation of United States postal law.....	1	1	2
Violation of United States internal-revenue law.....	4		4
Violation of District ordinances.....	1, 733	200	1, 933
Total.....	3, 720	520	4, 240

No. 10.—Nativity of those arrested classified.

Nativity.	Number.
United States, white.....	6, 913
United States, colored.....	6, 681
Ireland.....	1, 035
Germany.....	690
England.....	135
Scotland.....	34
France.....	31
Italy.....	26
Sweden.....	19
Canada.....	15
Russia.....	12
Switzerland.....	9
Persia.....	9
China.....	5
Denmark.....	4
Wales.....	3
Greece.....	2
Spain.....	2
Poland.....	1
Cuba.....	1
Total.....	15, 607

No. 11.—Table showing trades and callings of persons arrested.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Actors.....	4	Letter-carrier.....	1
Agents.....	125	Lamp-lighters.....	6
Apprentices.....	13	Livery-stable keepers.....	7
Auctioneers.....	6	Locksmith.....	1
Architect.....	1	Laundresses.....	6
Bakers.....	87	Lottery-dealer.....	1
Barbers.....	113	Merchants.....	238
Bar-keepers.....	102	Machinists.....	60
Bar-tenders.....	11	Ministers.....	6
Blacksmiths.....	161	Millers.....	5
Boatmen.....	34	Messengers.....	37
Boiler-makers.....	10	Marines.....	20
Bookbinders.....	8	Molders.....	24
Brewers.....	16	Masons.....	4
Bricklayers.....	209	Musicians.....	11
Brick-makers.....	27	Notaries public.....	3
Brokers.....	10	Newsboys.....	142
Brass-finishers.....	4	Naval officers.....	2
Broom-makers.....	6	Occupation unknown.....	556
Brush-makers.....	2	Oystermen.....	2
Builders.....	5	Produce dealers.....	24
Butchers.....	96	Pressman.....	1
Boat-builder.....	1	Paperhangers.....	8
Bankers.....	3	Peddlers.....	56
Book-keepers.....	3	Printers.....	310
Cutler.....	1	Painters.....	265
Carpenters.....	317	Physicians.....	35
Cabinet-makers.....	12	Plasterers.....	107
Cigar-makers.....	32	Prostitutes.....	821
Coach-trimmer.....	1	Preacher.....	1
Carriage-makers.....	3	Pavers.....	16
Coachmen.....	12	Policemen.....	16
Cooks.....	44	Photographers.....	5
Coopers.....	7	Porters.....	37
Confectioners.....	11	Plumbers.....	106
Contractors.....	39	Plate-printers.....	4
Clerks.....	822	Pilots.....	4
Conductors.....	4	Pawnbrokers.....	10
Cattle-brokers.....	32	Pump-makers.....	3
Constables.....	6	Policy-dealers.....	3
Carver.....	1	Restaurant-keepers.....	206
Clock-makers.....	5	Rag-pickers.....	27
Dairymen.....	20	Reporters.....	21
Dentists.....	8	Rigger.....	1
Draughtsmen.....	2	Senator.....	1
Dressmakers.....	4	Soldiers.....	189
Drivers.....	375	Sailors.....	260
Drovers.....	2	Sailmakers.....	9
Druggists.....	20	Servants.....	865
Dyers.....	4	Shoemakers.....	143
Editors.....	6	Shoe-blacks.....	80
Engineers.....	38	Stone-cutters.....	101
Engravers.....	0	School-teachers.....	9
Expressmen.....	2	Store-keepers.....	58
Florists.....	9	Sexton.....	1
Farmers.....	165	Students.....	32
Firemen.....	9	Seamstresses.....	15
Fishermen.....	46	Silversmiths.....	3
Farriers.....	7	School-boys.....	559
Foreman.....	1	School-girls.....	37
Grocers.....	60	Stenographer.....	1
Gunsmith.....	1	Superintendent railroad company.....	3
Gardeners.....	48	Ship-carpenters.....	2
Gamblers.....	9	Surveyor.....	1
Guides.....	2	Tailors.....	56
Gilders.....	3	Tinners.....	58
Gasfitter.....	1	Telegraphists.....	5
Glazier.....	1	Tobacconist.....	1
Hotel-keepers.....	23	Thieves.....	363
Hackmen.....	55	Tinkers.....	6
Hatters.....	5	Upholsterers.....	27
Hucksters.....	164	Undertakers.....	4
Housekeepers.....	766	Vagrants.....	8
Horse-dealers.....	4	Veterinary surgeon.....	1
Hostlers.....	15	Watchmakers.....	8
Harness-makers.....	39	Washerwomen.....	12
Inspectors.....	2	Wheelwrights.....	7
Jewelers.....	19	Watchmen.....	54
Junk-shop keepers.....	12	Weavers.....	2
Janitors.....	5	Waiters.....	144
Laborers.....	4, 813		
Lawyers.....	91	Total.....	15, 607
Lithographer.....	1		

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DISPOSITION OF CASES.

Number of cases in which fines were imposed	4,744
Amounting to.....	\$52,798 40
Amount paid in United States cases.....	9,583 06
Amount paid in District of Columbia cases.....	15,042 34
United States cases appealed.....	3,635 00
District of Columbia cases appealed.....	9,529 00
Dismissed	6,862
Surrendered to military authority	4
Surrendered to naval authority.....	29
Surrendered to Maryland authority.....	16
Surrendered to New York authority.....	2
Surrendered to Virginia authority	4
Surrendered to Reform School	30
Surrendered to Insane Asylum	16
Surrendered to Intendant of workhouse	14
Surrendered to United States marshal	17
Surrendered to parents or guardian	42
Sent to jail	896
Sent to workhouse	1,255
Sent to Reform School	55
Sent to Insane Asylum.....	37
Sent to Industrial School	1
Bonds for grand jury.....	203
Bonds for to keep the peace	235
Bonds, personal.....	364
Appealed from police court.....	151
Cases not disposed of.....	153
Sentences suspended	61
Nol. pros. entered.....	363
Miscellaneous dispositions.....	47
Escaped from police court.....	4
Escaped from police station	2
Total	15,607

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of arrests	15,607
Males	12,981
Females	2,626
Married	6,120
Single	9,487
Could read and write.....	11,445
Could not read and write	4,162

Offenses against the person were committed by 9,261 males and 2,106 females.

Offenses against property were committed by 3,720 males and 520 females.

INCIDENTALS.

Attempted burglary.....	14
Attempted robbery	51
Attempted suicide	14
Accidents reported.....	286
Assistance rendered	282
Abandoned infants found.....	29
Coal-carts examined.....	292
Dead infants found	34
Dead bodies found	18
Dangerous holes in carriage-ways, &c.....	675
Doors found open by the police	160
Dead animals reported	1,743
Dangerous buildings reported.....	3
Deaths where coroner was notified, no inquests held.....	63
Fires attended	176
Fire-plugs out of repair	36
Filthy alleys reported.....	64

Horses and other animals found estray.....	153
Horses and other animals turned over to pound-master	17
Hydrants and water-pipes out of repair.....	352
Inquests attended.....	38
Lamps reported out of repair.....	265
Lost children restored to parents	136
Lodgers accommodated	1,978
Nuisances reported.....	67
Pumps reported out of repair	211
Permits examined.....	349
Sudden deaths reported	63
Sewers in bad condition.....	192
Suicides reported	8
Telephone messages sent and received	54,038
Trees and boxes damaged	139
Water-tax notices served by the police.....	802

ESTIMATED VALUE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY STOLEN, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Precinct No. 1	\$1,397 67
Precinct No. 2	3,199 35
Precinct No. 3	8,973 95
Precinct No. 4	3,402 98
Precinct No. 5	7,000 98
Precinct No. 6	2,078 00
Precinct No. 7	3,603 53
Precinct No. 8	1,354 37
Headquarters	10,178 42
Total	41,189 25

ESTIMATED VALUE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY RECOVERED FOR THE ABOVE-NAMED YEAR.

Precinct No. 1	\$717 52
Precinct No. 2	525 45
Precinct No. 3	62 50
Precinct No. 4	839 50
Precinct No. 5	5,076 73
Precinct No. 6	349 05
Precinct No. 7	1,395 03
Precinct No. 8	707 50
Headquarters	10,662 07
Total	20,335 35

QUARTERLY COMPARISON OF CRIME COMMITTED.

The books of the police department have not been kept in such manner as to afford us the means of giving accurately all the information we desire to give on this point. This much, however, may be said: During the first three quarters of the year ending June 30, 1883, there was an average for each quarter of 190 burglaries, robberies, and larcenies; whereas in the last quarter (April, May, and June) of that year the number reached only 140—the decrease in the number of burglaries being particularly striking, the average per quarter during the first three quarters being 47, while the number during the fourth quarter was 28—only about 59 per cent. of the former number. A search for the cause of this very notable change would be quite interesting, did we have time to pursue the matter; for while the population and wealth of the city are rapidly increasing, crime, as is its law, more than keeps pace. Let it suffice here to say that several causes of more or less potency can be named. Inasmuch as the burglary or house-breaking act of July, 1882, classed as burglaries certain offenses which had previously been

classed as thefts, and the penalty became more severe, we would naturally look for a decrease in the offenses under it (although the new law by classification added to the number of burglaries). The decrease is found to exist, as the number of (the offenses now classed as) burglaries for the quarter preceding the passage of the act was 97, and a remarkable diminution of the number occurred immediately thereafter; indeed, in the last quarter of the past year the number fell to 28, a decrease of nearly 350 per cent. But it is not burglaries alone that have decreased in number. The average number of the described offenses against property during the first three quarters of the past fiscal year was, as already seen, 190, whereas during the last quarter the number reached only 140; and during the quarter of the preceding fiscal year corresponding to the April, May, and June quarter of the past year, the number of described offenses reached 206; that is, immediately after the passage of the act there was a decrease of 8 per cent., whereas in the fourth quarter there was a decrease of 32 per cent. We must, therefore, look elsewhere for other elements operating to cause this greater diminution in crime. The removal and indictment of the ex-detectives, and the consequent demoralization of part of the criminal class of the city, was a potent factor contributing to that result. But after recovering from their surprise this will no longer act to deter criminals from plying their vocation; indeed, it is thought that it has even attracted criminals from other cities, who think themselves unknown to our new officers. The new life, the zeal and honesty, of the men recently introduced into the force and into important positions there (as detectives) more than compensates for some lack of knowledge, which will soon be acquired, of the persons of noted criminals from other cities, as the result already described indicates, and what follows will more clearly show: During the quarter when 97 offenses now classed as burglaries were reported, only 8 burglaries (so classed) were reported as arrested—that is, a little over 8 per cent.; whereas in the corresponding quarter of the year just closed 15 of 28—54 per cent.—of the burglars were arrested. This, however, is not a fair comparison, for there were doubtless more than 8 persons arrested in the last quarter of 1882 for offenses now classed as burglaries, though the books fail to show it; and 225 per cent. of all the offenders against property were arrested in the last quarter of the year just passed, while only 130 per cent. for the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

In the arrest of criminals it is that we hope in the end to make the best showing, for it is their arrest and successful prosecution, rather than the recovery of the stolen property, that will rid society of crime. The recovery of the property is in the interest of the individual, but the prosecution of the criminal is in the interest of society.

During the first half of the year the old detective system was in operation, as indicated in the records. Then property, it seems, was the principal—in some cases the only object—of the detective labor. Since that time, and especially during the last quarter of the past year, it has been the object of the police to secure the thief as well. The community can be protected only in this way—certainly not by compromising with the vampires who would destroy society itself.

It may be added that the police need the hearty co-operation of all good citizens in defending society against the criminal class. District residents should be extremely careful to give the professional criminal no opportunity to ply his or her calling, and to throw no temptation in the way of the pilfering servant. That much we expect them to do towards preventing crime. We feel that we are right in urging more

than this when crime has been committed, for society needs the aid of every individual in bringing criminals to justice. The community can be protected against criminals only by stopping their depredations. This cannot be done by the exploded system, recently in vogue, of recovering property conditioned on the escape of the criminal, be the middleman a detective or the victim of the crime himself. I speak thus in deference to any theory of defense against criminals, but because it is an almost daily occurrence that some citizen—often the most respected—fans his vengeance against the criminal only until the property is recovered. He would move heaven and earth to recover that, but seems averse to contributing towards the common defense. The criminal class would soon absorb the community were their offenses generally condoned, and rewards paid them as if a meritorious action had been performed. By so doing, we would soon transform them into martyrs.

The suggestion occurs when respectable citizens, by failing to do their share in the prosecution of criminals, act in the interest of crime, whether society can hold out to the individual any additional inducement to labor in its interest in this matter—any inducement that will not increase the criminal class and benefit it rather than society.

PERSONS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

What is being done with persons charged with the higher crimes I am enabled to inform you through the courtesy of General Crocker, the warden of the jail. During the year he received 76 prisoners for and forwarded 77 to the Erie County penitentiary. Indeed, if we add to 77 the number received but not forwarded by him, and the number forwarded which had been received the latter part of the previous year, the aggregate number reaches 91.

In this connection I may be permitted to say that our reports relating to the criminal class, the condition of the police force, its labors, &c., show that our city suffers less from criminals in proportion to population than any other city in the country, notwithstanding we have—because of the want of factories and places where trades may be learned—an undue proportion of the material from which criminals grow.

REVISION OF DISTRICT LAWS.

If there is to be no codification or general revision of the District laws, which are so unsatisfactory, I would suggest certain modifications in several of them whose inadequacy is made apparent to the police department almost every day.

PAWNBROKERS AND PURCHASERS.

The laws relating to pawnbrokers, junk-shops, and second-hand dealers should be modified so as to read somewhat as follows (see section 1, Webb's Digest):

SECTION —. No person shall be licensed to conduct the business or calling of pawnbroker, or keeper of junk-shop, or second-hand dealer, until it be shown that he (or she) is of good moral character, and until he (or she) has paid a license of ———, and has executed a bond with surety to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, in the sum of one thousand dollars that he (or she), the applicant, will conform to the requirements of the law.

SECTION —. No person licensed as aforesaid shall receive on deposit or purchase any personal property, bonds, notes, securities, or article, property, or thing, as such

pawnbroker, before the hour of six o'clock a. m., nor after the hour of eight o'clock p. m., during the months of January, February, March, April, October, November, and December of each year; nor before the hour of five a. m., nor after the hour of nine p. m., during the months of May, June, July, August, and September of each year.

SECTION —. No person shall carry on any other business or avocation, directly or indirectly, in the same building in which such business of pawnbroking is carried on, nor employ any person under the age of twenty-one (21) to take pledges in pawn.

SECTION —. From and after the passage of this act the proprietors of every junk-shop and every pawnbroker or person receiving clothing, jewelry, valuables, or other property, as a pawn or security for the repayment of money advanced thereon, or which may be purchased by him, shall keep a book or registry in which shall be entered, in plainly-written English language and figures, the name of the person, description of color, eyes, hair, height, and of his or her general appearance, as well as the particular residence where he or she can be found, the name and description of the article pawned or sold, its fair estimate value, and the sum advanced upon such property, and also the period for which the pawn is given; and the pawnbroker shall at the same time deliver to the said person pawning or pledging the said article or thing a certificate or ticket numbered to correspond with the number or description of his or her original entry; provided that in the case of junk dealers, rags, bones, old iron, and paper, be excepted.

All the entries in the book or registry shall be written in ink, and no entry shall be erased, obliterated, or defaced.

SECTION —. Any person who shall give the pawnbroker, junk or second-hand dealer, a name or residence not the true one, for the purpose of defeating the intent of this law, shall on conviction thereof in the police court be dealt with under the provisions of the — section of this act.

SECTION —. Every pawnbroker, junk-shop keeper, and second-hand dealer shall prepare and deliver to the chief of police every day before the hour of 12 o'clock (meridian) a legible and correct copy from such book or registry of the description of all personal property, bonds, notes, or other securities received on deposit, or purchased during the preceding day (except in the case of junk dealers when purchasing rags, bones, old iron, and paper, together with the hour at which the article was received, together with a description of the person by whom left in pledge, or from whom the same was purchased.

SECTION —. No bond, note, security, or personal property of any kind received on deposit, purchased or pledged by any such pawnbroker, junk or second-hand dealer shall be disfigured, or its identity destroyed in any manner, or be sold or permitted to be redeemed or removed from the place of business of such pawn-broker, junk or second-hand dealer, for the space of twenty-four hours after the copy and statement provided for in the last section has been delivered.

SECTION —. That no pawnbroker shall receive, by way of pledge, purchase, or pawn, any goods, article, or thing, whatsoever from any minor, knowing or having reason to believe him or her to be such, or of which the ownership is in, or which is claimed by any minor, or a person intoxicated, or a person known to be a notorious thief, or a person known to have been convicted of larceny, burglary, or robbery; and no junk or second-hand dealer shall purchase or receive in any manner any goods, articles, or things, whatsoever, excepting rags, bones, old iron, or paper, from any minor, knowing or having reason to believe him or her to be such, or of which the ownership is in, or which is claimed by, any minor or a person known to be intoxicated, or a person known to be a notorious thief, or a person known to have been convicted of larceny, burglary, or robbery.

Sections 3, 4, 6, and 7 of pawnbroker's act of third legislative assembly to be incorporated here.

Section 8 should be modified to read as follows:

And be it further enacted, That the penalty for violating sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, &c., of this act or either of them, shall be a fine, upon conviction before the police court, of not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court; and upon a failure to pay such fine, the party convicted shall be committed to the workhouse for a period not exceeding ninety days, and his or her license may be revoked at the discretion of the Commissioners.

NOTE.—Section 8 should include all new sections as to penalty.

WORKHOUSE LAW.

The workhouse law of June 3, 1853 (Webb's Digest, p. 437), is ineffectual, if its object be to prevent crime and preserve order in the District. The offenders brought before the court under this law who can

furnish the \$20 bond in lieu of going to the workhouse, are generally the worst characters against whom the law applies. The community should be rid of their presence.

I would respectfully suggest, therefore, that the law be so amended as to require instead of the bond of \$20 a bond ranging between that amount and, say, \$500, with two acceptable sureties, and leave it discretionary with the judge to accept bond.

COMMON-THIEF ACT AND BURGLARY LAW.

To convict an offender under the common-thief act requires the evidence of two or more witnesses showing an unlawful purpose in view by the party at the time of arrest. It would be of great benefit to the community if the burden of proof were upon a notorious criminal when he is found in possession of the tools peculiar to his criminal practices. I understand that in some of the States possession of such tools is *prima facie* evidence of criminal intent, and subjects the party to one or more years' confinement in a penitentiary. Here we recently had the mortification of seeing two reputed professional burglars, who had been arrested with such tools in their possession, turned loose (by our laws) under a \$20 bond, to prey again upon the community.

Another case in our experience here. A professional thief entered a house during the daytime, ransacked the place, opening every room, drawer, &c., where valuables might be stored, and escaped, at the approach of footsteps, by jumping from the second-story window. Although no valuables were found by the criminal, was not the intent clearly shown by the circumstances described above? There certainly was an offense deserving punishment beyond that for the common vagrant, which is now meted out under the law.

The burglary law needs revision in this respect.

GUIDES.

In consequence of impositions played upon strangers by self-constituted guides, it became necessary to appoint a number of guides, with such privileges and under such restrictions as the Commissioners were empowered to grant and impose. But there is no law giving proper protection to the guides as such. Would it not be well to have a license law, with penalty clause, conferring upon the Commissioners such power as to appointment, &c., as would enable them to prevent improper persons practicing that profession for pay?

LOTTERY AND POLICY-LOTTERY.

The act (approved April 29, 1882) to prevent the sale of policy or lottery tickets in the District of Columbia is also unsatisfactory, so far as relates to the lottery business.

The law enables this department to limit the sale of tickets, but it does not seem to reach those who advertise their sale, or who publish the results of drawings. The law here, as too often happens elsewhere, does not reach gilt-edged offenses. The evil is aggravated beyond measure by these publications. The police department may justly be held responsible for a faithful execution of the law as it stands; but we cannot hope for a complete suppression of the business while the law remains so restricted in its provisions.

I would also recommend that the first section of the act to prevent

the sale of policy or lottery tickets in the District of Columbia, approved April 29, 1878, be amended by inserting the word "lottery" before or after "policy lottery or policy shop," wherever the latter is found in said section.

SUNDAY LAW.

The most important acts of the city government relating to the sale on Sunday of merchandise for profit seem to be those of November 1, 1843, and June 3, 1853. There is a more recent act of the board of aldermen and common council, which failed to receive the signature of the mayor. Without attempting to define or ascertain what the law is upon the subject, it is sufficient to say that it has been so interpreted, that cigars, tobacco, soda water, and mineral waters are sold on Sunday without hindrance in the city proper; whereas the law in this matter governing Georgetown and the county forbids the sale on Sunday in the former (Georgetown) of everything but drugs and medicines, and fish in season; and even drugs and medicines in the latter (county), though by sufferance drugs and medicines are there sold.

The people outside of the city proper justly complain of the discrimination the law makes against them.

BANKERS, BROKERS, AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Banks and bankers pay as license only 50 cents annually on each thousand dollars of capital invested. Those having a broker's license must pay annually \$100. The brokers' law is evaded by taking out a banker's license. I would suggest that the bankers' law be so amended as to require every banker to pay as license not less than \$100 per annum.

The law relating to commercial agents is defective in this, that many merchants can dispose of their goods here under the license of one agent; thus defeating the object of the law. This can be remedied by requiring every owner as well as agent to pay a license of \$200.

LIQUOR LAW.

There is no law to prevent persons who have a license to sell liquor, &c., in quantities of more than a pint from selling on Sunday; and it were better that places where quantities greater than a pint are sold and drunk on the premises be considered as bar-rooms or tippling houses within the meaning of the law, subject to like license and to similar fines for violation of law.

The fine for the violation of the Sunday law is too small for repeated offenses if the object be to prevent violation of the law.

FIREWORKS.

The act of the city government of January 2, 1863, provides that any one who sells fire-arms, gunpowder, gun-caps, or other explosive substances in any quantity or quantities to a child under sixteen years shall be fined, &c. This law is easily evaded by selling to older parties who buy for the children. Parents themselves often do the buying and so encourage their children that they become morally if not legally responsible for violation of the law, and for any resulting damage. The first step towards an abatement of the so-called fireworks nuisance is to prevent their sale to every one, young and old, great and small.

The law merely forbids the setting off fireworks in any street or avenue

within 100 yards of a dwelling-house. Parents resort to their houses to evade the letter of the law; and there is scarcely a place (under the Commissioners' authority) near the heart of the city where fireworks can be set off 100 yards from a dwelling. If this law is to remain as it is its provisions can, therefore, be best carried out by prohibiting entirely the sale of fireworks within the District (without express permission of the Commissioners). Otherwise little can be done to prevent the violation of the law by the small children, not amenable to law, for the parents are usually at such times conveniently absent.

GAS LAMPS.

To provide against the extinguishing of the city gas lamps without authority, or before the proper time, the Commissioners' order of October 21, 1882, requires the police to arrest all offenders, including the employés charged with the duty of extinguishing the lights; but there seems to be no law under which the judge will punish an offender. Why should not the Commissioners have the requisite authority to regulate all such police matters?

NEWSBOYS, BOOTBLACKS, RAG-PICKERS, AND HUCKSTERS.

Newsboys, bootblacks, and rag-pickers should also be brought under police surveillance; and the interests of the District and of the licensed hucksters could be protected more satisfactorily were each of the huckster's carts or wagons to bear a number corresponding to the number of the license.

LODGING-HOUSES.

Every place where lodging is provided for and furnished to travelers and sojourners for pay ought to be regarded as a hotel, and to be required to keep such a registry of its guests as is kept by hotels in general, the registry to be accessible at all times to any member of the Metropolitan Police force of the District. Were the keepers of such houses obliged to furnish police headquarters with the name and residence of every new arrival, the police would be greatly benefited in their efforts to suppress crime. But this, it may be thought, savors too much of strong government.

HACK STANDS.

There is a city ordinance dated February 10, 1866 (sections 6 and 7, p. 193, Webb's Digest), an act of the first legislative assembly, approved August 23, 1871, and an act of Congress providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, approved June 11, 1878 (articles 4 and 5 of section 3), relating to hack stands. There seems to be some doubt as to the propriety of trying cases under either law—indeed, all of our recent cases have been dismissed. A law is, therefore, needed which will enable the judge, beyond doubt, to inflict punishment upon offenders.

OPIUM DENS, ETC.

There is no law to prevent "opium dens" from growing up right in our midst; nor is there any law, I am told, by which we can effectually prevent children from jumping upon passing cars and vehicles, thereby endangering their lives, annoying the passengers, and jeopardizing the interests of the companies and owners.

LAW CONFINING APPOINTMENTS TO ARMY AND NAVY.

Your attention is also invited to the statute which makes it necessary, in order to become a member of the police force of the District of Columbia, that the applicant shall have an honorable discharge from either the Army or Navy. The enactment of this law doubtless was in the interest of the Union volunteers. Eighteen years have passed, and but few remain of that class of applicants who are not disqualified by reason of over age. So long as the law remains as it is we must reject under its provisions nearly every applicant who has not served in either the Regular Army or Navy, however worthy he may be in comparison with some whose applications are successful. I must, therefore, recommend that the law be abrogated or so amended as to leave it discretionary with the Commissioners to confine or not their selections to those applicants who have an honorable discharge from the Army or Navy.

PROVISION FOR DISABLED POLICEMEN.

There is one other thing in connection with the force to which I wish to invite your particular attention. The duties of a policeman are very trying on his constitution. It is so undermined after fifteen or twenty years of this service that he is unfitted longer for patrol duty. Some provision should be made for such and all other officers disabled in line of duty. It is unfair to liken their duties to that of a Government clerk, whose right to a pension has thus far been denied. When it is considered that there is little hope of special reward or adequate compensation for important service, a policeman's duties are even more trying than those of the soldier—quite as hazardous, and his charge quite as responsible. When climbing to the very zenith of his glory, the soldier, self-abandoned, is pommeling at the very life of civilization; while the policeman, with a conservative power of self-restraint, stands in another scene in the defense of law and order.

There is no adequate and certain provision for the relief of the disabled policeman. The existing law applies, perhaps, only to exceptional cases (as did the first laws relating to soldiers' pensions), and the policeman's fund is not sufficient to embrace the majority of even these cases without encroaching upon the principal, which doubtless the Commissioners do not desire to do, as all would soon be left more helpless than they now are. I recommend, therefore, that the law be so modified as to include among those having the benefit of its provisions all those disabled in the line of duty, whether by wounds or injuries, or by disease resulting from the incidents and length of service—the amount to be proportioned between the extent of the disability and the length of service. The same objection as to opening wide the doors of fraud does not exist against providing pensions in case of disease for policemen as existed in the case of soldiers; for the evidence in the former case is all at hand. To carry out the provision of the law an appropriation should be made yearly until the policeman's fund becomes large enough to meet the demand upon it under the law.

ASYLUMS, ETC., AND TRANSPORTATION OF PAUPERS.

The several institutions of the city, public and private, caring for the unfortunate, move along in harmony with the police. But other institutions are sorely needed, especially a reformatory for girls. A nucleus for one already exists through the benevolence of a lady of this city;

but it will need the fostering care of the General Government to make it worthy of the nation's capital and of the object for which the building was donated.

We need also a prison for women, an inebriate asylum, and a blind asylum. The question of an industrial home in the District, and of magistrates' courts in the several police precincts, will be considered at a more opportune time.

It will be noticed in the table of estimates that I have recommended an appropriation of \$3,000 for the transportation of paupers. This will enable us to relieve the hospitals and other institutions of the District of some of their inmates, and thus save the city the expense of their keeping. The fund of the past year enabled this department to meet only a fractional part of the demand upon it in this respect.

Whatever has been accomplished by the police force that was expected of it redounds to the credit of the subordinates of this department and of the guiding hand in your honorable body.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McE. DYE,
Major and Superintendent.

Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES FOR METROPOLITAN POLICE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1885.

One major and superintendent	\$2,600 00
One captain and inspector	1,800 00
One captain and night inspector	1,500 00
One property clerk	1,800 00
One clerk	1,500 00
One clerk	900 00
Four surgeons, at \$450	1,800 00
Special service, prevention and detection of crime	1,440 00
Nine lieutenants, at \$1,340	12,060 00
Twenty-seven sergeants, at \$1,140	30,780 00
Eighty privates, class 1, at \$900	72,000 00
One hundred and thirty-five privates, class 2, at \$1,080	145,800 00
Seventeen station-keepers, at \$720	12,240 00
Eight laborers, at \$420	3,360 00
One messenger	700 00
One messenger	500 00
One major and superintendent mounted	240 00
One captain and inspector mounted	240 00
Twenty lieutenants, sergeants, and privates mounted, at \$240 each	4,800 00
One driver	420 00
One ambulance driver	600 00
One assistant driver	300 00
Rent, sixth and seventh precinct stations, substation at Uniontown, and police headquarters	3,020 00
Fuel	2,000 00
Repairs to stations	1,200 00
Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including stationery, books, telegraphing, photographs, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repair to same, beds and bed-clothing, insignia of office, horses, police equipments and repairs to same, harness, forage, repairs to van and ambulance, and expenses incurred in prevention and detection of crime	10,000 00
New stable for the accommodation of van and ambulance, and horses belonging to same	3,000 00
New station for sixth precinct	15,000 00
For transportation of paupers	3,000 00
Total	334,600 00

OPERATIONS OF PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

To WM. McE. DYE,

Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting herewith the operations of the property clerk's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883:

Total estimated value of property of all kinds, and money, taken by the Metropolitan Police and turned over to the owners or property clerk for the Metropolitan Police district.

	Detectives.	First Precinct.	Second Precinct.	Third Precinct.	Fourth Precinct.
1882.					
July	\$1, 195 55	\$686 25	\$378 64	\$810 09	\$1, 502 11
August	74 50	542 77	327 28	1, 233 91	675 86
September	1, 045 65	499 57	2, 079 30	1, 056 79	426 08
October	1, 127 61	1, 479 45	1, 169 91	426 18	1, 281 99
November	1, 363 76	453 20	922 84	1, 258 40	633 87
December	1, 501 40	365 31	146 30	476 02	1, 839 29
1883.					
January	171 89	561 65	295 25	1, 030 52	1, 165 27
February	250 00	961 84	177 72	871 15	1, 350 99
March	8 00	491 93	236 27	624 80	1, 002 00
April		1, 531 03	279 61	878 25	1, 531 24
May		996 33	784 94	480 02	829 31
June		4, 073 91	704 86	487 60	1, 335 85
Total	6, 738 36	12, 643 24	7, 502 92	9, 633 73	13, 573 86
	Fifth Precinct.	Sixth Precinct.	Seventh Precinct.	Eighth Precinct.	Total.
1882.					
July	\$2, 622 21	\$199 26	\$580 60	\$790 77	\$8, 765 48
August	3, 216 00	88 96	749 68	1, 010 33	7, 919 29
September	3, 392 76	166 83	595 86	1, 007 55	10, 270 39
October	2, 544 86	121 76	1, 156 54	1, 779 15	11, 087 45
November	2, 665 68	229 02	461 12	1, 507 30	9, 495 19
December	3, 273 69	1, 083 77	1, 111 94	2, 882 08	12, 679 80
1883.					
January	4, 593 59	374 17	818 47	1, 067 83	10, 078 64
February	5, 198 35	529 56	1, 205 49	748 66	11, 293 76
March	2, 298 21	491 27	1, 038 47	602 56	6, 793 51
April	2, 771 67	755 84	818 95	1, 297 42	9, 864 01
May	1, 882 36	72 56	2, 349 62	2, 243 61	9, 638 69
June	5, 871 81	1, 087 57	2, 208 87	1, 252 03	17, 022 50
Total	40, 331 19	5, 200 51	13, 095 61	16, 189 29	124, 908 71
First quarter					\$26, 955 16
Second quarter					33, 262 44
Third quarter					28, 165 91
Fourth quarter					36, 525 20

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 127

Total estimated value of property and money returned by the Metropolitan Police to the property clerk and the disposition thereof.

	Received.	Delivered to owner.	Delivered on bond.	Destroyed.	Credit police fund.	Balance.
1882.						
July	\$108 30	\$110 00	\$20 00			\$50 30
August	402 01	385 25			\$1 60	15 16
September	386 43	360 93				25 50
October	119 05	85 60				34 05
November	607 15	69 75	150 00	\$0 10		387 30
December	1,898 00	589 50	50 00			1,258 50
1883.						
January	717 02	467 42	30 00			219 60
February	649 50	106 65	425 00		5 15	112 70
March	861 53	680 85			5 45	175 23
April	370 00	157 25			9 15	203 60
May	1,599 02	464 67	300 00			834 35
June	3,444 78	3,134 43				310 35
Total	11,234 79	6,611 70	975 00	0 10	21 35	3,626 64

Respectfully,

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Property Clerk, Metropolitan Police District.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, SANITARY OFFICE,
No. 501 D street northwest, Washington, D. C., August 9, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of the work done in this office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883:

I was assigned to duty as sanitary officer, and took charge of the office April 21, 1883. I found the office in very good condition, and the work as well up as could be expected. In submitting this my first report I have endeavored to be as brief as possible, and at the same time to give an intelligible statement of the work done, and of the needs of the office, in order to secure a more thorough working of the same.

It will be seen by a comparison of the figures hereto annexed with those of previous reports that the number of persons applying for admission and admitted to the several hospitals and asylums is increasing every year, and consequently the duties of the office increase, and extra exertion on the part of those charged with said duties is required, with a corresponding increase of responsibility.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

In reference to the duties performed by the police ambulance, I can only say that the value of its service is immeasurable; and I take pleasure in saying that every call made on it, either day or night, has been promptly responded to, and the driver has performed his duties faithfully and well. In view of the fact of his salary at the present time being wholly inadequate to the duties performed, I would recommend that his pay be increased to at least sixty dollars per month.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE POOR.

This office is charged with furnishing transportation to worthy indigent persons who are found here in our midst without means to reach their homes. There is no money appropriated by Congress which affords more real relief than this small sum. As there is a constantly-increasing demand for relief of this nature, and as the amount appropriated is not sufficient to meet that demand, I respectfully recommend that the amount be increased to \$5,000.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

As in previous reports from this office, I wish to call your attention to the very urgent necessity of an asylum in this city where inebriates can be cared for. There is no institution in this District where this class of persons can be sent and confined against their will. It has been clearly demonstrated that it is useless to send them to any of the hospitals, for as soon as they get sober they refuse to remain, and as they cannot be detained they return to their friends, and in a short time it is a repetition of the offense, and finally they are turned over to the police authorities and sent to the workhouse, where downward course is more rapid than before, and in the end they fill a drunkard's grave. If there was an institution in the city where this class of persons could be confined, there is no doubt but what many would be reclaimed and become good and useful members of society.

Number of sick and destitute persons sent to the several hospitals and asylums, also the number of persons removed from places of accident to their homes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, viz:

Washington Asylum Hospital.....	383
Freedman's Hospital	602
Providence Hospital.....	316
Government Hospital for the Insane.....	149
Alms-house	189
Children's Hospital	26
Columbia Hospital.....	12
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	2
Little Sisters of the Poor.....	4
Soldiers' Home Hospital.....	1
Removed from places of accident to their homes	110
Total	1,794

Of this number there were—

Males, white	748	Males, colored	388
Females, white	359	Females, colored	299
Total white	1,107	Total colored	687

Table showing the ages of persons sent to the several hospitals and asylums.

Description.	Under 10 years.	Between 10 and 15 years.	Between 15 and 20 years.	Between 20 and 25 years.	Between 25 and 30 years.	Between 30 and 40 years.	Between 40 and 50 years.	Over 50 years.	Total.
White males	4	11	25	75	73	181	181	198	748
White females	12	3	37	36	52	101	65	51	357
Colored males	23	18	34	62	54	56	60	81	388
Colored females	21	10	52	68	34	41	26	49	301
Total.....	60	42	148	241	213	379	332	379	1,794

Nativity of persons sent to the several hospitals and asylums.

United States (white)	773
United States (colored)	687
Ireland	211
Germany	74
England	15
Scotland	2
France	10
Sweden	2
Canada	5
Russia	1
Italy	4
Poland	4
Switzerland	4
Denmark	2
Total	1,794

Occupations of persons sent to the hospitals and asylums.

Agents	6	Machinists	11
Brick-layers	7	Messengers	2
Blacksmiths	12	Miller	1
Brick-makers	2	Miners	3
Butchers	8	Musicians	4
Bakers	6	No occupation	374
Brakeman	1	Nurses	3
Bootblacks	2	Occupation unknown	132
Barbers	5	Plasterers	3
Brokers	4	Painters	21
Barkeepers	4	Peddlers	3
Book-binder	1	Printers	12
Carpenters	24	Policeman	1
Cigar-makers	4	Prostitutes	49
Clerks	67	Plumbers	3
Cooper	1	Pavers	5
Cooks	9	Puddlers	2
Conductor	1	Pressman	1
Coach-maker	1	Reporters	6
Dress-makers	6	Rope-maker	1
Druggists	2	Storekeepers	4
Drivers		Soldiers	4
Dentists	2	Shoe-makers	9
Dredger	1	Servants	290
Distiller	1	Sailors	27
Engineers	5	Sculptor	1
Fishermen	3	Stone-cutters	11
Farmers	16	Steam-fitter	1
Firemen	9	Salesman	1
Gardeners	7	Telephone operators	2
Housekeepers	85	Tailors	10
Hostlers	7	Teachers	7
Jockeys	2	Tinners	5
Jewelers	6	Upholsterers	4
Laborers	413	Wheelwrights	2
Lawyers	11	Waiters	10
Lithographer	1		
Livery-stable keeper	1	Total	1,794
Marble-cutter	1		

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The following shows the names of places to which transportation was furnished, and the number to each place, viz:

Atlanta, Ga	1	Lynchburg, Va	2
Albany, N. Y	1	Lovington, Va	1
Baltimore, Md	137	Marshall, Va	1
Benwood, W. Va	3	Martinsburg, W. Va	2
Charleston, S. C	1	Merwinsville, Conn	1
Chicago, Ill	8	Norfolk, Va	13
Cumberland, Md	15	Newark, Ohio	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	6	New York, N. Y	18
Culpeper, Va	5	Orange Station, Va	1
Columbus, Ohio	1	Pittsburgh, Pa	6
Danville, Va	3	Philadelphia, Pa	19
Elizabeth, N. J	1	Piney Point, Md	2
Fredericksburg, Va	8	Parkersburg, W. Va	1
Fortress Monroe, Va	1	Piscataway, Md	1
Frederick, Md	1	Richmond, Va	10
Fairmount, W. Va	1	Rectortown, Va	1
Gordonsville, Va	1	South Bend, Ind	3
Grafton, W. Va	3	Salem, Va	2
Greensborough, N. C	1	Saint Louis, Mo	3
Harper's Ferry, Va	2	Sir John's Run, W. Va	2
Harrisburgh, Pa	1	Staunton, Va	1
Henderson, N. C	1	Tyrone, Pa	1
Hamilton, Canada	1	Wheeling, W. Va	1
Hanover Junction, Md	1	Worcester, Mass	1
Hampton, Va	1	Zanesville, Ohio	1
Indianapolis, Ind	2		
Kelley's Grove, N. C	1	Total	300

In conclusion, I wish to state that the thanks of this department are due to the Freedmen's Hospital, Providence Hospital, Washington Asylum Hospital, Saint Ann's Infant Asylum, and the Government Hospital for the Insane for their kind and courteous treatment of this office and the prompt manner in which they have received all cases sent.

Very respectfully submitted.

D. H. TEEPLE,
Sanitary Officer, Metropolitan Police.

WILLIAM MCE. DYE,
Major and Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE HARBOR-MASTER.

OFFICE OF HARBOR-MASTER,
Washington, D. C., August 13, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith my second annual report as acting harbor-master, embracing the operations of this service for the year ending June 30, 1883.

The accompanying tabular statements give the number of boats landing in our harbor, together with information as to cargoes carried and amount of material landed.

I would again invite attention to the necessity for amendment of the law relative to rate of speed at which vessels may proceed in our harbor, the reasons for which were given in my last report. In this connection I would recommend as advisable that all boats anchoring in the channel be required to moor by means of kedge-anchors.

I would further recommend that all boats carrying passengers be required to have grappling-irons at each gangway for use in case of accident.

The tabular statements will explain themselves.

Statement showing by months the arrivals of boats in the harbor of Washington, together with specification of cargoes carried, during year ending June 30, 1883

	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	January.	Febru- ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Hard coal.....	55	58	44	29	30	13		5	3	18	47	62	364
Cumberland coal.....	13	13	31	37	25	8			3	11	22	13	176
Lumber.....	19	16	12	15	12	10	1	17	22	26	21	35	206
Wood.....	26	44	59	66	60	27	5	22	44	54	69	64	540
Stone.....	3	3	1		2			1		1	1	2	14
Shingles.....	1	1	3	2	1				1	2		5	16
Ice.....	16	17	9	4	6	2			1	1	6	15	77
Fence palings.....				1		1							2
Hay.....			1	1				2	1		1	3	9
Laths.....	1		1	1					1			2	7
Watermelons.....	4	107	20										131
Canned fruit.....			1	2	1								4
Apples.....	4												4
White sand.....	1			3		1	2	2	3	3	4	6	25
Sweet potatoes.....	1		8	8	6								23
Oysters.....		1	75	142	151	93	67	85	92	65	10		771
Cement.....				1					1				2
Plaster.....			1										1
Piles.....			2										1
Mackerel.....			3										2
Posts.....					2	1			2				5
Mari.....					1								1
Compost.....			2	3	1	1							7
Fish.....								6	130	175	143	60	514
Asphalt.....				1		2	2	1	1				7
Straw.....									2	1			3
Corn.....									1		1		2
Slate.....									1				1
Salt.....									1				1

Statement showing by months the material which composed cargoes of sailing vessels landing in the harbor of Washington during the year ending June 30, 1883.

	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	January.	Febru-ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Hard coal.....	10,195	11,773	8,333	7,622	9,314	3,805		906	592	4,674	9,985	11,449	78,548
Soft coal.....	1,603	1,494	3,506	4,215	2,812	914			352	1,236	2,613	1,509	20,254
Wood.....	805	1,307	1,829	2,215	1,873	1,025	220	627	1,520	1,680	2,142	2,181	17,424
Shingles.....	70,000	80,000	295,000	327,000	130,000				38,000	177,000		514,000	1,624,000
Ice.....	12,544	14,408	7,641	4,105	4,572	1,250			1,132	1,000	4,976	10,778	62,406
Lumber.....	1,101,000	967,000	669,000	1,624,000	1,104,000	1,145,000	100,000	1,753,000	2,072,000	2,439,500	1,968,700	2,802,005	17,745,205
Palings.....			11,900			13,000							24,900
Laths.....	250,000		1,000,000	1,225,000	1,159,000					1,000,000		2,100,000	6,734,000
Watermelons.....	14,900	161,600	47,600										223,500
Oysters.....		100	14,315	48,450	58,600	48,600	40,500	44,500	38,200	21,050	2,200		316,515
Hay.....		200	125					400	340		175	454	1,694
Canned fruit.....			3,021	2,258	4,000								9,279
Apples.....	375												375
Lard.....		100	365			125	240	240	360	360	420	650	2,500
Sweet potatoes.....		100	8,100	8,215	5,092								21,407
Cement.....				500									1,300
Asphalt.....						954	954	480	800				4,134
Asphalter.....				300				480	420				2,154
Plaster.....				1,350									1,350
Piles.....				90									90
Mackerel.....			1,058										1,058
Posts.....					200	350			540				1,090
Marl.....					110								110
Straw.....									340	140			480
Corn.....									330				330
Slate.....									112				112
Stone.....	804	1,150	225		502			200		250	200	461	3,792
Salt.....									600				600

The following is a list of steam vessels plying upon the Potomac River, with statement of service in which each is occupied:

Name and class of vessel.	Service.
Excelsior	Washington to Norfolk, three times a week
George Leary	Do.
Lady of the Lake	Do.
Jane Moseley	Do.
Mattano	River landings.
T. V. Arrowsmith	Do.
Mystic	Do.
John W. Thompson	Do.
W. W. Corcoran	Mount Vernon, daily.
Mary Washington	Marshall Hall and Occoquan Falls.
Armenia	Lower Cedar Point, daily.
City of Alexandria	Alexandria, seven times daily.
City of Washington	Do.
Sue	Baltimore, once a week.
Norfolk	Philadelphia, once a week.
TUG-BOATS.	
Gilmore Meredith	Towing business on river.
Samuel Gedney	Do.
Kate	Do.
Fanny Gilbert	Do.
A. P. Gorman	Do.
G. W. Pride	Do.
Ella Pearce	Do.
D. M. Key	Do.
Comet	Do.
Mary Lewis	Do.
Potomac	Do.
Templar	Do.
J. A. Jackson	Do.
Henry Winship	Do.
Zeta	Do.
Wm. E. Bell	Do.
Hartley	Do.
Hercules	Do.
Samson	Do.
Argonaut	Do.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. SUTTON,
Harbor-Master.

Maj. WM. MCE. DYE,
Supt. Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
OFFICE OF MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT,
No. 202 Four-and-half Street N. W.,
Washington, D. C., November 12, 1883.

SIRS: I have the honor to say that when my annual report was submitted it was thought the police telephone and signal telegraph system would be in operation in the fifth precinct in time to enable the Commissioners to determine as to its efficiency, and to make in their annual report such recommendations as they should deem advisable relative to the systems becoming a partial substitute for an increase of the personnel of the police force. That it seems is not to be.

I desire therefore to supplement my report with the recommendation that Congress be asked to make an appropriation for 250 privates, to which number the force was increased by an act approved January 31, 1883.

Whether a further increase of the personnel of the force be necessary

will depend upon the practical efficiency of the telephone and signal telegraph system which it is proposed to test and upon the number of precincts into which it shall be introduced.

Very respectfully,

WM. MCE. DYE,

Major and Superintendent, Metropolitan Police.

Hon. COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

K.—REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER AND INTENDANT OF THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM,

Washington, D. C., October 30, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your instructions of August 7, I transmit the following report of the management and operations of the asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

The labor of the male prisoners of the workhouse for the past year has been almost entirely devoted to the cultivation of the asylum grounds; the improvement of Nineteenth street east; filling in, clearing up, and grading the river bank on the old magazine grounds, and collecting manure at the markets.

The cultivation of the grounds belonging to the institution during the past year has been attended with great success, from which a large amount of vegetables and fruit has been obtained, among which were the following: 1,300 bushels of carrots; 1,200 bushels table beets; 1,000 bushels of mangel wurzel beets; 25,000 heads of cabbage; 400 bushels of tomatoes; 75 bushels of pease; 4,000 heads of celery; 300 bushels of parsnips; 150 bushels of rye; 75 bushels of oats; 2 tons of hay; 12 tons of straw; 10 tons of corn-fodder; 500 bushels of turnips; 10 bushels of beans; 30 bushels of onions; 300 bushels of potatoes, and a small quantity of cucumbers and parsley. Of the above, vegetables (mostly cabbage) to the value of \$594.20 were sold by your order at the market, and the proceeds paid over to the collector of the District. There was also gathered during the past season a fine lot of apples, strawberries, peaches, grapes, and melons, which, together with the vegetables, have been freely distributed among the inmates of the almshouse and hospital, adding much to their health and comfort. The stock belonging to the institution have also consumed a large quantity of carrots and beets, thereby materially lessening the cost of their maintenance.

An average of 12 gallons of milk per day has been obtained from the 7 cows belonging to the asylum, and it was principally used by the old and sick inmates and nursing children. In this connection I may add that it is very desirable that the present quantity of milk should be increased 100 per cent.

The improvement of Nineteenth street east, fronting the asylum grounds, consisted of grading the roadway and graveling the same; setting curb and laying a 4-foot pavement from the lane north of the main building to E street southeast, a distance of 1,008 feet; also laying a gutter of flag and cobblestone for the same distance. Early in the spring a row of shade trees was set out in the parking formed by laying the pavement, all of which are now in a flourishing condition, adding much to the appearance of the place. A roadway in the rear of the

workhouse extending into the hospital grounds, nearly 500 feet in length, has also been graded and graveled, and a cobblestone gutter laid on one side.

The old gravel and clay beds adjoining the workhouse have been graded and the surface covered with soil, manured, and seeded with rye and grass. This work occupied some time, as the cut and fill was quite 9 feet, and the area graded was 300 feet square. There have also been a great many loads of soil hauled on the grounds from the streets above grade and used in filling in the low wet places.

During the winter and early spring the workhouse labor has been employed in filling in the marsh along the river bank near the gunner's house in the magazine grounds, which has resulted in reclaiming over an acre of good land, which was this season planted with corn for soiling and produced a good crop. This work was necessarily slow, as the earth had to be shoveled from one place to another for want of better facilities, the banks being too steep to use carts; but the result obtained has, I think, demonstrated that the filling in and reclaiming the river flats in the eastern section of the city by the removal of earth from the streets above grade, is a work that should be vigorously prosecuted by prison labor; and for this purpose I have included estimates for the cost of such material as in my judgment seems to be required.

Hundreds of acres of this marsh are above low-water line, and, as the tide varies very little from 3 feet, for every cubic yard of earth deposited nearly a square yard of land is reclaimed and made susceptible of cultivation, thereby becoming a source of revenue instead of being a breeding place of disease.

Since the 17th of October of last year an average of 14 prisoners and 2 officers have, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons of each week, been engaged in cleaning the streets adjacent to the Center Market, for which purpose 2 large wagons and 6 dozen heavy brooms have been purchased at an expense of \$214. This work, up to the close of the year, has resulted in saving 192 cart and 139 wagon loads of manure and refuse, which have been hauled to the asylum grounds and composted, making an excellent fertilizer, from which great benefit has been derived. This work has required on the days named all the horses on the farm, and very often extra trips were made, which necessitated the purchase of an additional pair of horses.

Of the female prisoners, those accustomed to the use of the needle are employed in the sewing-room making clothing and other articles necessary for the use of the inmates; others are employed in the laundry, and the rest for general housework.

The following are the principal articles made in the sewing room during the year:

Workhouse coats.....	52	Bed-ticks	144
Workhouse pants.....	175	Pillow-ticks.....	169
Poorhouse coats.....	64	Pillow-cases.....	206
Poorhouse pants.....	146	Sheets	302
Check shirts	588	Dresses	120
White shirts	280	Gowns.....	74
Cotton drawers.....	182	Chemise.....	327
Woolen drawers.....	2	Wrappers.....	120
Woolen shirts.....	5	Petticoats.....	40
Towels.....	148	Bolster-cases	10

and a number of other articles, besides 218 pieces of clothing for children; there were also 40 pieces of harness and 1,029 pairs of shoes repaired during the same time.

The burial-ground known as "Potter's Field," having been used for

years past for the burial of the indigent poor, has been graded and buried over several times; nearly every grave site has been filled, and it is now almost impossible to dig a grave without turning up the remains of bodies. A portion of this ground, together with that on which the small-pox hospital stands, is included in the ground belonging to the United States jail and may be required by the authorities of that institution at any time. The ground is low and wet and entirely unfit for the purpose of burial. In view of these facts I recommend the purchase of 10 or more acres of land outside the city limits to be used for burial purposes, and for the erection of a hospital for patients having contagious diseases (particularly those having small-pox), as the present building made for the purpose is, to say the least, unpleasantly near both the jail and almshouse. During the winter season when this disease prevails, there is a confined population of about 700 within a distance of less than 500 yards of this pest-house.

The new workhouse recently constructed has a capacity for 108 males and the same number of females; 14 rooms have been allotted to the females and 12 rooms to the males, giving to each of the latter rooms an average of 9 males.

The daily average number of male prisoners for the first quarter of the year was 99; for the second quarter, 101; for the third quarter, 122; and for the fourth quarter, 100.

It will be seen from the above that the rooms occupied by the men are nearly always uncomfortably crowded, making it a difficult matter to maintain order and cleanliness among them.

There is a large number of boys and old crippled men constantly at the workhouse who should never be confined in the same rooms with the strong and vicious; they never are so confined if our facilities will admit of any other course, but unfortunately we cannot at all times provide for these classes separately. In consideration of these facts, I recommend that the attention of Congress may be invited to the crowded condition of the workhouse, and to the urgent necessity of providing more adequate accommodations, which could be effected by the construction of a separate building for the female prisoners. Such a building could be constructed on the foundations of magazine No. 1, which is in an eligible situation, and would lessen the cost very much; said magazine is of such construction that it is entirely useless at present, but contains both brick and slate sufficient to build and roof a prison large enough for 100 inmates, allowing not more than two to each room. I desire to impress the Commissioners with the importance of this measure, not only on account of the crowded condition of the male prison, but in view of the fact that the male and female prisoners should never be confined in the same building. Should this plan be adopted and a separate building be erected for the females, I recommend that it be placed under the care of a matron and a corps of female assistants.

I also recommend the removal of the shell-house (a building 100 by 48 feet, at present in the magazine grounds) to be used as a stable in place of the present buildings, which are not worth repairing. This would give all the room required, and would afford necessary shelter for carts, wagons, and forage, provided it is placed on a brick foundation high enough to admit of a basement or cellar. This can be done, and the building moved and fitted up with stalls, &c., at an expense of \$1,000. At present the building is of no use whatever.

I beg to call your attention to the small appropriation for repairs, which for the present year amounts to only \$500. For the past two years no repairs have been made except from the contingent fund, which is insuffi-

cient to warrant the commencement of much-needed work, among which may be mentioned the following: Painting the tin roof of the almshouse, making new window-blinds (the old ones are warped out of shape from long exposure to the weather, and are falling off the hinges), and the introduction of gas. The use of kerosene oil is not only expensive, but in an institution of this kind is extremely dangerous to life and property, and ought not to be continued a day longer than absolutely necessary. There is also need of vaults for storage of wood and coal, which are now exposed to the weather.

The above repairs and improvements will necessitate a much larger expenditure than can be made from the present appropriation, and will cost at least \$3,500.

I beg to invite your attention to the accompanying report of the visiting physician in regard to the hospital buildings, and to express my concurrence in his recommendations for the improvement of the same.

On the 15th of January last a school for the benefit of the children of the asylum was established at the workhouse in one of the large unoccupied rooms on the female side of the building, and 24 desks were obtained by order of the property clerk for this purpose. Of the scholars, 8 are inmates of the almshouse, and the rest are composed of boys from six to fourteen years old, committed to the workhouse by the police court for vagrancy and other petty offenses.

I desire to call your attention to the number of disabled soldiers who have forfeited their rights at the soldiers' homes, and who are now pensioners on the Government, and also to the number of discharged soldiers who have claims for back pay or increase of pensions, who seek admission to the asylum, but who are residents of other States. These parties, as a rule, receive no benefit from their pensions, the money being generally squandered soon after drawn. I therefore recommend that the rules of the institution be so arranged as to require that all inmates receiving a pension of \$8 or more per month be obliged to pay to the proper authorities for maintenance at the rate of actual cost per capita of inmates. Many persons apply for admission to the almshouse who are not residents of the District, but who are nevertheless in destitute circumstances and need aid, and the question as to how they should properly be disposed of is a perplexing one to the authorities. I suggest, however, that the fund for the transportation of this class should be largely increased, which would enable the police authorities to return these applicants to the State or town of which they are residents, and which is properly chargeable for their support.

During the past year there were 500 feet of drain-pipe and 300 feet of stone drain, 8 feet deep, laid in Potter's Field for the purpose of carrying off water from the low, marshy places.

The blacksmith appointed to the institution resigned July 24, on account of the insufficiency of the pay, only \$10 per month being allowed. Among the work done during the year was the building of two carts, three wheelbarrows, shoeing all the horses on the place as needed, sharpening picks, and a large amount of miscellaneous work.

The engineer, in addition to his regular duties, has been employed on tin-work and repairs to roofs, gas-pipes, water-closets, &c.

I desire especially to call your attention to the fact that for the last two years the driver of the ambulance has been paid from the contingent fund, having been unintentionally left out of the estimates; this work is absolutely necessary, and I have estimated for its cost for the next year.

The sanitary condition of the workhouse and almshouse is as good

as the construction of the buildings will allow, and the general health of the inmates has also been good.

The \$1,000 appropriated for the completion of the workhouse was expended under the direction of the inspector of buildings for the erection of a separate iron stairway, the construction of net-wire partition in the hall-way, and plastering the walls on the main floor of the new wing, and putting in wash-boards; also in fitting locks to the three iron doors, in place of bolts that could only be used from one side; all of which work was satisfactorily done.

On the 11th of October, last year, the first case of small-pox was received, after which several other cases were received, all of which were attended by the physician of the asylum until the 13th of January last, when the hospital was turned over to the charge of the health officer, who continued in control of it until the disappearance of the disease.

Among the changes during the year was the resignation of Drs. Dyer and Harrison and the appointment of Drs. Hazen and Wales. Dr. Wales resigned July 15, and was succeeded by Dr. Shute, the present resident physician; Messrs. Rawlings and Danforth were appointed resident students, Mr. McGuigan was appointed engineer in place of Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Thompson and Mr. Stewart were appointed overseers to fill vacancies.

During the past winter there were 7,159 pounds of pork and 130 pounds of veal (raised on the place) issued to the inmates, thereby effecting quite a saving in line of meat.

Religious services have been held every Sunday by the Rev. Theodore W. Van Doren, assisted by his daughters and members of the Young Men's Christian Association. In this connection I respectfully recommend the appointment of a chaplain, whose duty it shall be to visit the sick, superintend the correspondence of the inmates, conduct religious services, and officiate at funerals. I also recommend the erection of a chapel where all classes of inmates can assemble for the purpose of worship and to render thanks to the Giver of all good.

Very respectfully,

WALTER H. STOUTENBURGH,
Commissioner and Intendant Washington Asylum.

Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

WORKHOUSE.

Number of prisoners in workhouse July 1, 1882.....	131
Number of prisoners received.....	2, 036
	<hr/> 2, 167
Number of prisoners discharged.....	2, 012
Number of prisoners eloped.....	24
Number of prisoners died.....	3
	<hr/> 2, 039
Total number remaining in workhouse June 30, 1883.....	128
<i>Color and sex.</i>	
White males.....	650
White females.....	211
Colored males.....	824
Colored females.....	351
Total.....	<hr/> 2, 036
Daily average number in workhouse from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.....	143

NATIVITY.

District of Columbia.....	689	Florida	1
Virginia	503		
Maryland	330		1,769
Pennsylvania	72		
New York	66	Ireland	173
Massachusetts.....	17	Germany	34
Ohio	11	England	10
New Jersey.....	10	Sweden	10
Alabama	7	Scotland	8
Georgia	6	Egypt.....	5
Missouri	6	France	4
Kentucky	5	Italy	3
North Carolina	5	At sea.....	3
Tennessee	5	Prussia	2
Delaware	5	Arabia	2
Illinois.....	5	South Wales	1
South Carolina	4	West Indies	1
Texas	4	New Brunswick	1
Connecticut	3	Switzerland	1
Maine.....	3	Persia.....	1
Mississippi	2	Spain	1
Louisiana	2	Canada	7
Rhode Island.....	2		
Indiana	2		267
Nebraska	1		1,769
New Hampshire	1		
Arkansas.....	1	Total	2,036
California	1		

CHARGES.

Disorderly	785	Firing a pistol.....	1
Vagrancy	730	Destroying public property and pro-	
Profanity	258	fanity.....	1
Carrying concealed weapons	39	Selling unwholesome food.....	1
Indecent exposure	51	Refusing to assist an M. P. officer..	1
Destroying private property	30	Destroying public property and dis-	
Throwing stones.....	22	orderly	1
Trespass on park	25	Destroying public property and va-	
Cruelty to animals.....	11	grancy	1
Refusing to pay hack-hire	9	Setting fire in an alley.....	1
Selling liquor without license.....	8	Destroying private property and	
Destroying public property	7	disorderly	1
Enticing prostitution	4	Throwing stones and disorderly...	1
Creating a nuisance	4	Failing to remove snow.....	1
Fast driving.....	4	Destroying private property and	
Disorderly and concealed weapons.....	4	concealed weapons.....	1
Profanity and concealed weapons	3	Obscene and insulting language...	1
Violating cart law.....	3	Concealed weapons and throwing	
Maintaining a nuisance	2	stones.....	1
Disorderly and trespass on park...	2	Concealed weapons and vagrancy.	1
Violating health ordinance.....	2	Driving over footway.....	1
Disorderly and profanity.....	2	Bathing in river at unlawful hour..	1
Disorderly and indecent exposure..	2	Eloped and recaptured.....	9
Destroying private property and			
profanity.....	2		2,036
Placing filth in street.....	2		

ALMSHOUSE.

Number of poor in almshouse July 1, 1882	104
Number received	229
	333
Number of poor discharged	188
Number of poor died.....	3
	191
Total number remaining in almshouse June 30, 1883	142

Color and sex.

White males	85
White females	40
Colored males	57
Colored females	47
	<hr/>
	229

RECAPITULATION.

Daily average number of inmates in workhouse	143
Daily average number of inmates in almshouse	126
Daily average number of inmates in hospital	68
Daily average number of employes	24
	<hr/>
Total	361

Average cost per capita, \$97, nearly.

Nativity of paupers admitted to the almshouse from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

District of Columbia.....	61	Rhode Island.....	1
Virginia	47	Vermont	1
Maryland	30	Kentucky	1
New York	9	Ireland	46
Pennsylvania.....	4	Germany.....	12
North Carolina	4	England	4
Tennessee	2	Scotland	1
West Virginia	2	Canada	1
Alabama	1		
New Hampshire	1	Total	229
California	1		

Coffins furnished health office and used at the asylum, and burials in Potter's Field from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

	Coffins fur- nished health office.	Coffins used at asylum.	Burials in Potter's Field.
July.....	50	10	61
August	40	1	40
September	31	6	32
October	35	8	41
November.....	33	6	44
December.....	39	5	38
January.....	50	9	55
February.....	29	8	33
March	45	9	47
April.....	31	5	37
May	32	4	38
June	38	5	39
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	453	76	505

APPENDIX K 1.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM HOSPITAL,

September 25, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Washington Asylum Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1883.

Number of admissions from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.....	505
Number of births from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883	22
Remaining in hospital June 30, 1882.....	64
	<hr/>
Total.....	591
	<hr/>
Number discharged from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.....	450
Number of deaths from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883	79
	<hr/>
Total loss.....	529
	<hr/>
Remaining in hospital June 30, 1883.....	62

CLASSIFICATION.

Male adults, white.....	150
Male children over five years and under fifteen years	0
Male children under five years.....	8
Total	158

Female adults, white.....	141
Female children over five years and under fifteen years.....	0
Female children under five years	10
Total.....	151

Male adults, colored.....	98
Male children over five years and under fifteen years.....	5
Male children under five years.....	15
Total	118

Female adults, colored.....	81
Female children over five years and under fifteen years.....	1
Female children under five years	18
Total.....	100

Number of prescriptions dispensed in hospital.....	7,194
Number present at sick-call at workhouse from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883..	3,650
Number of prescriptions dispensed in workhouse from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883	2,190
Average of daily sick-call.....	10
Number present at sick-call at asylum from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.....	5,475
Number of prescriptions dispensed in asylum from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.	4,015
Average of daily sick-call.....	15

Nativity.

District of Columbia.....	110	England.....	14
Maryland	69	France	4
Virginia.....	113	Missouri	1
Ireland.....	92	New Jersey.....	3
Pennsylvania	18	At sea.....	2
Maine	2	Switzerland	1
Massachusetts	4	West Virginia	3
Illinois.....	4	Italy	1
Germany	16	Georgia	2
New Hampshire	3	West Indies	1
Connecticut	1	Nevada.....	1
New York	21	Alabama	1
Tennessee	4	Mississippi	2
Kentucky	4		
Canada	2	Total.....	505
North Carolina	6		

Death rate.

Senile debility	15	Inanition.....	4
Cancer of breast.....	1	Cyanosis	2
Congestive chill	1	Uræmia	1
Acute dysentery	3	Acute phthisis.....	1
Chronic parench nephritis.....	3	Val. dis. of heart	1
Remittent fever	1	General paralysis	5
Small-pox	1	Diarrhœa	1
Pyæmia	1	Cholera infantum.....	2
Acute parench nephritis	1	Malarial fever	1
Puerperal mania.....	2	Congestion of brain	2
Acute peritoniti	1	Exhaustion.....	2
Puerperal convulsions	1	Alcoholism	2
Convulsions	2	Mitral insufficiency	2
Congestion of lungs	1	Typhoid fever	2
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	9	Pneumonia	1
Chronic diarrhœa.....	1	Fatty degeneration of heart	3
Softening of brain	1		
Chronic peritonitis.....	1	Total.....	79
Ascites	1		

In submitting my annual report I desire to call attention to the desirability of improving the diet of the hospital patients; that while there is an abundance of food furnished at the present time, the variety of the same is not great enough to meet the actual wants and necessities of the patients; and I would recommend that this matter receive attention when supplies are being contracted for in the future.

Nearly related to and of scarcely less importance than this question of proper dietetics is that of proper nursing. The present salary paid the nurses is insufficient and procures a very inferior class of nurses. I would recommend that the salaries of the nurses be increased, and that a separate room be furnished for their private use in the respective wards.

The sanitary condition of the several wards, excepting the white female ward, is in an unsatisfactory condition, on account of the proximity of the floors of the wards to the ground, which prevents any circulation of air beneath the floors, rendering them, all more or less damp and unwholesome. I would suggest that they be raised about two feet and a brick wall be placed under them, with proper openings, thus giving a free circulation of air beneath the buildings and making them perfectly dry.

The white male patients will soon be moved from their present quarters to a new ward in course of preparation, and I would recommend that the present white male ward be remodeled and fitted up for a white lying-in ward, and the present white lying-in ward (which is unsuited for its present purpose) be remodeled and fitted up for an operating room and a cook's apartment. At present we have no operating room while at the same time one is very much needed. There is also needed two additional wards for the reception of male and female colored patients with acute diseases, leaving the present wards for the use of colored patients with chronic diseases.

A building for the reception of the coal and wood is much needed. At present they are uncovered, thereby causing considerable waste and detracting from the appearance of the grounds.

A roadway into the hospital grounds would be a very great convenience. At present all patients who are brought to the hospital are carried up the front steps. In many cases this proves to be a great source of trouble, which would be entirely obviated if the carriage or ambulance was enabled to enter the grounds.

I record with pleasure the improved appearance of the drug-room. The old bottles, in addition to their dingy and unattractive appearance, had become so worn from use and age that their labels were often useless, so useless that sometimes it was a matter of difficulty to determine what was in the bottle, except by familiarity with the appearance of the drug. The room has been repainted and whitewashed, and new bottles for the reception of drugs have been supplied, which add very much to the attractiveness of the room and precludes the possibility of making mistakes in the compounding of prescriptions.

In the future it is contemplated that the making of all the common tinctures, sirups, cough mixtures, &c., from the original ingredients will be a very considerable source of economy, and will enable the drug-room to be supplied at all times with fresh preparations and in such quantities only as are desirable.

The sanitary and hygienic condition of the almshouse and workhouse have been at all times satisfactory.

I cannot close this report without mentioning the fact that persons who are insane are often sent to this hospital, where we have no means

whatever for their proper treatment and care. They not only prove a source of anxiety and worry to the already hard-worked nurses, depriving them of much-needed rest at night, but they are a source of terror to the patients, and are thus exceedingly detrimental to their welfare.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. C. HAZEN, M. D.,
Visiting Physician Washington Almshouse.

Mr. W. H. STOUTENBURGH, *Commissioner and Intendant.*

L.—REPORT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., November 9, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: We herewith present to you the detailed statements from the several officers and agents of this institution, which are needed to make clear the efficiency and beneficent usefulness of its work, the successful conduct of its medical and surgical treatment and care, and the economy with which its funds have been expended.

The number of patients treated, the almost invariable relief afforded, its absolute freedom from deaths in the many cases of child-birth, the minutely small proportion of deaths from other causes, make up a record to which the board of directors may appeal with full confidence and satisfaction. It bears also noble testimony to the professional skill and diligent faithfulness of the surgeon in charge, and we are confident that these things prove also that the money appropriated by Congress to this institution reaches effectively the needs for which it was meant.

The amount so appropriated would not, however, have been sufficient to meet all expenses. We take pleasure in calling your attention to the fact that we have been able to meet the deficiency out of funds accumulated from the fees received in the pay-patient department. The treasurer's report shows that we have thus applied \$5,011.84.

It is fitting that we here record the loss to us by death of the following members of the board, who had for many years most efficiently aided it by their zealous interest and wise experience. They were Maj. William J. Twining, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, Surgeon-General Joseph K. Barnes, Dr. Noble Young, and Dr. F. A. Ashford.

On behalf of the board.

WILLIAM PARET,
President.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To the Board of Directors of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum:

GENTLEMEN: The statements herewith presented exhibit in detail the nature and extent of the labor performed and results accomplished in the Columbia Hospital for Women during the year ended June 30, 1883, and will, I trust, meet with your approbation.

The tabular statements speak so clearly for themselves that there is no necessity for my entering upon any work of elaboration of the facts.

Four deaths are recorded as occurring in the medical and surgical

wards. The cause of death, given in the order of occurrence, was, pelvic abscess, septicæmia, metropéritonitis, and disease of the heart. The case of septicæmia resulted from sloughing fibroid tumor, and the heart disease was in the person of a patient suffering from slight uterine trouble.

In the lying-in wards no maternal death is recorded. There were 113 deliveries, adding to which number the 156 of last year we have a total of 269 deliveries (instrumental, preternatural, and natural) without a single maternal death. The immunity from puerperal fever in these wards, where deliveries are constantly occurring, is a noteworthy and congratulatory fact, as is also the absence of "gathered breast" as a ward trouble. We have not had a single case of puerperal fever in two years, and no case of gathered breast in the last 113 deliveries.

The infantile mortality reached only 3, as against 4 for the year preceding. For several years past ophthalmia neonatorum has prevailed among a large number of the infants delivered, and it has demanded great care in its proper treatment. During the past year only 18 cases appeared, and I am pleased to add that in no case did the eyes of the infant afflicted suffer permanent injury.

The daily average of patients for the past year is shown to be somewhat reduced, which fact is accounted for by reason of the progress of improvements preventing the use of some of the wards.

The new wing has been completed and furnished, and is now in actual use. This addition gives us ample space for the accommodation of house and dispensary patients.

The fire-escape on the new building, communicating with the lying-in wards, and the fire-proof staircase, are features worthy of notice. To these should be added a proper set of hose, with coupling appliances, and water supply for prompt use in case of fire; then the establishment in this particular would be complete.

Various improvements to the main building, including new floors in wards and passage-ways, and repair of the main entrance, have been made during the year.

The cottages have been painted, and the old frame structure formerly occupied by servants has been taken down and replaced by a substantial brick building.

The papering on the walls in the hall-ways and rooms of the second floor, which has been an eyesore for so long, was removed and the walls thoroughly scraped and painted. Five coats of paint were necessary before a satisfactory finish could be obtained. The lying-in wards have been renovated and the hospital in all parts placed in thorough sanitary condition.

Respectfully,

P. J. MURPHY,
Surgeon in Charge.

Patients in hospital July 1, 1882.....	16
Patients admitted during the year.....	333
Total treated during the year ending June 30, 1883.....	349
Discharged during the year.....	327
Died during the year.....	4
Remaining in hospital July 1, 1883.....	331
Prescriptions compounded during the year.....	2,700
Death rate for the year, 1.14 + per cent.	

Daily average, exclusive of infants, dispensary patients, and employes.

1882.		1883.	
July	18.17	January	34.29
August	23.70	February	31.17
September	25.70	March	37.51
October	25.70	April	35.63
November	39.83	May	33.85
December	34.51	June	26.26
For the year, 30.52+.			

NATIVITIES.

Alabama	1	Missouri	1
Arkansas	1	New Hampshire	1
Canada	4	New Jersey	2
Connecticut	3	New York	14
District of Columbia	64	North Carolina	3
England	4	Ohio	3
France	2	Pennsylvania	19
Georgia	2	Rhode Island	3
Germany	13	South Carolina	2
Illinois	4	Sweden	1
Indiana	3	Tennessee	1
Ireland	18	Vermont	7
Kentucky	1	Virginia	100
Louisiana	2	West Virginia	2
Maine	1	Wisconsin	1
Maryland	63		
Massachusetts	1	Total	349
Mississippi	2		

CITIZENSHIP.

Africa	1	Mississippi	1
Alabama	1	Montana	1
Arkansas	2	New York	2
California	1	North Carolina	1
Canada	1	Ohio	4
Connecticut	1	Pennsylvania	8
District of Columbia	246	Rhode Island	1
Georgia	2	Vermont	3
Illinois	2	Virginia	38
Indiana	2	West Virginia	1
Kentucky	1	Wisconsin	1
Maine	1		
Maryland	27	Total	349
Massachusetts	1		

COLOR.

White	234
Colored	115
Total	349

I.—OBSTETRICAL CASES.

Delivered before June 30, 1882, but in hospital July 1, 1882	3
Delivered during the year ending June 30, 1883	113
Left undelivered	18
In hospital, undelivered, July 1, 1883	3
Total	137
In hospital July 1, 1883, delivered, but not discharged	3
Maternal mortality	0
Infantile mortality	3
Abortions	2
Acute albuminuria, post-partum	1
Acute rheumatism, ante and post-partum	1
Adherent placenta	5
Breech presentations	2
Convulsions, ante-partum	2

Convulsions, post-partum	1
Erysipelas	1
Forceps at inferior strait	3
Forceps at superior strait	3
Face presentation	1
Footling presentations	2
Hæmorrhage, ante-partum	1
Hæmorrhage, post-partum	6
Hydramnios	1
Monstrosity	1
Miscarriages	5
Mitral insufficiency, with epistaxis ante and post-partum	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	18
Puerperal mania	2
Still-births	2
Varicella during the puerperal state	1
<hr/>	
Sex of children:	
Male	61
Female	52
<hr/>	
Total	113
<hr/>	

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Infantile:	
Marasmus, living 24 days	1
Marasmus, living 9 days	1
Non-development from hydramnios, living 1 hour	1
<hr/>	
Total	3

Infantile death-rate for the year is 2.75 + per cent.

Of the 2 still-births, 1 was at 7½ months, cause not determined; 1 at the 7th month from syphilis.

Of the 5 miscarriages, 2 were at 7½ months, and 1 at the 7th month, causes unknown; 1 at the 7th month, from syphilis; and 1 at the 8th month, from puerperal eclampsia.

Of the 2 abortions, 1 was at 4½ months, cause unknown, and 1 at the 4th month, caused by a fall.

The erysipelas occurred in the arm of a baby, did not affect others, and was cured.

Of the 18 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, both eyes were affected; 17 cases were cured, no eye trouble remaining, and 1 case left the hospital whilst under treatment, relieved.

Of the 2 cases of puerperal mania, 1 was cured; the other, complicated with immense uterine fibroids, was relieved.

The case of varicella occurred in the colored lying-in ward, did not affect others, and was cured.

Wet nurses supplied, 9.

II.—MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES.

Diseases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved or incurable.	Result unknown.	Died.	In house.	Total.
Abscess, pelvic					1		1
Abscess, vulvo-vaginal gland	2	1					3
Absentio mensium							1
Adenoma mammaræ				1			1
Amenorrhœa	1	2		5		2	11
Anteflexion of uterus	2						2
Anteversio of uterus	1	1					2
Anteversio of uterus and hysteria		1					1
Anteversio of uterus, with dysmenorrhœa		1					1
Carcinoma of uterus		1					1
Cellulitis, pelvic	1					1	2
Chloro-anæmia	1		1				2
Chloro-anæmia, with suppression of menses	1						1
Circumscribed peritonitis, with effusion	1						1
Cystitis, acute		1					1
Cystitis, chronic	1	1					2

II.—MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES—continued.

Diseases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved or incurable.	Result unknown.	Died.	In house.	Total.
Dysmenorrhœa.....	2	1		1			4
Endocervicitis.....	6	1					7
Endocervicitis and laceration of cervix uteri.....	1	2		1			4
Endocervicitis and pregnancy.....				1			1
Endocervicitis and pyelitis.....				1			1
Endocervicitis, with ulceration of cervix uteri.....	1						1
Endometritis.....	4	1		1			6
Endometritis and anteversion.....		1					1
Endometritis and laceration of cervix uteri.....		2					2
Endometritis, with metro-peritonitis.....	1						1
Endometritis, with retroversion of uterus.....	1	1		1			3
Endometritis, chronic.....	7	6		1		2	16
Endometritis, chronic, and anteversion of uterus.....						1	1
Endometritis, chronic, and fistula in ano.....	1						1
Endometritis and rupture of perineum.....	1	1					2
Endometritis, chronic, with retroversion of uterus.....	1						1
Fibroma of uterus.....		10				1	11
Fibroma of uterus and acute peritonitis.....				1			1
Fibroma of uterus, sloughing.....					1		1
Fibro-cystic degeneration of kidney.....				1			1
Fibro-cystoma of uterus.....		3	1				4
Fistula, recto-vaginal, and rupture of perineum.....				1			1
Fistula, vesico-vaginal.....		1		1			2
Hypertrophy of uterus.....		1		1			2
Hysteria.....		1					1
Laceration of cervix uteri.....	2						2
Laceration of cervix uteri and anæmia.....	1						1
Laceration of cervix uteri, with endocervicitis.....	2	1					3
Laceration of cervix uteri, with endometritis chronic.....	1						1
Laceration of cervix uteri and menorrhagia.....	1						1
Laceration of cervix uteri and perineum.....	1						1
Laceration of cervix uteri and perineum, with endometritis.....		1					1
Laceration of cervix uteri and perineum, with endometritis, chronic.....		1					1
Laceration of cervix uteri and retroversion of uterus.....		1					1
Laceration of cervix uteri, with subinvolution of uterus.....	1						1
Leucorrhœa.....	5						5
Menopause.....		3		3		1	7
Menorrhagia.....						1	1
Metritis, acute.....	2						2
Metritis, chronic.....		1					1
Metro-peritonitis.....	5				1		6
Metrorrhagia.....	2						2
Neuralgia, ovarian.....						1	1
Phlegmasia alba dolens.....		1					1
Polypus of uterus.....	3						3
Prolapse of right ovary.....		1					1
Prolapse and retroversion of uterus.....				1			1
Prolapse of uterus.....	2	1			1		4
Prolapse of uterus, with cystocele and rectocele.....		1					1
Pruritus vulvæ.....	1						1
Retroflexion of uterus.....		3					3
Retroversion of uterus.....	2	5		2		1	10
Retroversion of uterus, with hypertrophy and prolapse of left ovary.....	1	1					2
Right lateral flexion of uterus.....	1						1
Rudimentary uterus.....			2				2
Rupture of perineum.....	3			1			4
Rupture of perineum and vaginitis.....	1						1
Rupture of perineum, with procidentia of uterus.....		1					1
Rupture of perineum, with prolapse of uterus.....	1						1
Rupture of perineum, with retroversion of uterus.....	2						2
Sciatica.....		1					1
Stenosis of cervical canal.....	1						1
Subinvolution of uterus.....	4	1		1			6
Suppressio mensium.....		1	1	2			4
Syphilis, primary.....				2			2
Threatened abortion.....	3						3
Unilocular suppurating cyst of right ovary.....	1						1
Vaginismus.....	1						1
Vaginitis.....	7	1					8
Vulvitis.....						1	1
Total.....	93	68	5	30	4	12	212

148 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Principal operations performed during the year on patients, all with some disease peculiar to their sex.

	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved or in- curable.	Result unknown.	Died.	In house.	Total.
Abscess of back.....	1						1
Abscess of thigh.....		1					1
Abscess of vulvo-vaginal gland.....	2						2
Fistula in ano.....	2						2
Fistula, vesico-vaginal.....		1					1
Laceration of cervix uteri.....	9	1					10
Laceration of perineum, complete { primary }	2	1					} 16
Laceration of perineum, incomplete { secondary }	5						
Lipoma of abdominal wall.....	8						1
Paracentesis of ovary and drainage.....	1						1
Polypus of uterus.....	2						2
Trachiasis.....		1					1
Total.....	33	5					38

Report of the Columbia Hospital Dispensary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

Patients under treatment at date of last report	53
Patients received during the year	545
Total treated during the year.....	598
Cured	60
Relieved.....	87
Unrelieved or incurable	21
Result unknown	248
Died.....	0
Transferred to other institutions.....	81
Transferred to the hospital.....	54
	551
Under treatment at date of this report.....	47
Prescriptions compounded, 1,502.	

Combined statement of hospital and dispensary.

	Hospital.	Dispensary.	Total.
Patients under treatment at date of last report	16	53	69
Patients received during the year.....	333	545	878
Total treated during the year.....	349	598	947
Cured	206	60	266
Relieved	68	87	155
Unrelieved or incurable	5	21	26
Result unknown	48	248*	296
Died	4		4
Transferred to other institutions.....		81	81
Transferred to the hospital.....		54	54
	331	551	882
Under treatment at date of this report.....	18	47	65
Number of births	113		113
Prescriptions compounded	2,700	1,502	4,202

* One hundred and twenty-six of this number made but one visit, and 48 but two visits.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, there was appropriated the sum of \$15,000, in addition to the amount received from pay patients, for the support of the hospital. This amount has been drawn from the United States Treasury by quarterly requisitions upon the District Commissioners, and expended for the use of the hospital, as will appear by the accompanying statement and the accounts settled in the United States Treasury.

John T. Mitchell, treasurer, in account with the United States.

1882.		
Aug. 23.	To draft on United States Treasury.....	\$3,750 00
Sept. 30.	By vouchers to date	3,321 77
Sept. 30.	Balance on hand.....	\$428 23
Sept. 30.	To balance on hand.....	428 23
Nov. 11.	To draft on United States Treasury.....	3,750 00
		4,178 23
Dec. 31.	By vouchers to date	4,126 02
Dec. 31.	Balance on hand	52 21
Dec. 31.	To balance on hand.....	52 21
1883.		
Mar. 3.	To draft on United States Treasury.....	3,750 00
		3,802 21
Mar. 31.	By vouchers to date	3,774 54
Mar. 31.	Balance on hand.....	27 67
Mar. 31.	To balance on hand.....	27 67
April 30.	To draft on United States Treasury.....	3,750 00
		3,777 67
June 30.	By vouchers to date	3,773 36
June 30.	Balance on hand.....	4 31

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 6, 1883.

JOHN T. MITCHELL, Esq.,

Treasurer Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, Washington, D. C. :

SIR: Your account with the United States for Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, District of Columbia, 1883, has been examined and adjusted as per report of First Auditor, No. 237,740 and a balance of \$4.31 found to be due the United States, agreeing with your statement of the same.

Very respectfully,

WM. LAWRENCE,
Comptroller,
By J. TARBELL,
Deputy Comptroller.

150 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

John T. Mitchell, treasurer, in account with Columbia Hospital. Statement of amounts received from pay patients, and expended, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

1882.		
July 1.	Balance on hand	\$5,027 72
Sept. 30.	Amount received for quarter	\$479 00
Dec. 31.	Amount received for quarter	1,011 00
1883.		
Mar. 31.	Amount received for quarter	1,261 00
June 30.	Amount received for quarter	1,436 50
		<hr/> 4,187 50
		9,215 22
June 30.	By vouchers for one year to date	5,011 84
		<hr/> 4,203 38

I have examined as to amounts received from the pay patients by the matron, and the disbursements by the treasurer, John T. Mitchell, from that account, and find the vouchers correct for the same.

H. A. WILLARD,
Auditing Committee.

NOVEMBER 8, 1883.

Classification of expenditures of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, as per duly approved vouchers.

	Treasury account.	Pay-patient account.
Surgical instruments	\$128 50	\$16 75
Medical supplies	322 57	176 22
Stationery, books, and periodicals	145 55	134 46
Materials, house-furnishing	841 46	78 96
Salaries, including pay-roll	4,993 00	500 00
Fuel	575 78	
Gas	309 93	
Ice	273 07	
Repairs, &c	1,064 33	3,832 91
Subsistence	6,341 50	272 54
Balance	14,995 69	5,011 84
	4 31	4,203 38
	<hr/> 15,000 00	<hr/> 9,215 22

RECAPITULATION.

Amount expended from appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1883	\$14,995 69
Amount expended from pay-patient funds	5,011 84
Total expenditures	<hr/> 20,007 53
Average daily expenditure	54 51½
The average cost per diem for each patient is	1 78½

By an act of Congress approved August 7, 1882, there was appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for the extension of the west wing of the hospital building, to include elevator and fire-escape. The erection of this building was by the same act placed under the direction of Edward Clark, esq., Architect of the Capitol.

The building committee appointed by the board of directors, upon conference with Mr. Clark, were informed that he had no means to prepare plans and specifications for the building, and that it would be necessary for them to employ an architect. Upon his recommendation the committee appointed Mr. J. E. Hornblower, by whom the plans were made, and, after examination, were approved by Mr. Clark, and the

payments for the work as it progressed were made upon vouchers approved and signed by him.

The building has been erected and occupied, and is found to be a valuable addition to the hospital, giving increased accommodation to the patients and officers in the hospital, and adding greatly to the comfort and convenience of those who attend the dispensary service.

The stone stairway, extending to the third floor on the inside of the building, and the iron fire-escape on the outside, add greatly to the safety of the patients in case of fire, both being readily accessible from all parts of the building.

Special appropriation for hospital extension.

1882.		
Nov. 18.	To draft on United States Treasury	\$5,000 00
1883.		
Jan. 24.	By vouchers to date	5,000 00
		<hr/>
Mar. 31.	To draft on United States Treasury	5,000 00
June 30.	By vouchers to date	3,000 00
		<hr/>
June 30.	Balance on hand	\$2,000 00

During the past year the treasurer of the hospital was informed by the honorable First Comptroller of the United States Treasury that he would not permit any funds to be drawn from the Treasury for the support of the hospital, and gave as a reason for his action that there was an unsettled account upon the books of the Treasury for the sum of \$25,000, appropriated by Congress, and paid out by order of the board of directors of the hospital for the northwest and southeast sections of square No. 25, now occupied by the Government for the use of this hospital.

The circumstances of the case are these: When the purchase of the property was made, it was stipulated that the taxes for the then current year were to be paid by the purchaser. By the terms of the appropriation, all property, both real and personal, was to be deeded to the United States. A good and sufficient deed was received for the property, and a deed conveying the same to the United States was made and placed on record in the office of recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, and the deed transferred to the Attorney-General. The voucher for the amount paid for the property, the whole \$25,000, went to the First Comptroller's office, where it yet remains. The Attorney-General refused to approve the title to the property in the United States until these taxes were paid.

It was the opinion of your treasurer, and sustained by the board of directors, that the hospital was not liable for taxes, nor did the District government ever make any demand for the payment of them.

It was because of these unpaid taxes that the Comptroller refused to sign the warrants of the District government for funds appropriated by Congress for the support of the hospital, until required to do so by an act of Congress. Then it was that the Comptroller caused suit to be entered against the treasurer of the hospital for the sum of the whole appropriation, claiming that he was a defaulter to the Government in that amount, when he knew from the vouchers in his office that the money had been expended in the purchase of the property, that it was in the possession of, and being used by, the Government.

The attention of the board of directors being called to the action of the Comptroller, a special committee was appointed to examine into and report to the board all the circumstances attending the purchase. The committee, after examination, made a full report (see report annexed) upon the whole subject, giving every circumstance of the purchase and

transfer of the property, first to the board of directors, and by them to the United States, and recommending that application be made to the District Commissioners for the cancellation of a portion of the tax alleged to be due, and to Congress for an appropriation to provide for the remaining parts.

The report of the committee was adopted and application made to the Commissioners, and the relief asked for granted. The board having placed the whole subject in the hands of their committee, no further reference need be made to it here, except to say that neither at the time of the purchase, nor since, has the treasurer been in possession of any funds which it was in his power to use for the payment of these taxes. The treasurer has taken the necessary steps to defend the suit in court, in case the same shall be brought to trial before the relief to be asked for from Congress shall be granted.

JOHN T. MITCHELL,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PURCHASE OF HOSPITAL PROPERTY, AND NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES THEREON.

The committee appointed to ascertain the details of the purchase by the hospital of a portion of its grounds, the sale of the same to the United States, and the reasons for the failure to pay taxes upon the same, submit the following as their report :

On the 22d of March, 1873, a contract was made by the hospital with Messrs. Fitch & Fox, agents, for the purchase of the northwest quarter and southeast quarter of square 25, for the sum of \$25,000, payable \$5,000 cash, \$5,000 on or before August 1, 1874, with 7 per cent. interest, and assume an existing lien of \$15,000, with its interest ; the hospital to assume payment of all taxes for street improvement or otherwise after June 30, 1872, corporation taxes prior to that date to be paid by the owner.

In accordance with this agreement, payment of \$5,000 was made and the property conveyed to the hospital by deed dated March 26, 1873. The hospital immediately entered into possession, but the deed remained unrecorded until August 4, 1875.

Congress, in its session of 1875-'6, provided for the purchase of the hospital property and made an appropriation of \$25,000 therefor, with the requirement that the title to such property should be vested in the United States. A deed was prepared, and, with an abstract of title, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him transmitted to the Attorney-General for his approval. On the 26th of May, 1876, the papers were returned by the Attorney-General to the Secretary of the Interior with the following remark :

From an examination of the abstract, I am of the opinion that a valid title to the premises is thereby deduced to the above-named corporation, subject, however, to liens for taxes, both general and special, assessed against the property which remain unpaid, amounting in the aggregate to \$6,279.78, exclusive of accrued interest. For details respecting these taxes, see the abstract and the accompanying tax-bill.

It will be seen that several small pieces of the property have already been sold for taxes, and in one instance the time for redemption has already expired.

The Secretary of the Interior, under date of June 6, 1876, transmitted the opinion of the Attorney-General to the president of the hospital directors, with a communication, in which the Secretary states :

It is obvious, however, that no deed conveying this property to the United States can be accepted until all taxes due thereon shall have been paid.

I suggest that the whole matter be brought to the attention of your board at as early a day as possible, in order that appropriate action be take thereby in the premises, and will thank you to inform me of the conclusions of the board.

The Secretary of the Interior, under date of October 13, 1876, again addressed a letter calling attention to the fact that no reply had been received to his letter of June 6. This communication was indorsed by General Babcock, president of the board of directors, to the Treasurer for immediate attention.

General Babcock also replied to the Secretary of the Interior "that the subject matter was discussed at the first full meeting of the board of directors of the Columbia Hospital, and the treasurer was instructed in the matter."

In pursuance of these instructions, the treasurer on the 21st of October, 1876, placed on record with the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia the deed conveying the property to the United States and the opinion of the Attorney-General above referred to. Under the same date the treasurer wrote the Secretary of the Interior informing him of his action, and adding: "By act of incorporation this institution is exempt from the payment of all taxes."

No further action in the matter seems to have been taken by the Interior Department, and nothing further done by the hospital authorities. During the past year the attention of the treasurer of this board was called by the authorities of the Treasury Department to the fact that the taxes above referred to still remained unpaid, and later the requisition for current expenses for the hospital for the quarter ending April 30, 1883, was stopped by the First Comptroller of the Treasury Department until the taxes before referred to should have been paid. The stoppage was removed by direction of Congress, but suit was immediately commenced by order of the Comptroller against the treasurer of the hospital upon his bond for wrongful disbursement of the appropriation of \$25,000 for the purchase of the hospital property.

The \$25,000 appropriation for the purchase of the grounds was, April 7, 1875, turned over to Messrs. Fitch & Fox, through whom the purchase was made, and by them disbursed for payments in accordance with the contract of purchase, as follows:

Note given by hospital as part of purchase money	\$5,000 00
Accrued interest on same	240 62
Lien assumed in the purchase	15,000 00
Accrued interest on same	845 83
Balance returned to treasurer of hospital	3,913 55
Total	25,000 00

The balance returned to the treasurer of the hospital was expended in accordance with the direction of the board in grading and necessary improvements of the grounds.

The committee have obtained from the assessor of the District of Columbia a classified statement showing that the total amount assessed against the hospital property, with interest and penalties, to April 1, 1883, is \$13,388.88.

Amount accruing prior to and including 1873, with interest:

General	\$3,292 76
Special	2,027 77
Total	5,320 53

Amount with interest accruing since 1873	7,885 08
Sewer tax	183 27

The special tax above stated is held as a lien by the First National Bank of New York.

Tax liens for the general taxes of 1873 were also purchased and are held by private parties, amounting, principal and interest, April 1, 1883, to \$681.14.

The committee are of the opinion that if the spirit of the law of Congress exempting the institution from taxation be observed, the taxes accruing since the purchase and occupation of the hospital, amounting to \$7,885.05, should be remitted. If this be done a balance of \$5,503.80 April 1, 1883, would remain to be provided.

The committee fail to understand upon what theory, consistent with business-like action, it was determined to place the conveyance of property to the United States upon record, notwithstanding the opinion of the Attorney-General and the statement of the Secretary of the Interior, "that no deed conveying this property to the United States can be accepted until all taxes due thereon shall have been paid." The treasurer states that he was advised by members of the then board of directors and by the surgeon in charge, Dr. J. Harry Thompson, who assumed to speak by authority, that no taxes could be collected against the institution. No allegation is made by any one that every dollar received, from whatever source, has not been properly applied and fully accounted for in accordance with the direction of the board of directors for the purposes of the hospital.

Very few of the members of the present board were connected with the institution at the date of the purchase in question, or knew of the circumstances attending it, or of any question being raised of regularity in connection with it, until within the past few months. The attempt made to complete the transaction without the payment of the taxes assessed was, without doubt, in the honest belief that payment was not necessary. No improper motive can be suggested for the course taken.

The committee can discover but two methods of relief: First, the remission by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of such portions of the taxes as are within their control; and, second, the appropriation by Congress of an amount sufficient to liquidate the remaining portion. The hospital depends for its support mainly upon appropriations by Congress; the title to the property is vested in the United States, and the board of directors are powerless otherwise to furnish any means for the payment of taxes, or for the current expenses of the institution.

Congress, in providing for the purchase of the hospital property, would, without doubt, have increased the appropriation to cover the accrued taxes if its attention had been called to the fact that such payment was necessary, and the committee venture the belief that such provision will now be made without hesitation upon a full presentation of the transaction as it occurred.

The committee, therefore, recommend (1) that application be made immediately to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to cancel the taxes assessed during the period of occupation by the institution for hospital purposes since March, 1873, or such portion thereof as is within the control of the Commissioners; (2) that application be made to Congress for an appropriation sufficient to pay the remaining portion of the taxes standing against the hospital property.

Respectfully submitted.

F. H. SMITH.

H. A. WILLARD.

GARRETT J. LYDECKER,

Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GENTLEMEN: As required by sec. 4, Cap. XI, of the by-laws, I submit for your inspection the accompanying record of all books, medical and surgical supplies, &c., purchased for the use of the hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

P. J. MURPHY,
Surgeon in Charge.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1883.

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit, as required by the by-laws, an annual statement of moneys received from pay-patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, all of which has been paid over to the treasurer, as will be seen by the accompanying receipts.

July, 1882.....	\$56 00
August, 1882.....	215 00
September, 1882.....	208 00
October, 1882.....	283 00
November, 1882.....	545 00
December, 1882.....	183 00
January, 1883.....	291 00
February, 1883.....	450 00
March, 1883.....	520 00
April, 1883.....	539 00
May, 1883.....	521 00
June, 1883.....	376 50
Total.....	4,187 50

A. L. S. THOMBS,
Matron.

Dr. P. J. MURPHY,

Surgeon in charge, Columbia Hospital for Women:

SIR: As required by the by-laws of the institution, chap. 12, sec. 3, I herewith submit an inventory of all the hospital property under my charge, with such purchases as have been made since July 1, 1882.

A. L. S. THOMBS,
Matron.

I have carefully examined the property belonging to the hospital, and find it in good order, well cared for, and agreeing with the inventories. The matron keeps a running account showing the list of articles on hand and the additions made from time to time.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Chairman Committee on Personal Property.

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Respectfully submitted.

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H. A. WILLARD.

GARRETT J. LYDECKER,

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A. L. S. THOMBS,
Matron.

I have carefully examined the property belonging to the hospital, and find it in good order, well cared for, and agreeing with the inventories. The matron keeps a running account showing the list of articles on hand and the additions made from time to time.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Chairman Committee on Personal Property.

APPENDIX L 1.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1883-'84.
Charities of the District of Columbia		\$15, 000
Surgeon in charge of hospital	\$1, 800	
Matron	800	
For support of free patients, medicines, surgical supplies, books, journals, stationery, fuel, gas, employment of nurses, cooks, and other servants, furniture and repairs, care of buildings and grounds.....	12, 400	
	15, 000	15, 000

WILLIAM PARET,
President.
 JOHN T. MITCHELL,
Treasurer.
 P. J. MURPHY,
Surgeon in Charge.

M.—REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 29, 1883.*

GENTLEMEN: Agreeably to your request of August 7, 1883, that a detailed statement of the operations of the Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, be furnished you on or before the 10th proximo, with such recommendations as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of that institution, I have the honor to present for your consideration the following information:

It is shown from the records of the Children's Hospital that during the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1883, 2,352 children received medical and surgical treatment; 209 were inmates of the hospital, and 2,143 were treated in the dispensary. Of the number of children occupying beds in the hospital there were 46 remaining on the 1st of July, 1882 (which has been the usual daily average), and 163 were admitted during the year—89 white, 74 colored—and of the number treated in the dispensary 458 were white and 1,685 colored. On the 30th of June, 1883, there were 51 children inmates of the hospital.

During the fiscal year 11,196 prescriptions were compounded. Of this large number 3,172 were for hospital patients and 8,024 for those under treatment in the Dispensary.

During the fiscal year 34 surgical operations were performed, 15 in the hospital and 19 in the dispensary.

During the year 138 hospital patients were discharged and 20 died. Of this number 69 white and 56 colored were cured, 2 white and 1 colored improved, 2 white and 1 colored unimproved, 3 white absconded, and 3 white and 1 colored removed by their parents or guardians; and 4 white and 16 colored have died.

It is found from the report of the treasurer of the hospital (Mr. Frederick B. McGuire) for the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1883, and who is required, under the rules of the Treasury Department, to submit a detailed statement of all disbursements made by him for the maintenance

and support, in part, of the hospital from the small annual appropriation of \$5,000 made by Congress for that purpose, that \$12,453.04 has been received on account of the hospital from subscriptions, donations, interest account, and the appropriation of \$5,000 by Congress, which, with the sum of \$1,998.42, balance to the credit of the hospital on the 1st of July, 1883, made a total of \$14,451.46 available during the year for the support of the hospital, repairs and improvements to building and grounds, and a payment of a part of the debt of the institution.

The disbursements during the year for the purposes stated amounted to \$13,273.03, leaving to the credit of the hospital June 30, 1883, \$1,278.43.

It is believed that this statement of the workings of the institution during the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1883, in relieving from suffering and restoring to health so large a number of indigent sick children in the District, will be a source of as much gratification to you as it is to those who are charged with its management; and, as stated in the report submitted to you for the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1882, the board of directors and hospital administration, as well as the board of lady visitors, will be very glad, if you can do so conveniently, if you will make monthly inspections of the various departments of the hospital and determine for yourself its usefulness, as also the thorough system and economy exercised in its management.

Your earnest attention is called to the recommendation made in the report for the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1882, which is as follows:

I respectfully call your attention to the condition of W street, upon which the hospital fronts, which during the winter is almost impassable, and rendering it difficult for the physicians who attend the patients to reach the hospital, owing to the mass of mud resulting from rain and snow. The late Major Twining promised, before his death, that he would insert in the estimates for the improvement of streets an appropriation for paving it; and the board of directors will be very much obliged if you will cause this promise to be carried out, being satisfied that from an examination you will see the necessity of it.

Trusting that this very reasonable improvement will be made, which will add in every way to the advantage of the hospital,

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

SAMUEL V. NILES,
President Children's Hospital.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

N.—REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 29, 1883.*

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to herewith communicate the report of the board of managers of the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1883.

Very respectfully,

B. H. WARNER,

President.

HULDAH W. BLACKFORD,

Secretary.

Board of managers.—B. H. Warner, president; W. W. Curtis, vice-president; Mrs. H. W. Blackford, secretary; S. T. Brown, treasurer; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Voorhees, Mrs. H. A. Willard, Mrs. O. D. Conger,

Mrs. John H. Ketcham, Mr. C. M. Matthews, Mr. L. Abraham, Mrs. W. W. Curtis, Prof. and Mrs. M. H. Doolittle, Miss Sarah Hatch, Mrs. H. M. Teller, Mr. W. Nordlinger, Mr. M. V. Bucky.

Location of school.—Tenallytown road, above Georgetown, D. C.

Officers of the school.—W. S. Stockbridge, superintendent, salary \$1,000 per annum; and Mrs. W. S. Stockbridge, matron, salary included in that of superintendent; Miss Parker, housekeeper, \$180 per annum; Miss Conrow, cottage matron, \$180 per annum; Miss Townsend, nurse, \$180 per annum.

The object of the institution is, as is well known, to provide a home for friendless children and to train them in habits of industry, with a view of making them self-sustaining when they arrive at maturity, and thus become a benefit instead of a charge upon the community.

We beg to refer to the reports of Mr. W. S. Stockbridge, the superintendent, and W. W. Curtis, esq., treasurer, which are made a part hereof, marked respectively Exhibits A and B.

SCHOLASTIC EDUCATION.

Two schools for educational purposes under the public-school system of the District of Columbia are maintained upon the grounds of the institution, the pupils being all inmates of the home, and compare, so far as discipline and progress are concerned, very favorably with the other public schools of the same grade.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

During the past year this feature has not been as successfully conducted as could be desired, because of a lack of funds. We have made the best of the situation, however, and every effort has been put forth to implant in the minds of those under our care habits of industry. The boys have been principally taught in the line of carpentry, floriculture, and farm work. We supply the tree-boxes, and stakes used in connection therewith, to the parking commission of the District of Columbia, and while this yields little more than enough to pay the expense of material, it affords a good and useful occupation for the boys.

Our greenhouse is self-supporting, and is superintended by Charlie Wilson, one of our oldest boys, to whom we pay a salary of \$6 per month. He has been offered better wages, but prefers to remain with us. He has been assisted by some of the other boys who take interest in the cultivation of flowers. We were compelled, with great regret, to part with the services of Mr. W. J. Brown, who taught shoemaking to some of the more advanced boys, because of want of funds. Since then special instruction has not been given in this industry.

The girls have been taught sewing, cooking, and general housework.

Our inmates are mostly under the age of twelve years. Want of funds has compelled us to deny admission to many very worthy applicants and to send out 24 of our wards to parties who offered them homes, and, as will be seen from the report of the superintendent, 14 have been returned to friends. We feel as if the interests of the children, as well as of the institution, make it desirable that Congress should pass an act that will give the trustees discretionary authority to retain those who come to us until they arrive at the age of eighteen years, as it frequently occurs that parents, who place their children here when young and unproductive, desire to regain possession and control of them whenever they become old enough to earn more than

the cost of supporting them. These parents are in many instances unworthy and unfit custodians of the young, and when our guardianship is surrendered very often pernicious influences and bad examples counteract the benefits received while under our control. Most of the children have but one parent, and we take care to admit none who have relatives to whom they can look for support.

The importance of necessary legislation that will authorize our managers to receive surrender and custody of children intrusted to their care for a definite period and to receive legal letters of guardianship cannot be overestimated. In some cases the parent or responsible natural guardian is willing to yield control of the child when first admitted into our institution, but such contract of relinquishment cannot be enforced, and our experience attests that from mere whim and caprice is often summarily broken. During the past year a young girl approaching womanhood, who had been wrested from questionable surroundings, and for whom a home had been provided with kind relatives in a neighboring city, against her own will and under a writ of *habeus corpus*, which we were powerless to resist, was remanded to the care of objectionable persons, and we have every reason to believe all our exertions to rear this young girl in paths of propriety will prove barren of results.

As stated by the superintendent, the number of scholars can be increased to one hundred, with relatively small expense, as the organization of officers and teachers is now sufficient for such a number.

The institution could be much more useful to the public if it could increase its capacity two or three fold, and would undoubtedly receive many who go to the reform school because of petty offenses which they could not commit were they taken away from bad surroundings and placed under proper restraints. It is certainly better to prevent than to punish offenses against society.

REVENUE.

Congress appropriated but \$5,000 for the expense of the school for the year covered by this report, which was entirely inadequate to properly maintain it. We practiced economy at every point, and an unattractive and poorly adapted building, being the old Georgetown alms-house, with an addition of one cottage, compare very unfavorably with the elegant modern buildings used by the reform school, where it must be a genuine pleasure for those who go there to remain, and a temptation for them to commit offenses in order to gain admission.

The board of managers have presented the following estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and the Commissioners of the District have asked Congress to appropriate the amounts named:

1. For maintenance of the inmates and salary of superintendent and employés .	\$10,000
2. For additional water supply, both rooms, fencing and other improvements	2,500
3. For maintenance and promotion of industries	2,500
	<hr/>
	15,000
	<hr/>

A supplemental report made by W. W. Curtis, esq., who was elected treasurer in place of Mr. S. T. Brown, whose resignation took effect June 30, 1883, is herewith attached and marked Exhibit C. From this it appears that upon his induction into office he found the bills embraced in such report, and amounting to \$3,442.33, outstanding and unpaid.

This indebtedness had accrued before the present board had assumed management of the institution, and has not been increased during the past fiscal year. In order to keep our current expenditures within Congressional appropriation we practiced the greatest caution and economy, but we cannot avoid reporting that in so doing the usefulness of our institution was impaired. That the old debt was contracted for the actual necessities of the school cannot be doubted. Indeed, it seems remarkable that so many persons could be provided for with so small an expenditure as has been made, but excess of expenditure over the appropriations is not practiced or approved by the present management. The floating debt has been accumulating for some time, it having been the practice to pay bills which were outstanding the longest time, thus postponing payment of those that were created for current running expenses. The expenditure of the Congressional appropriation is duly accounted for to the United States Treasury Department, by the treasurer of our institution, who is under bonds for the faithful performance of his duty.

PROPERTY.

The property of the institution is owned by the District of Columbia, and has been much improved during the past year by the work put upon it by the older boys.

Congress appropriated at its last session \$5,000 for an additional building, and plans have been prepared for the same by the inspector of buildings. A letter of the inspector of buildings, showing the unfitness of our present accommodations, is herewith attached, marked Exhibit D.

HEALTH.

The health of the inmates has been generally very good. No case of serious illness has occurred. We have been, however, greatly troubled by the continuance of a cutaneous disease which is very stubborn and which requires the employment of a nurse, involving great care and expense. This ailment did not originate in our institution, but was introduced some time since. The children, prior to their admission into our home, have been generally poorly fed, indifferently clad, and otherwise badly provided for; but under proper care, strict attention to sanitary regulations, good food, and exercises in manual labor, our efforts to build up their systems, if there is no organic or chronic disease, are generally successful. If we succeed, as we hope to, at no distant day, in securing authority and funds to erect entirely new buildings with suitable ventilation appliances and bathing facilities, and with wards for isolation in cases of malignant sickness or contagious diseases, we shall be enabled to improve the physical condition of our wards, as the healthful situation of our grounds and an abundant supply of water is as good as could be desired.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the institution is under the direct control of the home committee, consisting of Mrs. W. W. Curtis, Mrs. M. H. Doolittle, Mrs. H. W. Blackford, Mrs. H. M. Teller, and Mr. S. T. Brown, and has been excellent. The children are generally kind and obedient, and severe punishment is seldom required to compel acquiescence with the rules of the institution.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

The inmates attend church on Sabbath, without regard to any special denomination, under charge of one of the officers. In the afternoon a Sunday school is held on the premises for Bible study. Grace is said at meals, and the children repeat the Lord's prayer before retiring. It is designed to exert as much of the salutary influence of a good home as is possible, so that the inmates may grow to feel a personal interest in all that affects the school.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1st. The board of managers trust that the suggestions of the superintendent may receive favorable attention.

2d. In view of the general agitation of the subject of industrial training throughout our country, they suggest such an appropriation as will enable us to carry on in a practical way classes in different industrial and mechanical pursuits so that it may be demonstrated at this capital city, which is visited by so many educators, that the combining of manual and mental training is entirely feasible and highly desirable. Such institutions are successfully conducted in several of our leading cities, and much larger sums expended upon them than would be required to thoroughly equip and support ours.

3d. We ask that Congress be requested to provide for the unpaid bills which were contracted for the benefit of the home school prior to our administration, as the parties to whom they are due sold the goods in good faith.

4th. We request that the inspector of buildings may be directed to confer with the board of managers and prepare proper plans and estimates for suitable buildings for the practical requirements of the school, to be submitted to Congress.

Very respectfully submitted.

B. H. WARNER,
W. W. CURTIS,
LEWIS ABRAHAM,
Committee.

Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 31, 1883.*

List of managers for the Industrial Home School, elected Monday, October 29, 1883, for the ensuing year.

B. H. WARNER, president.
H. D. COOKE, vice-president.
Mrs. H. W. BLACKFORD, secretary.
W. W. CURTIS, treasurer.
Mrs. W. W. CURTIS.
Prof. M. H. DOOLITTLE.
Mrs. M. H. DOOLITTLE.
Mrs. J. H. VOORHEES.
Mrs. H. M. TELLER.
Mrs. H. A. WILLARD.
Mrs. O. D. CONGER.
Mrs. JNO. H. KETCHAM.
Mrs. J. B. EDMONDS.

Mr. C. M. MATTHEWS.
Mr. JNO. W. THOMPSON.
Mr. J. B. T. TUPPER.
Dr. M. D. PECK.
Mr. CHAS. E. FOSTER.
Gen. JNO. EATON.
Mr. A. E. BATEMAN.
Prof. ALEX. MELVILLE BELL.
Mr. L. ABRAHAM.
Mrs. T. B. SAMO.
W. NORDLINGER.
ALEX. GRAHAM BELL.

APPENDIX N 1.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Managers of the Industrial Home School:

The following report for the year ending June 30, 1883, is respectfully submitted:

Number of children July 1, 1882	82
Received during the year	32
Discharged during the year	43
Of whom were returned to friends	14
Provided with homes	24
Absconded	5
Whole number cared for	114
Monthly average	71
Officers' children	4
Officers and employés	10
Average family	85

The cost of maintaining the family has been about \$8,000, or a little more than \$112 for each child cared for. By the addition of \$2,000 to our expenses, about 30 additional children might be provided for, which would materially reduce the average cost, since the organization for 100 children is scarcely, if any, more expensive than for 70; and provision should certainly be made for 100 children, that we may be able to meet all demands made upon us.

But the appropriations for current expenses during the past two years have been much less than \$8,000 per year, and as a consequence we have a considerable indebtedness to provide for, it having been found impossible, with the utmost care and economy, to bring the necessary expenses within the limits of the income.

The health of the school has remained excellent. A troublesome skin disease, commonly called scalp ring-worm, has prevailed to a considerable extent, there being 28 cases at one time; but, thanks to the energy and skill of Dr. Appleby, the attending physician, and the efficient nursing of Mrs. Townsend, the majority of the cases are apparently well and are all far advanced toward cure. This disease in no way affects the general health, but is a very stubborn one to treat and yields very slowly to those medicines and methods which have proved the most efficient. The expenses incident to the attempt to stamp out this disease have enhanced the cost of the institution considerably.

The schools, under the charge of Misses Strider and Hatch, have been in a very satisfactory condition. The work done is the same as that in the other public schools of the District, and the average number passed their grades with about the average per cent. obtained in other schools.

Owing to my multifarious duties, I have not given that personal attention to the schools that I would like to have done, but I could gauge pretty accurately the progress being made by the interest manifested by both teachers and pupils and by the general orderliness of all.

Of equal, if not of greater, importance to us than the school question is the labor question. He is very imperfectly educated who has simply been to school for a series of years. The hand, as well as the head, should be trained. The disposition, as well as the ability, to do something should be fostered. To acquire a love for doing something and doing it well, to learn to submit to the drudgery of needful toil with patience and cheerfulness, is almost the sum of wisdom for the average mortal, as it insures health of body and mind, and long life, happiness, and competence.

What the specific labor or industry shall be in which children shall be trained, to the end spoken of above, is of secondary importance, provided it be some necessary and useful employment.

On these lines, and seeking to adapt myself to present circumstances and make the most of limited means, I have sought to conduct the industrial department of our institution, and although we cannot make the outward display of results, we could if we had well appointed shops of various kinds, yet we have done just as valuable and just as effective work, from an industrial point of view, as far as we have gone.

As long as we place boys and girls in homes as soon as they are twelve or fourteen years old the present method will do very well, but if we keep them until they are seventeen or eighteen years old, in addition to these elements, and the fixing of the industrial habit, we should teach them some distinctive trade or handicraft. Unquestionably it would be better for the children in a majority of cases to be thus kept and thus trained until such time as they should be able to go out and shift for themselves, but the question of how much shall be done individually for these wards of the state must be determined by those who provide the means of educating them.

If good homes were always found the present system would answer every reasonable requirement; but our experience proves that in a majority of cases the homes offered afford none of that instruction and moral restraint such children require, and they are subjected to tasks entirely beyond their years.

It is almost certain that in such cases the effects of the systematic training, mental, moral, and industrial, will soon be dissipated, the natural distaste for labor will return, and sooner or later the child will again become a charge to the state.

The discipline of the school is firm but kind, and the child is taught that whatever restraint is placed upon him is for his good.

The dietary is abundant and varied. Beef, pork, mutton, and fish, with bread, milk, vegetables, and fruit are the common articles provided.

The clothing is very plain, but ample for comfort.

The most pressing wants of the institution, in addition to a new building, which is partially provided for by the last appropriation of Congress, are:

1st. *A more ample water supply.* There is one of the finest springs in the vicinity on the place, with an abundance of water for all future contingencies. What is needed is a tank or reservoir for storage, and the necessary plumbing. I would suggest something like the water tower at Fort Meyer or Arlington. The cost would be about \$1,000.

Second need is a large bathing room for the boys in cold weather. The swimming pond is sufficient for the summer season, but we have no facilities for cold weather. I suggest that the first story of the contemplated tower could be fitted up for a bath-room.

Third need is a law by Congress by which the children committed to the institution by their guardians may be under the legal control or guardianship of the institution until they are eighteen years old. Such an act would guard the Home against the possibility of dissolute and unworthy parents or guardians enticing the children away when they have passed the age in which they were an incumbrance, and may be made instrumental in helping the parents to a dishonest livelihood. It is due to ourselves as well as the children that we be protected from such.

Fourth need is for a suitable fence along High-street road.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the many friends who have remembered the poor children of the Home, not only in words but in deeds: To Charles E. Foster, for hand printing press, \$5 in money, 70 copies of Harpers' and Scribner's monthlies, besides other gifts; to B. H. Warner, for several stereopticon and musical entertainments, and tickets for children to attend Barnum's show; to Miss Kate Barnard, for books, clothing, toys, and fruit; to Mrs. Howe, for two framed pictures; to Mrs. Fleming, for pictures and dress; to H. A. Willard, for loan of a driving horse; to Miss Boyden, for invitation to Christmas entertainment and gifts to children; to Mrs. Hensey, for boys' clothes; to Mrs. McCormick, for clothes and books; to Mrs. Samo, for 135 magazines; to Mrs. Blackford, for clothing; to Mrs. Teller, for juvenile papers; to Mrs. Curtis, for clothing and hats; to Mrs. J. C. Stockbridge, for clothing; to Mrs. V. D. Stockbridge, for clothing.

I desire also to thank the Sunday school teachers who have so faithfully helped in Sunday school work; also, the teachers and all my co-workers for their earnest co-operation, without which I could accomplish nothing.

W. S. STOCKBRIDGE,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX N 2.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 31, 1883.*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Industrial Home School during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, accompanied by an exhibit of the expenditures, classified, for each month of said year, as also a list of the outstanding indebtedness transferred to me by my predecessor, amounting to \$3,442.33, less balance on hand of \$63.97, leaving a deficiency or indebtedness of \$3,378.36, for which an appropriation should be asked.

Very respectfully,

W. W. CURTIS,
Treasurer Industrial Home School.

Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

EXHIBIT B 1.—Statement of current expenses of the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1883.

	Total.	Salaries.	Clothing.	Fuel.	Groceries.	Furniture.	Medicines.	Milk.	Vegetables.	Medical at- tendance.	Miscellaneous.
1882.											
July.....	\$1,028 52	\$299 83	.....	.....	\$87 32	.....	.....	\$54 56	.....	.....	\$586 81
August.....	1,166 62	*479 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 56	.....	.....	632 90
September.....	1,107 54	244 13	.....	.....	181 42	.....	.....	47 79	.....	.....	634 20
October.....	427 04	241 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$18 31	47 52	\$5 25	.....	114 63
November.....	1,641 98	220 83	.....	\$207 50	.....	.....	.....	46 20	.....	.....	1,167 45
December.....	400 76	236 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 99	.....	.....	118 84
1883.											
January.....	1,354 70	242 08	.....	.....	110 60	.....	.....	46 42	.....	.....	878 85
February.....	647 27	220 08	.....	30 39	94 88	\$5 00	.....	43 12	44 00	\$76 75	209 80
March.....	688 74	247 33	.....	.....	122 88	.....	.....	46 64	.....	.....	271 89
April.....	1,274 72	247 53	.....	.....	79 43	.....	76 25	46 20	.....	.....	825 31
May.....	956 50	249 93	.....	.....	107 66	.....	.....	46 42	.....	.....	552 49
June.....	817 32	251 33	\$37 50	.....	259 84	38 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	229 90
Total.....	11,511 71	3,180 49	37 50	237 89	1,044 03	43 75	94 56	524 42	49 25	70 75	6,223 07

* \$199 83 of this amount drawn by error of check, which was subsequently redeposited.

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EXHIBIT B 2.—Statement of receipts and expenditures of the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

By amount paid for salaries, including carpenter's wages	\$3,180 49	To amount on hand June 30, 1882	\$552 14
By amount paid for clothing	37 50	To amount received from Commissioners District of Columbia on account tree-boxes	3,482 59
By amount paid for fuel	237 89	To amount received from Commissioners District of Columbia, maintenance fund for paupers	1,797 40
By amount paid for groceries	1,044 03	To amount received from other sources	743 55
By amount paid for furniture	43 75	To amount received from United States Treasurer (appropriation by Congress)	5,000 00
By amount paid for medicine	94 56		
By amount paid for milk	524 42		
By amount paid for vegetables	49 25		
By amount paid for medical attendance	76 75		
By amount paid for lumber for manufacture of tree-boxes	2,795 93		
By amount paid for bread, shoes, feed, and other miscellaneous articles, including repairs and dry goods	3,427 14		
By amount of balance on hand	63 97		
	11,575 68		11,575 68

EXHIBIT C.—List of outstanding indebtedness June 30, 1883.

Names.	Articles.	Date.	Amount.
Beans, E. H.	Milk	June, 1883	\$46 20
Brown & Lewis	Dry goods	January to July 1, 1883	79 89
Brace, Mrs. Russell	Medicines, &c	do	73 51
Buckey & Marbury	Hardware, &c	October, November, and December, 1882	49 67
	do	January, February, and March, 1883	30 11
	do	April, May, and June, 1883	67 32
Dunlop, G. T.	1 pump	February, 1883	18 00
Emrick, Mrs.	Bonnets and hats	May, 1883	9 46
Greenleaf, Johnson & Son	Lumber	March, May, and June, 1883	710 17
King, George	Shoe-findings, &c	September, 1882, to February, 1883	85 02
Libbey, Joseph & J. E.	Lumber	July, 1882, to January, 1883	77 18
	do	February to June, 1883	69 79
Luttrell & Wine	Dry goods, &c	April, 1883	100 49
	do	May and June, 1883	41 19
Lundy, E. K.	Stationery	February to June, 1883	4 17
Mayfield & Hieston	Coal	July, 1882	243 75
	Coal and wood	December, 1882, to June, 1883	231 27
Mitchell, M. C.	Stove-findings	January and March, 1883	53 90
	do	April to July 1, 1883	17 23
Moore, F. L.	Fertilizer	July, 1882, to March, 1883	31 33
	Fertilizer and seed	April, 1883, to July, 1883	101 05
Nordlinger, B.	Shoes	January and February, 1883	20 00
	do	March, 1883	30 45
	do	April, 1883	39 40
	do	May, 1883	38 20
	do	June, 1883	23 80
Nordlinger, W., & Co.	Clothing	November, 1882, to June, 1883	28 50
Offutt, W. A., & Bro.	Groceries	March, 1883	153 50
	do	April, 1883	58 16
	do	May, 1883	85 42
	do	June, 1883	108 20
Riley, Thomas W.	Wharfage, &c	May and June, 1883	87 25
	do	July, 1883	20 27
Somerville, Thomas	Machinery	February, 1883	234 71
	Repairs	May, 1883	2 95
Saul, John	Seeds and plants	November, 1882, and February, 1883	4 10
	Plants, &c	April, 1883	13 26
Stohlman, Fred	Bread	June, 1883	72 94
Seymour, W. F.	Hats	January and May, 1883	13 90
Weaver, R. D., & Bro.	Meats	December, 1882	22 36
	do	January, 1883	40 16
	do	February, 1883	38 04
	do	March, 1883	43 28
	do	April, 1883	44 72
	do	May, 1883	47 96
Waters, J. G. & J. M.	Cement, &c	October, 1882, to June, 1883	30 00
Total			3,442 33

APPENDIX N 3.

REPORT ON CONDITION OF BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, February 23, 1883.

SIR: As directed, I have made an examination of the Industrial Home School building, as requested by the president, B. H. Warner, and W. W. Curtis, and have the honor to report that I find in the old portion the walls are damp more than half the height of the first story; from that cause, and the decaying timber in the lower portion, make, in my opinion, a very unwholesome atmosphere. Another objection is, that the stories are low, and the principal dormitory, in which are herded about 30 boys, is in the garret, formed by the pitch of the roof, and which at its highest portion in the center is only about 6½ feet.

This building is very old, and is the portion that was formerly the Georgetown almshouse, and in my opinion is unfit, as now occupied, for the purpose. The new cottage building, which is inhabited by about 30 girls, and the new building used as the dining-room, kitchen, and school-room, are in excellent condition.

I am of the opinion that, to build two more cottages similar to the one recently erected, and which would accommodate about 30 children each, and vacate the old portion, which could be used for working purposes, would be the best arrangement that could be made, and would be far better for the health of the children than herding them in large dormitories.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS B. ENTWISTLE,
Inspector of Buildings.

G. J. LYDECKER,
*Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Commissioner of the District of Columbia.*

O.—REPORT OF THE SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

OFFICE OF SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, October 1, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that the duties of my office for the year ending September 30, 1883, have been performed without having any grievance to state, and I hope satisfactory to the honorable Commissioners and the community of which I am their trusted servant.

There have been received by me during the year fees as follows: October, 1882, \$147.10; November, 1882, \$208.26; December, 1882, \$165.16; January, 1883, \$111.05; February, 1883, \$94.20; March, 1883, \$163.96; April, 1883, \$130.17; May, 1883, \$191.15; June, 1883, \$137.77; July, 1883, \$114.15; August, 1883, \$108.02; September, 1883, \$140.60; making a total for the year of \$1,711.58.

I would respectfully suggest for your consideration that the ordinances now on our statute-books be so amended as to provide a surer and more correct method of protecting the public than those now in use. The laws now in force for that part of the city formerly Georgetown, were enacted in the year 1805, and have been but very little changed since; those for Washington were passed in 1820, and slight amendments have been made from time to time to meet the requirements and

answer the purpose for which they were intended. But since the war the old method of doing business has changed, and a new order of things has taken place. Grain of all kinds is now sold by weight and a standard in most States adopted, measuring being entirely done away with. Coal, that was formerly measured, is in the most of places sold by weight. And right here allow me to say that those who are working under the new methods could not be induced to go back to the old system. Look at the large quantities of corn, pease, tomatoes, beans, lobsters, crabs, oils of all kinds, corn-beef, beef-tongue, chow-chow, &c., that are canned and shipped to all parts of the world; and to this class of goods I would call your attention, this being among the new order of things; they should be required by law to give us an idea (and a correct one) of the quantities they contain, and not be permitted to say one weight or measure and then be found of another. There is nothing that requires as much vigilance as the necessaries of life; the house-keeper is always on the alert to find where to get the most and best for his money, and as we are all interested, the poor as well as the rich, in getting honest weight, as well as healthy food, I would recommend that a new system be introduced in this District, and that is that the dry measure be abolished and all articles of every kind be sold by weight or count. It is just as convenient to weigh five pounds of apples, peaches, plums, tomatoes, or any other article, as it is to measure them, and I am satisfied that it will be more satisfactory to the consumer. Cabbage, corn (on the ear), egg-plant, melons, and such like could be counted and sold in that way; poultry of all kinds, live and dressed, are sold by weight principally. Oysters in the shell should be sold by count, and charcoal, coke, &c., sold by weight (charcoal at 35 pounds and coke 42 pounds to the bushel). By this system in use there would not be so much room for fraud. And while on this subject I would suggest that as Congress has given the Commissioners discretionary powers to regulate construction of buildings, plumbing, weight of coal, I would suggest that the Commissioners ask for the power to make rules for the sale as above suggested. Public officers intrusted with the duties should at all times assist in protecting the purse of the housekeepers, and every article sold, or offered for sale, should be sold or offered for what it *is*, for what it *weighs*, or for what it *measures*. The penalties should be so severe as to deter and prevent persons from practicing these deceptions. There can be no fairer way of dealing than by pounds and ounces.

You will pardon me for calling your attention to a question that has occupied the time of a great many learned minds, among them Prof. Thomas Taylor, of the Department of Agriculture, United States; Professor De Smedt, of the District of Columbia, and Dr. Alexander McWilliams, physician at the United States jail, District of Columbia, by tests made at different times of late. I refer to an extensive traffic in the compositions of butter, watered lard, &c. There is another subject that I will at this time bring to your attention, and that requires some looking after. Very often goods are received from other places outside this District that are found to be short both in weight and measurement; and as there seems to be no officer authorized to settle differences growing out of these evils, I leave the matter entirely for your wise consideration.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES SMALL,

Sealer of Weights and Measures, District of Columbia.

HON. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

P.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE REFORM SCHOOL.

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the act of Congress of May 18, 1876, I beg leave herewith to submit the annual report of the school as to its progress during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, and its needs for the year to come.

Since the last report was rendered the Board of Trustees has sustained a great loss by the death of Dr. Richard Joseph, who was not only a most efficient member of the Board but also at the time of his death its presiding officer.

The trustees take pleasure in reporting that under the management of Col. G. A. Shallenberger, who was unanimously elected to the superintendency about eighteen months ago, the school has been placed upon a better basis than ever before, his good work being manifested in a greatly improved condition of all the buildings and surroundings and in a better morale among the employees and boys. As a result the institution has attained a higher state of efficiency; the boys are more contented at the school while more ambitious to gain their release and start fresh again in life, there are fewer attempts to escape, the condition of the buildings and grounds is much improved, and the receipts from the farm and workshops have been greatly increased. In this work the superintendent has been greatly aided by the co-operation of Mrs. Shallenberger, the efficient matron of the institution, in whom the boys realize that they have indeed a friend.

The number of boys committed during the year was 74, which, added to the number remaining June 30, 1882 (143), makes the whole number of inmates 217. Of these 77 have been discharged during the year, leaving 140 remaining June 30, 1883.

Of those committed during the year 3 were by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, 47 by the police court, and 24 by the president of the Board.

Of those discharged during the year 71 were discharged by order of the Board, 1 on physician's certificate, 1 absent without leave, 3 still absent from last year, and 1 by death.

The cause of commitment has, in 37 out of the 74 cases, been incorrigibility, and in 23 cases that of larceny.

Of these 74 boys, but 10 could read well when committed, 55 had never studied arithmetic, and only 12 could write legibly.

This is the material of which we are striving to make honest, intelligent, and respectable citizens. It is not strange that we do not succeed in every case.

There has been but one death during the year among the boys, a fact which speaks well for the faithfulness and capability of Dr. Charles A. Wells, the attending physician, whose report will be found annexed, and for the care and attention given the boys by the superintendent and matron.

The receipts from the farm, orchard, and workshops have been \$3,318.50, a much larger sum than ever realized before from these sources.

Since the expiration of the fiscal year covered by this report, the much needed barn has been commenced and is now nearly completed. It has been built from designs and specifications drawn by the superintendent of the school, after receiving the approval of Mr. Edward

Clark, Architect of the Capitol. A frame hospital has also been erected and a large hog pen built. Repairs have been made as far as the funds would warrant on the several buildings and the main building greatly improved by papering and painting, and much needed additions have also been made to the furniture.

We still greatly need a chapel and another family building and also an appropriation to cover the expense of keeping the buildings in repair, improving the front grounds, and putting up some additional fencing, and we sincerely hope that our request that Congress will provide the means for the same will meet with your hearty approval.

The estimates for the needed appropriations for the institution during the coming year are as follows:

For one family building for small boys, complete, to include heating and plumbing	\$10,500
For one chapel building, frame	3,750
For necessary repairs to main and family building, including painting outside and inside	1,200
Total	<u>15,450</u>

And the Board would ask your favorable consideration of the same.

The report of the treasurer is herewith submitted, showing in detail the receipts and expenditures of the school.

Your attention is respectfully called to the full and interesting report of the superintendent, inclosed herewith. It is so complete that it has seemed unnecessary for me to go more into detail than I have done here.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES E. FITCH,
President Board of Trustees.

Hon. BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
Attorney-General of the United States.

APPENDIX P 1.—*Report of the superintendent.*

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *November 1, 1883.*

To the Board of Trustees :

GENTLEMEN: The fourteenth annual report of the conditions and wants of the institution, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, is herewith respectfully submitted by the superintendent.

Following a usual custom, and to present important facts, gathered from the school records, in as condensed a form as possible, they have been classified, and whenever practicable arranged in tables, free from complication.

Number of boys received into the institution since opening, 886.

Average age of boys received since opening	Years
Age of oldest boy when received	13.4
Age of youngest boy when received	19
.....	6
.....	<u>7</u>
Whole number of deaths since opening	
Rate of mortality, three-fourths of 1 per cent.	
Number of boys in institution June 30, 1882	143
Number committed during the year :	
Number by the supreme court	3
Number by the police court	47
Number by the president of the Board	24
.....	<u>74</u>
Total population during the year	<u>217</u>

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 171

Received on first commitment.....	73	
Received on second commitment	1	
		74
		<hr/>
		Years.
Age of the oldest boy received during the year.....	19	
Age of the youngest boy received during the year.....	8	
Average age of boys received during the year.....	13.5	
		<hr/>
Maximum number during the year	144	
Minimum number during the year	126	
Average number during the year	135	
		<hr/>
Number discharged during the year:		
Number discharged by order of Board of Trustees.....	71	
Number discharged by order physicians certificate.....	1	
Number absent without permission during the year.....	1	
Number still absent from past year.....	3	
Number of deaths.....	1	
		77
		<hr/>
Number remaining in institution June 30, 1883.....	140	
Average age of boys discharged during year, 5 years 3 months; average time served by boys discharged, 2 years 1 month; longest time served by any one boy, 6 years 3 months; aggregate of time served by five boys, 26 years 4 months.		
Nativity of boys received during the year:		
American parentage.....	59	
Irish parentage	11	
German parentage	1	
Italian parentage	1	
Jewish parentage.....	1	
Scotch parentage	1	
		74
Parental relations of boys received:		
Number having father and mother living.....	49	
Number having lost father by death.....	24	
Number having lost mother by death.....	19	
Number having lost both father and mother.....	10	
Number having parents living in separation.....	11	
Number having step fathers.....	2	
Number having step-mothers.....	3	
Age of boys committed during the year:		
Number at eight years.....	1	
Number at nine years.....	2	
Number at ten years.....	4	
Number at eleven years.....	9	
Number at twelve years.....	10	
Number at thirteen years.....	11	
Number at fourteen years.....	15	
Number at fifteen years.....	14	
Number at sixteen years.....	3	
Number at seventeen years.....	2	
Number at eighteen years.....	2	
Number at nineteen years.....	1	
		74
Causes of commitment:		
Incorrigibility	37	
Larceny	23	
Petit larceny.....	1	
House-breaking in the day.....	3	
Vagrancy.....	7	
Orphaned and without parental control.....	1	
Disorderly assembly.....	1	
Throwing stones in the street.....	1	
		74

Religious training of boys before commitment :

Parents attend Baptist church service.....	15
Parents attend Catholic church service.....	11
Parents attend Episcopal church service.....	6
Parents attend Jewish church service.....	1
Parents attend Methodist church service.....	16
Parents attend Presbyterian church service.....	3
Parents did not attend any service.....	22

74

Educational standing of boys when committed :

Number that did not know alphabet.....	13
Number that could spell easy words.....	10
Number that could read indifferently.....	41
Number that could read well.....	10

74

Number that could not write.....	34
Number that could write imperfectly.....	28
Number that could write legibly.....	12

74

Number that had never studied arithmetic.....	55
Number that had been advanced to multiplication.....	9
Number that had been advanced to long division.....	5
Number that had been advanced to fractions.....	5

74

The superintendent has received from various sources, during the year, and paid the same over to S. W. Curriden, treasurer of the school, \$3,318.50 as follows, viz:

From the sale of farm produce.....	\$420 95
From the sale of farm fruits.....	423 66
From chair shop account.....	2, 208 11
From miscellaneous sources.....	265 75
Total.....	3, 318 50

DISCIPLINE.

The question of discipline, in its relation to the mental, moral, and physical training of our incorrigible boys, and the means best to employ to correct and reform their faults and follies, is one of vital importance in its application to our daily school work. It is a question involving honest difference of opinion, and hence invites thoughtful inquiry and candid discussion.

Discipline in its corrective sense not only implies but requires the application of some means of punishment. The difference of opinion referred to is not so marked as to kind, but rather as to the manner and extent of its infliction. After years of experience in this peculiar work, my better judgment still leads me to employ the mildest forms of correction possible to secure uniform obedience to existing rules.

In dealing with wayward and refractory boys, whether placed under the legal restraints of a reformatory or under the simpler government of the family relation, no arbitrary demands should be made, and no unreasonable standards of excellence fixed. Exceptional cases will occur in either relation, requiring prompt and possibly a rigid discipline, but even in these extremes corporal punishment should be ad-

ministered as a last resort, and not until other ordinary means have failed.

Patient perseverance on the part of those intrusted with the care of youthful offenders, together with the use of kind words, often repeated, and good examples never withheld, are the most rational and efficient agents that can be employed. I have great faith in boys, bad boys not excepted, and am too slow to believe that the worst of them cannot be made better, if not entirely reclaimed, under the use of persuasive influences, rather than the coercive forms of a rigid discipline.

My constant aim has been to inspire in every boy under my control, confidence in the equity of the government imposed, and in the strict impartiality with which it is administered, preferring rather to offer rewards for good conduct and faithful service, than to enforce obedience under fear of punishment, or through the pain consequent upon its actual infliction.

In this connection I refer you, with a pardonable pride, to the present excellent condition of the school, and may justly claim that in respect to its general standing in manners, morals, and character it has made a marked advance during the past year.

LABOR AND SUBSISTENCE.

These are suggestive words, and whether separated or united, present leading topics for discussion in connection with our peculiar work.

"Nothing without labor" is an old and truthful adage, and every boy committed to the school, while in health, is required to accept it practically as a part of his daily life. Even our younger boys are early taught to believe in it as a self-helper, a good schoolmaster to educate and prepare them for a useful and successful manhood.

To this end they are often encouraged by suitable rewards to earn a part, however small it may be, of their daily cost of maintenance.

Most of our boys when grown to manhood must expect to find the bulk of their business capital in an honest purpose to succeed and in their ability and willingness to work; we therefore preach to them the gospel of labor, hands to be educated as well as heads and hearts, sparing no effort, either by precept or example, to give them thorough training in this direction.

Our industries are not as varied as we could wish to have them. No provision has been made for teaching boys a special trade or calling, or for their instruction in skilled labor of any kind. This would be found impracticable short of a special appropriation to cover the increased expense, and a decided change from our present rules and practices, whereby the more worthy boys often secure an honorable discharge by a single year of faithful service. Evidently the time is too short to succeed in such an undertaking, as it often requires years of patient application to become skilled in any ordinary mechanical industry.

Our chair-caning department is the nearest approach we have yet made to anything of this kind. It gives employment to all the younger boys when not attending the regular school session. It can scarcely be ranked as a profitable industry, at least not in a financial sense, but by imposing stated hours for labor it helps to form industrious habits and becomes a factor in the line of self-government. The work itself is light, not difficult to learn, and a number of our boys succeed in making an honest living by it after their discharge from the school.

Plain tailoring and shoemaking are taught a limited number of boys, all that can be profitably employed, in the manufacture of shoes and

clothing for the use of the school. No moneyed income is derived from these sources, neither could the work in either ever be made remunerative, short of the introduction of improved and expensive machinery, and under an experienced business management covering this branch of mechanical labor.

A large proportion of our best labor has been expended on the farm during the spring and summer months. To farm well requires a practical experience, much the same as learning a trade. Intelligent labor is always more attractive than simple toil and drudgery, and pays better. This is as true when applied to the farmer's occupation as to any other. It is an honorable calling and imposes no burdens that are not compensated by what it returns in the way of healthful development of brain and muscle. Our older boys are encouraged to accept this kind of labor, and most of them prefer it, winter and summer, giving evidence of an individual interest in their work by the assistance they give even in its minor details.

Subsistence means primarily the support of animal life. In its relation to our special work it means much more, as it includes supplies not only necessary for the support of physical life, but to it in general account is charged expenses ordinary and extraordinary, the latter often including repairs to buildings and all necessary minor improvements.

In summing up the yearly expenditures, much that at first sight might appear unnecessary and even extravagant, when properly analyzed and fairly understood, must be accepted as well advised and made in the interest of a wise economy.

For want of timely and adequate appropriations by Congress during the past number of years for the care and preservation of buildings, and grading, drainage, and other general improvements to farm and grounds adjacent to buildings many expenditures for such purposes have been made from the miscellaneous fund and charged under legal requirement to miscellaneous account.

While this does not change the aggregate expense, it does, nevertheless, largely augment the actual per capita cost of maintenance. Under provision of law, all receipts of whatever kind are turned over to the Government, and the school is charged with this, the same as with direct appropriations. These receipts cover all that is waste and surplus, and must, of course, represent a part of the original debit. This surplus of right belongs to the school and should be credited to subsistence account, in order to secure an exact per capita expenditure.

There should be credit also for actual gain in condition of the farm proper, for expense of clearing and improving additional ground, to the extent of evident advance in market values, as well as for months of labor expended in grading, draining, and improving generally. Our buildings also give evidence of prudent expenditure from the common fund for necessary and timely repairs, while our stock on hand of all ordinary supplies is largely in excess of any former year.

Other expenditures have been made, because they were absolutely requisite to secure health and cleanliness. These will include new single bedsteads and bedding for boys' dormitories, hospital fittings, and medical supplies, furniture, carpetings, and other house furnishing goods required to replace those badly worn and valueless from long usage, both in main and family buildings.

The stock of clothing for every-day wear, and material on hand for conversion into supplies for a similar purpose, by boys employed in shoe and tailoring shops, represents an increased value, and remains as an unexpended balance at the close of the fiscal year. In this con-

nection attention is invited to the fact that we could maintain and care for almost double our present population if furnished with the new "Home" building asked for at a marked reduction in *pro rata* expense, both of subsistence and salaries.

There had been provided throughout the year a full and generous supply of both food and clothing for use of the boys, with an increased meat diet to those who assist with the farm labor; all share alike, however, in the farm products, and are daily supplied with plain, wholesome food of sufficient variety, carefully prepared by a competent cook, and in quantity *measured* only by their individual appetites.

The bread furnished them is unexceptional, and made from the same materials as that which supplies the officers' tables. In cases where special diet is required the physician is consulted, and his directions faithfully observed. On all legal holidays their tables are provided with generous additions to the ordinary bill of fare, including roast turkey, oysters, fresh fish, &c., in their respective seasons.

SCHOOLS.

We have two divisions or families of boys, each occupying a separate building, in which their respective school-rooms are located. Two officers have charge of each family, and they are directly responsible to the superintendent for the general conduct and discipline of the same. Each family is divided into two classes or grades, according to age and advancement in study; each school grade having a daily session of from three to four hours. During the winter months an hour or two each evening is also spent in the school-room, but not under its usual restrictions as to discipline and class study. The exercises during these hours are varied, and arranged to suit the occasion by the officer in charge. One evening in each week is devoted to the study of the Sabbath-school lessons, and another to innocent games and amusements, the boys often entertaining themselves by songs and recitations. The families are at present organized and arranged as follows:

Family A, occupying family building. Officers and teachers in charge: S. R. McMorran and I. D. Porter. Number of boys in family, 86.

Family B, occupying wing in main building. Officers in charge: George O. Atherton and E. B. Taylor. Number of boys in family, 54.

A fair average number of our boys are qualified mentally to make rapid advancement in their studies, but many of them are not disposed to prosecute them with commendable energy and perseverance. There are worthy exceptions, however, which makes the average progress very creditable.

About one-fourth of the entire number attending school session can read well, write a legible hand, and are well advanced in the study of practicable arithmetic. A large proportion of all others, including some of the youngest boys, can spell easy words, read in First and Second Readers, and can write their names.

Under present rules, no boy can receive his honorable discharge until he can read and write, and has advanced in written arithmetic to long division. This will prove an incentive with most boys to increased interest in their class standing, for if found dilatory and careless in recitations they may be justly withheld from their monthly promotions, and consequently their time for final discharge extended.

The standing of each boy is entered on the first day of each month, in a book kept for such purpose in the superintendent's office. This is determined by the boy himself, upon his good or bad conduct, during

the previous month, a daily record being kept by the teacher and entered for or against him, under a uniform system of merit and demerit marks. Boys are always allowed to speak in self-defense, when their records are being made, if they do so in a respectful manner. The branches taught are much the same as in previous years of the school's history, and the course of study does not differ materially from that of our common schools of similar grade.

THE FARM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Casual reference is made to this department on another page of my report. Something more in detail may not be amiss concerning this great workshop of the school. During the past year it has received more than its usual share of attention. Stable manures and other fertilizing agents have been freely used, while the plow and cultivator have not been allowed to grow rusty for want of continuous service. Orchards have been pruned, twice plowed, and the grounds about the trees stirred and fertilized. The vineyard has received like attention, and many of the old stakes reset or replaced by new ones. Our vegetable garden has been enlarged several acres by the addition of a piece of new ground cleared for the purpose. Several old fields have been reclaimed and planted that have lain fallow for years, and a number of additional acres planted in small fruits, consisting of blackberries, currants, red and black cap raspberries, strawberries, &c., and many of these of the choicest varieties. This will be sufficient to test the growth and bearing qualities of each in our soil and climate, and from these the planting can be intelligently extended from year to year, and at trifling cost.

The vineyard, under increased care and corresponding effort in preparing and marketing the crop, has been made to yield a handsome revenue. The peach and pear orchards have borne a fairly average crop, and the surplus disposed of with good results, as shown by statement of moneys turned over to the treasurer of the school. In addition to daily supplies for home use during the fruit season a large amount of the surplus and over-ripe for shipment has been preserved in cans, spiced, pickled, and jellied for future supply. To this "special industry" the matron has given her personal supervision, and, aided by willing helpers among her lady officers, has stored, of many varieties not less than two hundred gallons, and at a mere nominal cost to the school. Cucumbers by the barrel, suitable for pickles, and tomatoes in cans, measured by the same generous standard, have been preserved for special use in boys' dining-rooms. Everything, in brief, that the orchards and garden have yielded has been carefully husbanded for the use and profit of the institution.

The field crops have all been harvested in good condition, and the yield has been very satisfactory, both in quantity and quality.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Reference was made in our last annual report to our new hospital improvement, then but fairly under way. The work has since been completed, and the several apartments furnished with comfortable beds and bedding and other requisite supplies. Under the new arrangement the physician is provided with a convenient room for professional consultations, which has been neatly fitted up as a dispensary, and supplied with all necessary medical stores.

The accommodations thus provided have proved a valuable addition

to our former very limited means of caring for our sick and convalescent boys, and but for this ample and timely provision they could not have received the care and attention required.

After repeated trials and at considerable cost the water supply to family building has been made ample for all purposes. It is now furnished direct from the tanks in the main building, and with a pressure sufficient to make it available for cleansing purposes on the upper floors, and for closet wastes in boys' dormitories. Heretofore the water has been carried in buckets for these uses, and of course furnished in diminished quantities.

This improvement required the placing of a 3-inch galvanized iron pipe from fourth floor at main building, a distance of nearly 400 feet, with a fire-plug on each floor of both buildings, two on the open ground between them, and one also in the new workshop, making twelve in all. To each of these is permanently attached a section of the best linen fire-hose, with brass fittings, all easy of access, and always ready for immediate use.

Eight dozens of fire-buckets have also been purchased, placed in exposed positions throughout the several buildings, and kept full of water as an additional precaution against accidents by fire.

Two fire escapes have recently been purchased and placed in boys' dormitories in the main building. They are constructed of steel wire, and jointed at convenient distances for folding together when not in actual use, and are readily put in position by hooks fastening to the inner sill of window, and from which they drop to the ground of their own weight.

A new hot-water boiler, made of galvanized iron, and holding 100 gallons, has been added to one of similar capacity in basement of main building, and the kitchen store-room provided with a large cooling box or safe for the preservation in quantity of meats, butter, milk, and other perishable supplies.

The tin roofing and guttering on both wings of main building have been twice repaired during the year at a cost of nearly \$200. This became necessary to prevent damage to buildings, and exposure to the elements of boys' dormitories on upper floors.

Two additional bath-rooms have been built in main building, and eight new self-acting closets, with metal floor linings, have been put into the several buildings, four of these in boys' dormitories, and all to replace others of false construction originally and in bad condition from long usage. These changes and additions were made in the interest of health and cleanliness and as a sanitary measure, upon the urgent recommendation of the physician in charge. The entire cost was about \$600.

In addition to minor improvements to the farm and out buildings, there has been constructed over 500 8-foot panels of board and picket fencing, the latter all thoroughly whitewashed as a protection from the weather. The posts used were of red cedar, and the pickets of white pine lumber. A large proportion of the labor was done by the school, and the entire cost has not exceeded the amount of appropriation made for this purpose.

A large and substantial building for use as a piggery has been erected, and the old sheds, filthy and rotten from long usage, torn down and removed. This structure, including side pen, is 45 by 50 feet in dimensions, and will comfortably house all the stock of this kind that can be fed to profit from offal of farm and kitchen. The cost of construction, including the removal of an old engine building to same locality for shelter of feed boilers, did not exceed \$650.

The new boilers and steam-heating apparatus, for which the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated by act of Congress, have all been furnished and satisfactorily placed in both buildings. The contract for this improvement was awarded, under competition, to Messrs. Wm. B. Wood & Co., Baltimore, Md. Two large horizontal tubular boilers now furnish an abundance of steam under low pressure for comfortably heating the main building and wings throughout in the coldest weather. In the family building two old, warm-air furnaces, old and worn when first put in, have been removed, and two new ones of larger capacity and of improved pattern substituted by the same contractors. The work was all completed before the cold weather set in, duly accepted, and paid for in full after the time tests prescribed in contract had proved satisfactory.

Sundry other improvements, partaking rather of the nature of repairs, alterations, and additions, have been made from time to time as necessity required. These have included plastering, paperhanging, calso-mining, &c., and for which no direct appropriation was made. The expense incurred, as in other improvements named, has been paid from miscellaneous fund and charged to subsistence or current expense account.

In addition to our regular appropriations for supplies, Congress provided means for the construction of a large farm-barn and out-buildings. This fund did not become available within the year, but the work of preparation was begun at once, in the hope that the building might be made ready for occupancy in time for the storage of our later field crops. In this interest, the superintendent asked your permission to present plans and specifications, already well matured, which was promptly granted. These plans were soon afterwards examined by Mr. Edward Clark, architect of the Capitol, approved by him, and upon recommendation by your building committee, adopted by resolution of the Board in regular session, and without material change.

At this writing the work is nearing completion, under contract, and will doubtless be finished and occupied within the coming month, and the entire cost will not exceed the amount of the original appropriation.

ESTIMATED WANTS.

A statement of the special wants of the institution, together with the estimated cost, will doubtless appear in the body of your report to the honorable the Attorney-General, and to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Knowing their necessity, I trust you will be pleased to so press them upon the attention of these officials that their personal and official influence may be secured in their behalf in their forthcoming annual reports, and by special recommendation to the next session of Congress.

By comparison with other Government institutions of the District, the aggregate of these estimates will certainly not appear as overdrawn or excessive. We ask for these additional buildings in the interest of a great and worthy public charity, and in the still broader and deeper interest that centers in the work of all institutions of this character.

In my last annual report you already have all that I could urge favoring these several claims. This need not be repeated here at any length. I simply desire to call attention to, and if possible emphasize, the fact that they still exist, self-evident and clearly defined, and I name them in the order of their relative importance.

First, then, the school needs one new family building, with accommodations for 75 or 80 boys, to be constructed of brick, in a plain and sub-

stantial manner, and contain a school-room, dormitories, clothes-room, and living rooms for officers in charge. Basement should contain boys' washing and bathing rooms, heating apparatus and storage for fuel. The estimated cost of this building, complete, including necessary permanent fixtures for gas, heating, and water supplies is \$10,500.

The school also needs one new building to be used as a chapel, large enough to seat comfortably from three to four hundred persons. This building could be used also for school entertainments, exhibitions, and holiday exercises. The estimated cost is \$3,750; clearly enough implying that it is to be of a modest and unpretending design.

Repairs are necessary to main and family buildings, including the painting of tin roof and outside work—estimated cost, \$1,200; for grading and underdraining front grounds, and for building roadway to rear of farm, \$1,000.

The estimates already submitted to you for ordinary supplies and salaries of officers and employes is somewhat less than for the current fiscal year. In itemizing the estimates for current expense, it is respectfully submitted that the articles of subsistence named under head of groceries, meat, and flour, be considered as a unit, and the several sums heretofore placed to each be aggregated as specified in schedule furnished. This arrangement does not increase the total amount, but simply permits that any deficit existing in either at the close of the fiscal year, by reason of change in market values, or otherwise, shall be paid from surplus derived from either or both of the others.

Experience proves that it is a difficult matter to make the several estimates correctly, as the "bread and meat" diet especially, is often varied in its proportionate quantities, under the recommendation of the physician and in the interest of health.

Altogether I respectfully submit these estimated wants of the school for the coming year, believing them to be just and necessary; trusting to your approval of them for final indorsement by the higher authorities, and that without change or diminution.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

A rational and becoming observance of the Sabbath has not been overlooked or neglected, and, with few exceptions, religious services have been held every Sabbath afternoon in the school-room located in main building.

These exercises commence promptly at 3 o'clock, and are seldom lengthened beyond the limits of a single hour, and all interested in the work and progress of the school are welcomed to meet and worship with us on these occasions.

Ministers and others from the city and immediate vicinity, representing widely different views of religious thought and practice, have been called upon alternately to conduct these services. They are strictly non-sectarian in character.

To all who have thus favored us with their presence and assistance in these Sabbath-day exercises we tender our cordial thanks.

A Sabbath-school session is held by each family, in their respective school-rooms, at half past 10 o'clock in the morning, conducted usually by the teacher in charge. The International Lesson Papers furnish the Bible texts, and all manifest an interest in the exercises, especially in the service of song selected from Gospel Hymns and other familiar sources.

GENERALITIES.

The general health of the school has been very good throughout the year, with an exceptional case or two of typhoid fever during the month of June. We have but a single death to report, that of a colored boy—Edward Green by name—who died June 24 of peritonitis; having no relations or friends in the District, he was buried in the cemetery lot, on the school grounds. No local causes have existed to produce special forms of disease; while the sanitary condition of buildings and grounds has always been good, and so reported upon special examination made by Drs. Elliott and Hood, of this city, and by the attending physician, Dr. Charles A. Wells. The latter has visited the school from time to time during the year, as his services have been required. He has been prompt and faithful in his attendance.

No effort has been spared by the Matron in her personal supervision of our hospital department to secure a faithful attendance upon the sick and helpless, and to aid the physician in all matters pertaining to the care and comfort of his patients. For special information concerning the work of his department I refer you to his annual report, herewith transmitted for publication, in accordance with the usual custom.

In addition to organized details for work on the farm, and in the chair-caning, shoe, and tailoring departments, a number of boys have been uniformly employed at other important labor connected with the everyday life of the school. This may be classed under the head of domestic or household labor, and is performed by boys of medium age, under the direction of competent female assistants.

This class of labor naturally enough brings no moneyed income to the institution, but it nevertheless becomes largely remunerative in a negative sense, by avoiding the necessity for direct expenditure. The uniform demand for this labor is imperative, and of first importance in the conduct of the school.

All holidays are observed, and we occasionally provide our own evening diversions, from native material trained for the purpose, by frequent rehearsals during leisure hours. A number of our boys have elicited many encomiums from visitors present on these occasions. To these have been added at stated intervals a number of pleasant evening entertainments provided by the friends of the school, and for which due acknowledgment is made elsewhere.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The school has been favored during the year with a series of pleasant entertainments, and for these breaks in the monotony of every-day school life, and in behalf of the boys and others associated with us, we hereby tender our cordial thanks, as follows:

To Edwin B. Hay, esq., for select readings and recitations, humorous and otherwise, November 24, 1882.

To Mrs. O. P. G. Clark and her personal friends for a musical concert, vocal and instrumental, May 9, 1883.

To Mr. John B. Gough for a delightful Sabbath evening talk to the school, February 4, 1883.

To Mr. Walter S. Bonbright, of Philadelphia, for an evening's recitations, humorous and dramatic, April 20, 1883.

To Mr. H. K. Willard and associates, ladies and gentlemen, for a rehearsal in comedietta and charade; and to many other kind friends for their frequent visitations and words of encouragement and sympathy

Much praise is due to those associated with me in the daily routine of official work, and in the care and responsibility it imposes. I take pleasure in thus commending them for a willing and faithful performance of their respective duties.

To you, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, I am under many obligations for the personal interest you have taken in the growth and progress of the school, and for your continued confidence in my efforts to serve you officially in the management of its affairs. Under the Divine blessing may you be permitted to see its influences for good broaden and deepen through the coming years.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. SHALLENBERGER,
Superintendent.

MOUNT LINCOLN, D. C., *October 10, 1883.*

APPENDIX P 2.—*Report of the treasurer.*

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, D. C., October 18, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith a detailed statement of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the Reform School during the fiscal year ending June 30 last.

As appears thereby the sum of \$131.10 remains in my hands to the credit of the United States.

Very truly,

SAM'L W. CURRIDEN, *Treasurer.*

JAMES E. FITCH, Esq.,

President Board of Trustees Reform School, D. C.

Statement.

RECEIVED.

From appropriation for salaries.....	\$10,936 00	
From appropriation for subsistence.....	21,014 00	
From appropriation for heating apparatus and new boilers...	5,000 00	
From appropriation for stock.....	500 00	
From appropriation for fencing.....	500 00	
		<hr/>
		\$37,950 00
From superintendent, &c., sale of farm produce, proceeds work in shops, &c.....		3,686 75
From estate of Jay Cooke & Co., bankrupts, as per act of Congress approved June 30, 1880.....		3,213 23
		<hr/>
Total.....		44,849 98

DISBURSEMENTS.

1882.		
Aug.	Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, sundries.....	\$31 13
	Peter Crowe, wages, July.....	30 00
	Wm. McDevitt, wages, July.....	7 00
	J. B. Scott, wages, July.....	21 00
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll, July.....	891 33
	Wm. H. Hoover, meat.....	319 45
	J. B. Olcott, carriage hire.....	15 00
	Browning & Middleton, groceries.....	167 97
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries.....	272 03
	J. B. Bryan & Bro., groceries.....	37 62

182 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1882.

Sept.

Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour, &c.....	\$254 78
Wm. R. Riley, dry goods.....	67 69
Eiseman Bros., boys' clothes.....	8 75
R. Cohen, shoes.....	3 20
Washington Gas-Light Company, gas, July.....	26 25
George Watts, kitchenware.....	44 88
M. W. Beveridge, kitchenware.....	33 66
L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware.....	38 64
W. B. Williams, furniture.....	66 00
M. Lauxman, blacksmithing.....	9 00
K. Kneesi, harness.....	30 00
Geo. Ryneal, jr., paint, &c.....	6 30
Stott & Cromwell, medicine.....	46 10
C. W. Thorn & Co., cotton.....	23 90
F. M. Buckingham & Co., candy.....	7 50
Rich & Co., ice.....	21 36
Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll, August.....	901 33
Wm. McDevitt, wages, August.....	9 00
S. W. Curriden, services.....	100 00
Stott & Cromwell, medicines.....	15 09
Geo. Watts, fruit cans, &c.....	23 08
L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware.....	20 51
Wm. H. Hoover, meat.....	257 48
Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries.....	230 08
Browning & Middleton, groceries.....	162 39
Wm. R. Riley, dry goods.....	102 34
Wm. Ballantyne & Son, stationery, &c.....	9 10
Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods.....	16 05
Peter Crowe, wages, August.....	30 00
M. W. Beveridge, kitchenware.....	15 75
T. B. Cross, lumber.....	62 41
Lansburgh & Bro., dry goods.....	29 85
Eiseman Bros., boys' clothes.....	19 25
J. B. Bryan & Bro., groceries.....	42 65
Washington Gas-Light Company, gas.....	33 25
Geo. N. Holland, woodenware.....	7 28
Geo. King, leather, &c.....	9 24
Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour.....	234 09
E. F. Brooks, gas stove.....	14 50
Chas. A. Wells, medical services.....	63 00
Rich & Co., ice.....	24 93
Johnson Bros., coal.....	78 50
John Dixon, painting.....	15 00
Emmett Tasco, painting.....	40 00
John Beverly, painting.....	35 00
J. D. Free, jr., stationery.....	17 06
Geo. A. Shallenberger, sundries.....	47 74
John H. Clark, hack hire.....	9 00
Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll, September.....	908 83
Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, sundries.....	38 83
Peter Crowe, wages, September.....	30 00
Wm. McDevitt, wages, September.....	9 00
C. A. Denekas, yeast.....	10 52
Sunday Herald, advertising.....	4 00
Wm. H. Hoover, meat.....	245 92
Jas. Baker, plastering.....	26 00
David Mahoney, plastering.....	63 00
John B. Scott, plastering.....	42 00
Notley Anderson, carpentering.....	160 13
Mrs. W. H. Godey, lime.....	27 10
T. B. Cross, jr., lumber.....	154 07
Geo. M. Barker, lumber.....	124 40
Frank P. May & Co., hardware.....	59 14
Geo. Ryneal, jr., paint.....	51 18
Notley Anderson, carpentering.....	210 65
David Mahoney, plastering.....	26 25
Thos. W. Smith, lumber.....	120 24
Daniel Hannan, plumbing.....	550 00
Daniel Hannan, plumbing.....	156 00

1882.		
Sept.	Daniel Hannan, plumbing.....	\$26 15
Oct.	Frank P. May, hardware.....	4 95
	Stott & Cromwell, medicine.....	13 15
	George King, leather.....	5 93
	Henry Franc, hats.....	5 00
	John A. Baker, seed and tools.....	27 80
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods.....	12 05
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., paint, &c.....	16 60
	Robert Cohen, shoes.....	114 40
	Eiseman Bros., clothing.....	44 00
	Geo. N. Holland, lime, &c.....	13 75
	Geo. Watts, chinaware, &c.....	16 34
	Wm. M. Galt, flour and feed.....	228 55
	M. W. Beveridge, tableware.....	12 98
	Wm. R. Riley, dry goods.....	14 80
	L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware.....	6 14
	J. B. Bryan & Bro., groceries.....	45 41
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries.....	250 73
	Browning & Middleton, groceries.....	186 69
	Sunday Gazette, advertising.....	2 34
	Rich & Co., ice.....	19 11
	J. B. Olcott, hack hire.....	15 00
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas, September.....	47 25
	A. Mulcaher, cow and calf.....	60 00
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll, October.....	886 33
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, sundries, October.....	53 68
	Wm. McDevitt, wages.....	9 00
	Peter Crowe, wages, October.....	30 00
	S. W. Curriden, services, two months.....	100 00
	J. B. Olcott, hack hire.....	15 00
	J. A. Todd, copying.....	20 00
	Rich & Co., ice.....	14 88
	C. A. Wells, medical services.....	106 00
	J. B. Bryan & Bro., groceries.....	7 80
	Browning & Middleton, groceries.....	126 10
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries.....	254 39
	Geo. M. Oyster & Co., butter.....	57 70
	Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour.....	210 30
	Wm. H. Hoover, meat.....	194 93
	Wm. R. Riley, dry goods.....	7 97
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods.....	6 88
	C. W. Thorn & Co., dry goods.....	17 39
	Hood, Bonbright & Co., dry goods.....	154 06
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods.....	41 10
	Eiseman Bros., clothing.....	41 00
	Henry Franc, caps.....	6 30
	C. H. Garden & Co., caps.....	48 88
	Edwards & Castle, leather.....	52 56
	Geo. King, leather.....	10 73
	Geo. N. Holland, woodenware.....	13 40
	L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware.....	13 27
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., glass.....	28 01
	Geo. Watts, tableware.....	26 39
	F. P. May & Co., hardware.....	10 20
	John A. Baker, seed.....	57 45
	K. Kneesi, harness repairs.....	8 75
	Washington Brick Machine Company, manure.....	70 00
	Wm. Ballantyne & Son, stationery.....	11 22
	Stott & Cromwell, medicine.....	18 87
	Geo. W. Knox, hauling.....	8 00
Nov.	J. B. Dixon, plants.....	114 95
	Notley Anderson, carpentering.....	96 14
	Geo. L. Sheriff, coal.....	1,460 64
	Hood, Bonbright & Co., dry goods.....	177 98
	Dan'l Hannan, repairing roof, &c.....	171 04
	Dan'l Hannan, plumbing.....	207 63
	Jas. B. Lambie, hardware.....	4 25
	John H. Clark, hack hire.....	6 00
	Singer Manufacturing Company, sewing machine.....	31 31

1882.		
Nov.	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas, October.....	\$63 00
	Sam'l S. Shedd, drop-light, &c.....	12 45
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat.....	24 30
	Geo. L. Sheriff, coal.....	25 03
	J. D. Free, jr., stationery.....	66 98
	Wm. E. Wood & Co., two furnaces.....	444 15
	Wm. E. Wood & Co., four stoves, &c.....	64 08
	John Dixon, painting.....	71 00
	National Republican, advertising.....	7 04
	John H. Wilkerson, inspecting boilers.....	5 00
	Wm. E. Wood & Co., heating apparatus, less 20 %.....	3,516 00
Dec.	Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll, November.....	878 83
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, sundry payments.....	46 31
	Peter Crowe, services, November.....	30 00
	William McDevitt, services, November.....	9 00
	Daniel Hannan, plumbing.....	237 20
	Daniel Hannan, plumbing.....	62 43
	Rich & Co., ice.....	11 37
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries.....	296 82
	Wm. H. Hoover, meat.....	203 72
	Hood, Bonbright & Co., dry goods.....	119 36
	Browning & Middleton, groceries.....	199 68
	Geo. M. Oyster & Co., butter.....	18 48
	Carl Muller & Son, nuts, &c.....	6 20
	Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour, &c.....	223 30
	Edw'd Fick, oysters.....	28 03
	Wm. R. Riley, dry goods.....	129 20
	C. W. Thorn & Co., dry goods.....	5 28
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods.....	44 16
	A. Saks & Co., clothing.....	3 60
	Eiseman Bros., clothing.....	49 00
	Robert Cohen, shoes.....	12 90
	Washington Gas-Light Co., gas, November.....	89 25
	F. P. May & Co., hardware.....	9 65
	L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware.....	11 50
	Geo. Watts, tableware.....	16 33
	M. W. Beveridge, tableware.....	11 03
	John A. Baker, tools.....	12 50
	Wm. Ballantyne & Son, stationery.....	20 80
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., paint, &c.....	22 53
	Stott & Cromwell, medicine.....	27 03
	Thos. W. Smith, lumber.....	34 82
	Geo. N. Holland, brooms.....	15 55
	John H. Clark, carriage hire.....	6 00
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll, December.....	886 33
	Peter Crowe, wages, December.....	30 00
	Wm. McDevitt, wages, December.....	9 00
	S. W. Curriden, services, November and December.....	100 00
	Notley Anderson, carpentering.....	96 50
	Daniel Hannan, plumbing.....	366 17
	Thos. W. Smith, lumber.....	27 16
	Notley Anderson, pig-house.....	731 07
	Daniel Hannan, hospital plumbing.....	203 85
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, sundries, December.....	40 87
	C. A. Denekas, yeast.....	10 26
	Wm. H. Hoover, meat.....	162 51
	J. B. Olcott, carriage hire.....	15 00
	Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour.....	223 35
	Tobias Talbert, meal.....	13 00
	Browning & Middleton, groceries.....	228 59
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries.....	241 84
	Edward Fick, oysters.....	12 00
	Carl Mueller & Son, candy, &c.....	21 41
	Eiseman Bros., clothing.....	24 25
	Wm. R. Riley, dry goods.....	118 02
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods.....	8 17
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods.....	10 55
	C. W. Thorn & Co., dry goods.....	9 10

1882.

Dec.	James B. Lambie, hardware	\$13 55
	Frank P. May & Co., hardware	6 33
	W. H. Harrover, hardware	19 40
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	98 00
	L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware	13 68
	John A. Baker, farm implements	15 30
	Stott, Cromwell & Co., medicine	8 80
	National Capital Telephone Company, services	82 50
	John Saul, plants	60 00
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., paint	8 57

1883.

Jan.	The Washington Post, advertising	6 50
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll, January	886 33
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, sundries, January	53 08
	Peter Crowe, wages, January	30 00
	Wm. McDevitt, wages, January	9 00
	Wm. E. Wood & Co., boiler, &c	152 44
	N. Anderson, carpentering	81 95
Feb.	Browning & Middleton, groceries	144 75
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	192 39
	Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour	202 32
	Wm. H. Hoover, meat	31 68
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat	175 55
	Geo. M. Oyster & Co., butter	72 89
	Edward Fick, oysters	12 68
	Wm. R. Riley, dry goods	90 69
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods	23 11
	Hood, Bonbright & Co., dry goods	44 64
	Jos. J. Walton, fire-house, &c	167 99
	A. Saks & Co., clothing	31 50
	Eiseman Bros, clothing	20 50
	Robert Cohen, shoes	11 60
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas, January	94 50
	Frank P. May & Co., hardware	11 25
	Lewis Baar, agent, sewing machine	71 01
	Geo. Watts, tableware	12 70
	Simpson & Guy, kitchen ware	28 95
	M. W. Beveridge, kitchen ware	3 40
	W. B. Williams, furniture	270 75
	Geo. N. Holland, farm tools	13 75
	C. F. Senkind, farm tools	19 00
	Washington Brick-Machine Company, manure	70 80
	Wm. Ballantyne & Son, stationery	10 90
	J. D. Free, jr., stationery	9 00
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., glass, &c	7 19
	Sam'l S. Shedd, gas-pipe	6 00
	Daniel Hannan, plumbing	94 04
	Stott, Cromwell & Co., medicine	6 42
	Wm. Kocker, hauling ice	6 00
	Thos. W. Smith, lumber	28 64
	J. R. Freeman, greenhouse plants	90 00
	J. U. O'Meara & Co., drums, &c	21 00
	Andrew Barbour, brick-work	12 00
	S. W. Curriden, services	100 00
March.	Geo. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll, February	891 33
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, sundries, February	40 62
	Wm. McDevitt, wages, February	9 00
	Peter Crowe, wages, February	30 00
	Notley Anderson, carpentering	23 63
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	128 40
	Browning & Middleton, groceries	114 80
	Geo. M. Oyster & Co., butter	33 04
	John A. Carr, printing	12 00
	Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour	149 28
	G. F. Swift & Co., beef	150 15
	Edward Fick, oysters	11 62
	Wm. R. Riley, dry goods	40 08
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods	5 98
	Edwards & Castle, leather	84 01

1883.		
March.	Geo. King, leather	\$2 86
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas, February	54 25
	L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware	7 96
	Thos. Somerville & Sons, hardware	7 50
	Geo. Watts, tableware	4 42
	David Landreth & Son, seed	42 10
	John Saul, seed	6 10
	John A. Baker, seed	22 50
	K. Kneesi, harness, &c	34 00
	Columbia Railway Company, manure	152 88
	Wm. Ballantyne & Son, books	11 98
	George Ryneal, jr., paint	9 28
	Stott, Cromwell & Co., medicine	6 10
	Chas. A. Wells, medical services	48 50
	Wimsatt & Uhler, sawdust	6 30
	Thos. W. Smith, lumber	15 04
	J. B. Olcott, hack hire	15 00
	Wm. E. Wood & Co., balance for heating pipe	879 00
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll, March	911 33
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, sundries, March	46 46
	Peter Crowe, services, March	30 00
	Wm. McDevitt, services, March	9 00
	John B. Cochrane, manager, iron bedsteads	499 50
	J. B. Olcott, hack hire	12 00
	Paul Hiser & Son, flower-pots	28 00
	H. A. Singer, mattresses	128 70
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	172 33
	Browning & Middleton, groceries	224 75
	Geo. M. Oyster & Co., butter	57 71
	Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour	226 35
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat	185 85
	Edward Fick, oysters	18 60
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods	88 98
	Wm. R. Riley, dry goods	49 85
	H. Adler, dry goods	9 70
	Eiseman Bros., clothing	20 00
	C. H. Garden & Co., caps	29
	Robert Cohen, shoes	15 50
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas	49 35
	T. Somerville & Son, hardware	3 45
	Geo. Watts, tableware	13 37
	Washington Brick-Machine Company, manure, &c	90 50
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., paint	28 84
	Stott, Cromwell & Co., medicine	13 05
	Richard Henderson, paper-hanging	16 80
	Geo. N. Holland, lime	10 87
	H. W. McNeal, binding	3 75
	National Republican Company, printing	13 00
	F. P. May & Co., hardware	2 85
	R. H. Smith & Co., stamp	6 00
	John F. Douglass, horse	125 00
	S. W. Curriden, services	100 00
	C. Denekas, yeast	10 25
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll, April	910 16
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, sundries	58 98
	Peter Crowe, wages	30 00
	Wm. McDevitt, wages	9 00
	W. S. Bonbright, services, April	15 00
	Paul Hiser, flower-pots	8 00
	Browning & Middleton, groceries	129 44
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	145 04
	Geo. M. Oyster, butter	61 67
	Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour	245 58
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat	203 02
	Edward Fick, fish, &c	16 50
	C. W. Thorn & Co., dry goods	9 08
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods	24 04
	Pitkin & Thomas, buttons	11 25
	A. Saks & Co., clothing	68 40
April.		

1883.		
April.	Eiseman Bros., clothing	\$7 75
	Robert Cohen, shoes	83 50
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas, April	38 15
	Johnson Bros., coal	104 25
	Thos. Somerville & Sons, hardware	6 35
	Geo. Watts, tableware	7 74
	Geo. N. Holland, brushes, &c	6 20
	The Dinger & Conard Co., flower plants	20 50
	John A. Baker, guano	86 55
	Wm. Ballantyne & Son, books	15 40
	Dan'l Hannan, plumbing	16 00
	Stott, Cromwell & Co., medicine	27 27
	Chas. A. Wells, medical services	88 00
	J. M. Lauxman, horse-shoeing	10 15
	F. B. Cross, jr., lumber	252 15
	Frank P. May & Co., nails	16 56
	Notley Anderson, carpenter work	63 00
	J. B. Olcott, carriage hire	9 00
May.	Chas. E. Park, plants	42 00
	Wm. Forsyth, surveys	15 00
	Wm. G. Metzertott, repairing organ	5 00
	Geo. W. Knox, conveyance	6 00
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll, May	878 83
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, sundries, May	41 68
	Peter Crowe, wages, May	30 00
	Wm. McDevitt, wages, May	9 00
June.	N. Anderson, carpentering	63 00
	J. B. Olcott, carriages, &c., May 31	12 00
	Browning & Middleton, groceries	223 87
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	203 51
	Geo. M. Oyster & Co., butter	40 29
	Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour	196 95
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat	102 25
	J. T. Varnell & Son, meat	91 80
	Hood, Bonbright & Co., dry goods	150 55
	C. W. Thorn & Co., dry goods	17 05
	Eiseman Bros., clothing	10 50
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods	11 22
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods	17 99
	Johnson Bros., coal	34 75
	Geo. Watts, tableware	5 41
	L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware	4 20
	Geo. N. Holland, brooms, &c	7 50
	Simpson & Guy, kitchen ware	23 89
	John A. Baker, tools and seed	7 50
	Washington Brick-Machine Company, manure	26 00
	J. D. Free, jr., books, &c	10 99
	Wm. Ballantyne & Son., books, &c	8 94
	Stott, Cromwell & Co., medicine	14 96
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., oil, &c	4 63
	T. B. Cross, jr., lumber	101 14
	Frank P. May, nails, &c	11 22
	N. C. Farnum, services to May 31	62 50
	C. H. Greeley, services to June 30	83 37
	S. W. Curriden, services to May and June	100 00
	American Sunday-School Union, lesson leaves	6 75
	T. P. Morgan, horse	150 00
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll, June	860 50
	Peter Crowe, wages, June	30 00
	Wm. McDevitt, wages, June	9 00
	Charles Curtis, wages, June	28 00
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, sundries, June	36 63
	C. A. Denekas, yeast	10 25
	Browning & Middleton, groceries	145 73
	Hume & Cleary, groceries	181 09
	Geo. M. Oyster & Co., butter	41 96
	Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour	169 95
	J. T. Varnell & Son, meat	34 20
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat	147 31

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1883.			\$25 08
June.	Edw'd Fick, fish		10 02
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods		9 50
	Eiseman Bros., clothing		133 14
	Edwards & Castle, leather		19 35
	Geo. King, leather		40 10
	R. Cohen, shoes		71 75
	Washington Gas-Light Company, gas, May and June		63 00
	Johnson Bros., coal		19 31
	Geo. Watts, tableware		10 55
	Geo. N. Holland, farm tools, &c		172 75
	John A. Baker, farm tools, &c		20 85
	Frank P. May & Co., farm tools, &c		77 25
	K. Kneesi, harness		152 88
	Columbia Railway Company, manure		57 60
	Washington Brick-Machine Company, manure		54 62
	Wm. Ballantyne & Son, stationery		45 28
	J. D. Free, jr., stationery		9 73
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., brushes, &c		28 45
	Stott, Cromwell & Co, medicine		68 00
	C. A. Wells, medical services		15 00
	Wm. O'Donnell, repairing roof		82 50
	National Capital Telephone Company, services to June 30		15 00
	Geo. W. Knox, hack hire		12 00
	J. B. Olcott, hack hire		6 42
	Evening Star, advertising		150 00
	J. B. Slack, horse		337 50
	J. B. Cochrane, manager, iron bedsteads		9 85
	Auerbach & Bros., hats and caps		186 26
	W. B. Williams, furniture		31 00
	Geo. P. Zurhorst, undertaker		13 05
	Edward Fick		
Total disbursements			44,718 88

RECAPITULATION.

Amount received	44,849 98
Amount disbursed	44,718 88
Balance on hand	131 10

SAM'L W. CURRIDEN, *Treasurer.*APPENDIX P 3.—*Report of the physician.*REFORM SCHOOL, D. C., *June 30, 1883.*

GENTLEMEN: Since the date of my last report the changes and improvements in the hospital—then in progress—have been completed and give abundant satisfaction. The rooms are excellently adapted to their purpose (being well lighted and ventilated), and are properly furnished; the dispensary is now conveniently arranged, and the medical supplies, &c., ample. The room for convalescents and the bath-room adjoining have especially added to the comforts of the hospital inmates. This department of the institution may now be a just source of pride to your Board.

In the course of a year, among so many inmates, we necessarily have a large number of complaints, diseases, and accidents. Many of these, by prompt treatment and careful nursing, are prevented from becoming serious cases. In this connection I wish to say that every measure of hygiene suggested by me is faithfully executed by the superintendent; indeed, in every detail, concerning the careful nursing in the sick room,

and the comfort of the convalescent, I have depended upon and received the cheerful and intelligent aid of Colonel and Mrs. Shallenberger.

The importance of these matters, perhaps, can never be as fully appreciated by any one as by the physician in charge, upon whom seems to rest the whole responsibility, and it is for this reason that I desire to commend the unwearied and solicitous oversight which our sick boys receive. We had during the winter at least two cases of pneumonia and later a case of meningitis, which could not have been successfully treated had the nursing been less competent or the hospital arrangements less complete. There has been but one death during the year. This was Edward Green, a colored boy, who died of typhoid fever after an illness of eight days.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. A. WELLS, M. D.

To the BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF REFORM SCHOOL, D. C.

Q.—REPORT OF THE CENTRAL FREE DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 7, 1883.*

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to inclose herewith the data requested by your letter received October 12, 1883, namely, a detailed report of the operations of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1883, including a statement of the expenses of the establishment during each month.

We are directed by the board of directors to call attention to the fact that the expenses of the institution, although administered with the most gripping economy, far overrun the amount allotted out of the public fund, the deficiency being made up by contributions from charitable citizens.

It is respectfully submitted that this insufficient appropriation made from the public fund is incompatible with the character and amount of work performed by the institution, and the contribution fund is always unsatisfactory, being unreliable as to time of collection and as to sum.

A reference to the aggregate of our work will, it is hoped, convince your honorable board that it is not safe to subject so important an undertaking to contingencies, and it is recommended as a matter of pressing urgency that the allowance from the public fund be increased at least to the average monthly expenditure, say \$250.

It should be remarked further that while our expenses have been circumscribed within the limit of about \$250 per month, that being the regular allowance contemplated by Congress, yet it was solely to avoid running into debt that the expenditures were so limited. The proper administration of service required more outlay, and has been impaired by the contraction, yet so uncertain was the contribution fund that it was deemed advisable under the circumstances to keep within the sum appropriated; a larger sum than \$250 per month could with marked advantage be expended. It is, however, hoped that your honorable board will recognize the high importance of the work we have in charge and make provision for such an allowance as will secure the largest usefulness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. B. WILSON,
President.

F. B. MOHUN,
Secretary.

THE GENERAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

416 Tenth street, between D and E streets N. W.

Dispensary open daily from 1 to 3 p. m., Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

The payment of \$5 per annum constitutes a contributing member.

Number of new cases treated from April 1, 1882, to March 31, 1883, 6,965; number of prescriptions filled, 23,050.

This institution furnishes, without charge, medical and surgical aid and medicines to the sick poor of the District of Columbia.

It is designed to relieve and restore to health and labor the poor who are afflicted by sickness.

It restores to many their only means of support, and thus prevents pauperism and crime.

It vaccinates all who apply.

It is a most important sanitary protector, and by far the most inexpensive charity established in this city.

It is beneficial to tax-payers, for it keeps many of the sick poor and their families from becoming a charge on the city, in the hospitals and almshouse.

Its managers and attending physicians all serve without pay.

It is largely dependent upon voluntary contributions for its support.

To enable it to do this useful and humane work, it asks from you an annual contribution for its necessary expenses.

It needs this from you and the friends of the sick poor now.

Contributing members are requested to pay their annual dues to the treasurer of the Dispensary on or before the first day of April, each year.

All who desire to obtain a better personal knowledge of the necessity for such institutions, their practical work for and benefit to the sick poor, and their claims on the liberality of our citizens, are invited to visit the Dispensary and judge for themselves.

"Withhold not good for them to whom it is due when it is in the power of thine hand to do it. Say not unto thy neighbor, 'Go, and come again, and to-morrow I will give,' when thou hast it by thee."

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JESSE B. WILSON, <i>President</i>	429 Sixth street northwest.
WM. GALT, <i>Vice-President</i>	720 Ninth street northwest.
F. B. MOHUN, <i>Secretary</i>	1012 Eleventh street northwest.
E. TEMPLE, <i>Treasurer</i>	Bank of Washington.

Gen. WM. MCK. DUNN.
Hon. J. B. EDMONDSON.
J. W. BARKER.
P. R. WILSON.
B. U. KEYSER.
J. W. DREW.
D. W. MIDDLETON.
W. M. GALT.
J. A. BAKER.
WM. GALT.
J. F. HANNA.
M. G. EMERY.
E. F. RIGGS.
B. H. WARNER.

F. HOWARD, M. D.
J. ELIOT, M. D.
J. E. MORGAN, M. D.
A. PATZE, M. D.
ROBERT REYBURN, M. D.
L. MACKALL, M. D.
N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.
A. Y. P. GARNETT, M. D.
H. H. BARKER, M. D.
W. C. BRISCOE, M. D.
JNO. WALTER, M. D.
G. L. MAGRUDER, M. D.
S. M. BURNETT, M. D.
CARROLL MORGAN, M. D.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

Miss M. F. WAITE, *President*.
Mrs. D. J. McCARTY, *Vice-President*.
Miss LIDA MILLER, *Secretary*.
Mrs. W. M. GALT.
Mrs. WENDELL.
Mrs. BRADLEY.
Mrs. H. E. PAINE.
Miss MEIGS.
Miss L. TAYLOR.
Mrs. D. F. MURPHY.
Miss JULIA MIDDLETON.
Mrs. D. W. MAHON.
Mrs. JOHN A. SMITH.
Miss SALLIE C. SMITH.

Miss RIGGS.
Mrs. CHARLES BRADLEY.
Mrs. LEO COYLE.
Mrs. MCKEEVER.
Mrs. SEATON PERRY.
Mrs. D. R. MCKEE.
Mrs. HARRIET WISE.
Miss SARAH COLEMAN.
Miss SHERRILL.
Mrs. JAS. H. MCKENNEY.
Miss MATTHEWS.
Mrs. HILGARD.
Mrs. CARLISLE.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 191

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

JESSE B. WILSON.
M. G. EMERY.
W. C. BRISCOE, M. D.

GEN. WM. MCK. DUNN.
E. TEMPLE.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

JESSE B. WILSON.
JAMES W. BARKER.

P. R. WILSON.
W. M. GALT.

Executive officer of attending staff, *ex officio*.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Consists of non-medical members of the board of directors appointed monthly by the president of the board.

CONSULTING BOARD.

J. ELIOT, M. D.
J. E. MORGAN, M. D.
R. REYBURN, M. D.
N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.

F. HOWARD, M. D.
L. MACKALL, M. D.
A. PATZE, M. D.
A. Y. P. GARNETT, M. D.

ATTENDING STAFF

DEPARTMENT OF DISEASES OF WOMEN AND OBSTETRICS.

(Monday and Thursday, 2 to 3 p. m.)

H. H. BARKER, M. D. No. 1116 H street northwest.
S. H. YARNEALL, M. D., assistant .. No. 3028 P street northwest.
R. T. HOLDEN, M. D., assistant Corner Fourth-and-a-half and G streets southwest.

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY AND SKIN DISEASES.

(Wednesday and Saturday, 2 to 3 p. m.)

W. C. BRISCOE, M. D. No. 317 C street northwest.
B. B. JOLLEY, M. D., assistant Corner Third and D streets northwest

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

(Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3 p. m.)

JOHN WALTER, M. D. No. 1010 F street northwest.
L. ELIOT, M. D., assistant No. 510 E street northwest.

DEPARTMENT OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

(Monday and Thursday, 1 to 2 p. m.)

G. L. MAGRUDER, M. D. 815 Vermont avenue.
M. F. CUTHBERT, M. D., assistant No. 1462 Rhode Island avenue.
R. MUNSON, M. D., assistant Arlington, Va.

DEPARTMENT OF DISEASES OF THROAT AND CHEST.

(Wednesday and Saturday, 1 to 2 p. m.)

CARROLL MORGAN, M. D. No. 918 E street northwest.
G. B. HARRISON, M. D., assistant Corner F and Fourteenth streets northwest.

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DEPARTMENT OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

(Tuesday and Friday, 1 to 2 p. m.)

S. M. BURNETT, M. D. No. 1215 I street northwest.
L. G. KOLIPINSKI, M. D., assistant Corner Fourth and K streets northwest.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

JOHN J. MARKRITER, M. D.

RESIDENT STUDENT.

T. A. TAYLOR.

DISPENSARY STUDENT.

GEO. H. WRIGHT.

DRUGGIST.

JAMES STAFFORD.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

January and July H. H. BARKER, M. D.
February and August W. C. BRISCOE, M. D.
March and September S. M. BURNETT, M. D.
April and October G. L. MAGRUDER, M. D.
May and November CARROLL MORGAN, M. D.
June and December J. WALTER, M. D.

JANITRIX.

Mrs. GEORGIA FEETE Dispensary.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

*To the Board of Directors of the
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital :*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: The annual report of such an institution as ours can present but little variety. The review of its operations from year to year is but the repeated survey of the same routine of charitable work, not to be less regarded, however, because like the sun it dispenses its bounty with unvarying constancy.

At our last anniversary, the eleventh since the founding of this charity, we furnished a tabulated statement, setting forth the practical workings of the institution through the successive years of its existence, and showing how steadily it had grown from a very humble beginning to its present proportions. It will not be necessary so soon to repeat the details of that statistical exhibit. We propose simply to contrast the first year's history of this benevolent enterprise with the last, as an evidence of a large increase in its capabilities of usefulness, and in the actual ministrations of its praiseworthy beneficence.

In its initial year, from May 8, 1871, to May 8, 1872, the number of patients treated at the Central Dispensary was 511; from March 31, 1882, to the similar period of 1883, the number of beneficiaries in this department was 6,965, an increase of 6,454. The total number of patients in twelve years receiving gratuitous treatment is 38,753, making an average of over 3,229 annually. A fair estimate of that portion of the extremely destitute of our population demanding medical attention will show that but a small proportion of these are unreached and uncared for through this humane agency.

The surgical department has been in successful operation since 1871. A great variety of cases have been treated. During the last year 212 operations were performed. The total number surgically treated in ten years has been over one thousand. Up to 1879-'80 the accommodations for patients in this department were very limited. At that time, by the occupancy of additional buildings, this want was so far met that there has been no lack since of suitable rooms for surgical work, and for the subsequent treatment of those who have passed through the operator's hand.

While ample provision has been made for resident patients in this speciality, particularly for those who could not be conveniently operated on and comfortably cared for at their own homes, the Emergency Hospital provides for contingent cases that frequently arise. It proposes to extend temporary and timely aid to those who have met with sudden and severe injury, and whose cases demand the prompt application of the surgeon's skill. Much suffering may thus be spared, and life itself saved in many instances. This branch of our work has only been in operation the past two years, but in that time has extended its benefits to 546 cases—207 the first year and 338 the last.

During the year in which the Dispensary was opened the number of prescriptions furnished free of cost was 1,640; during the last year it reached 23,050, an increase of 21,410. The total number since May 8, 1871, is 137,210. When it is remembered how many of the indigent sick are unable to procure medicine or medical advice at their own expense, the relief thus extended to individual cases of disease and suffering and the benefit to the city in a sanitary point of view can scarcely be overstated.

The treasurer's report shows the same improvement in the fiscal condition of the institution as in other features of prosperous growth. While the receipts from all sources from May 8, 1871, to May 8, 1872, were \$450, during the past year they have been \$3,346.37. Of this amount \$2,500 were received from the District Commissioners, \$818.37 from contributions, and \$23 from incidental sources. While grateful to Congress for the pecuniary aid hitherto extended to us through our local authorities, we still cherish the hope expressed in our last annual address, that we shall receive such additional appropriations as shall enable us in the near future to erect a building of our own, complete in all its appointments, and with such enlarged facilities for our benevolent work as shall meet the growing demands of our rapidly increasing population.

Our institution is almost cosmopolitan in the exercise of its charity. A glance at the list of nativities of patients given in the last annual report will show that they represented not less than twenty-eight States of the Union, and twenty-three distinct nationalities; while the tabular statement of the diseases treated, and of surgical operations performed, indicate that there is scarcely a disorder or disability of the human frame that has not come under the skillful treatment and kindly care of this beneficial establishment. We have formerly adverted to the advantages thus afforded for clinical instruction to the young men who seek their medical education in our city institutions.

It is not as a matter of mere official courtesy, but from an honest and heartfelt prompting that we gratefully recognize the continued and self-denying labors of the gentlemen of the attending staff, who, "without fee or reward," freely give their time and talent to this benevolent service. The board of lady visitors alike deserve our thanks for their generous and sympathetic aid. These have their recompense in the consciousness of good deeds performed from pure and disinterested motives.

Again congratulating you, gentlemen, upon the growing prosperity of the institution of which we are the present custodians, and looking to the same kind Providence that has favored us in the past for enlarged usefulness and success in the future.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JESSE B. WILSON, *President.*

REPORT OF THE ATTENDING STAFF.

To the Board of Directors of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 24, 1883.*

GENTLEMEN: In transmitting to you this our twelfth annual report and tabular statement of medical and surgical relief furnished by the Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, we are again enabled to point with pride to the noble and unostentatious work accomplished by this institution.

The humane tasks of the Dispensary and Hospital are increasing day by day, conveying health and renewed vigor to scores of humble households.

We regret to say that our usefulness is frequently impaired by limited financial resources, and to-day, with thousands of sick-poor applying for aid, the Dispensary, more than ever before, needs staunch friends.

It will be seen that 6,965 patients have been treated in the Dispensary, 23,050 prescriptions compounded, and 212 surgical operations, several of capital importance, performed.

In the Emergency Hospital 339 cases requiring immediate attention have received treatment. This department is now a public necessity, dealing as it does with serious injuries demanding prompt assistance in order that life may be saved.

This Dispensary is assuming a high stand among the institutions for medical education in the District, and during the past winter clinical lectures were delivered by the attending staff to large classes of students. Tickets are required for these clinics.

A registered pharmacist is now in charge of the drug room. The dispatch and accuracy of prescription compounding, together with small drug bills, attest the wisdom of this innovation, for the strictest economy characterizes the drug orders.

Two dispensary students perform, to our entire satisfaction, the duties formerly done by eight clinical assistants. Our resident physician, Dr. Markriter, attends emergency calls at the fifth precinct station, which is now three blocks distant from the Dispensary building.

In closing, we desire to say that the resident physician, assistant physicians, resident student, and dispensary students all merit our thanks for the zeal and efficiency displayed in the performance of their various offices.

H. H. BARKER, M. D.,
W. C. BRISCOE, M. D.,
S. M. BURNETT, M. D.,
G. L. MAGRUDER, M. D.,
CARROLL MORGAN, M. D.,
J. WALTER, M. D.,

Attending Staff.

Tabular statement of diseases treated at Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital for the year ending March 31, 1883.

Diseases.	Number treated.	Diseases.	Number treated.
Abscess	21	Diabetes mellitus	1
axillary	3	Diarrhœa	268
gluteal	1	Diphtheria	3
mammary	4	Dislocation of humerus	4
maxillary	3	rad. & ulna	1
mastoid	1	finger	1
palmar	6	thumb	1
submaxillary	5	Dysmenorrhœa	20
Acne	3	Dyspepsia	263
Alcoholism	36	Dysentery	102
Amenorrhœa	85	Ear, mid., catarrhal inf. of	18
Ankylosis, elbow joint	3	purulent inf. of	4
Ankyloglossia	8	eczema of	3
Anæmia	15	Ecchymosis	25
Anthrax	4	Eczema	68
Apoplexy	2	Emphysema, pulmonary	4
Arthritis	3	Endocarditis, rheumatic	3
Ascarides, vermiculares	19	Endocervicitis	63
Ascites	4	Endometritis	289
Asthénia	293	Enterocolitis	8
Asthma	18	Epilepsy	14
Astigmatism	1	Episcleritis	4
Atresia vaginæ	1	Epistaxis, anterior	3
Atrophy of muscles of leg	1	posterior	2
Balanitis	4	Erysipelas	3
Blepharoptosis	1	Erythema	8
Blepharitis	21	Exophthalmic goitre	1
Blepharo-conjunctivitis	4	Exostosis of metacarpal bone	2
Bronchitis, acute	597	Favus	15
chronic	48	Fever, catarrhal	13
Bronchocele	7	intermittent	602
Bubo	23	remittent	49
Burn	2	Fistula in ano	2
Cancer	1	Fracture of clavicle	1
Caruncula urethræ	2	humerus	2
Cataract	12	radius	3
incipient	3	ulna	1
Catarrh, nasal, atrophic	2	rib	1
hypertroph	7	phalanx	1
post	42	Frost-bite	3
Cellulitis pelvic	1	Furuncle	4
Cerumen, accumulation of	6	Gastralgia	5
Chalazion	10	Gastritis	2
Chondroma, epiglottic	1	Gingivitis	8
Chancroid	32	Genu valgum	2
Chorea	4	Glaucoma	5
Choroiditis	4	Gleet	6
Condylomata	5	Gonorrhœa	126
Conjunctiva, ecchymosis of	2	Hæmorrhage, bronchial	8
chemosis of	1	Hæmorrhoids	39
foreign body in	1	Hæmaturia	4
hyperæmia of	2	Heart, anomalous position of	1
Conjunctiva, circumscribed hypertrophy	2	aortic stenosis	3
of	2	mit. insuffic.	12
Conjunctivitis catarrhal	128	tobacco (Da Costa)	1
muco-purulent	4	hypertrophy of	9
purulent	12	Hemiplegia	2
serofulous	18	Hernia, femoral	3
Constipation	330	inguinal	16
Contusion	21	umbilical	4
Convulsions from dentition	1	Herpes	15
Cornea, abscess of	3	circin	3
foreign body in	5	labialis	2
leucoma of	10	Hordeolum	8
perforation of	1	Hydrocele	6
ulceration of	7	Hypermetropia	9
opacity of	4	Hypochondriasis	1
slough of	1	Hysteria	13
Coryza, acute, simple	3	Icterus	7
chronic, simple	27	Idiocy	3
syphilitic	9	Impotence	2
fetid	4	Iritis	8
Cyclitis	4	specific	7
Cystitis	37	suppurative	1
Cystocele	1	traumatic	1
Dacryocystitis	4	Iris, prolapse of	1
Delirium tremens	3	Keratitis	32
Debility	73	diffusa	5

Tabular statement of diseases treated at Central Dispensary, &c.—Continued.

Diseases.	Number treated.	Diseases.	Number treated.
Keratitis marginalis	9	Retinitis, albumenuric	1
phlycten	1	specific	2
serofulosa	8	sympathetic	2
Kerato-iritis	1	Rheumatism	292
Larynx, papilloma of	2	Scabies	4
Laryngitis, simple acute	15	Sciatica	5
chronic	4	Scorbutus	3
hypertrophic	3	Serofulosis	98
phthisical	1	Septum nasi, perf. of	1
syphilitic	10	Spermatorrhœa	2
Leucorrhœa	36	Spine, angular curvature of	5
Lichen	23	lateral curvature of	2
Lumbago	13	Spleen, enlarged	4
Lumbricoides	162	Sprain	22
Lupus (of palate)	1	Stomatitis	8
Mamitis	4	Strabismus, convergent	8
Marasmus	1	Stricture, urethral	9
Menorrhagia	32	rectal	1
Menses, retard of	2	Synovitis of knee joint	5
suppression of	26	Syphilis, acquired	248
Metrorrhagia	6	congenital	23
Metritis	4	Tabes, mesenterica	2
Miscarriage	3	Talipes varus	2
Morbus coxarius	2	Tarsitis	1
Mydriasis	1	Tinnitus aurium	1
Myopia	2	Tonsillitis, acute	43
Necrosis, tibia and fibula	1	phlegmon	5
of tibia	1	ulcerative	7
Nephritis, acute	13	Tonsil, hypertrophy of	12
chronic	4	Trachoma	4
Neuralgia	58	Tuberculosis, pulmonary	32
Odontalgia	205	Tumor, adenoid	4
Oesophagus, foreign body in	1	cystic	3
Ophthalmia, neonatorum	1	fibroid	5
purulent	1	keloid	3
Optic nerve, atrophy of	1	intra ocular	2
Onychia	4	Ulcer, simple	58
Orchitis	15	on leg	28
Otalgia	3	of stomach	2
Otorrhœa	13	varicose	4
Ozœna, syphilitic	3	Urine, incontinence of	15
Ovaritis	2	retention of	4
Panophthalmitis	1	Urticaria	8
Paralysis, general	3	Urethritis, simple	1
laryngeal unilat.	2	Uterus, antiflexion of	7
Paraphymosis	2	antiversion of	15
Parotitis	7	areola hyper. of	38
Periostitis	2	cervix, elongation of	3
Pharyngo-laryngit., acute	1	cervix, laceration of	5
Pharyngitis, catarrhal, acute	42	fibroid tumor of	2
chronic	13	lateroversion of	10
phlegmonous	7	polypus of	1
follicular	52	prolapse of	21
syphilitic	18	retroflexion of	4
Phthisis pulmonalis	272	retroversion of	42
Phymosis	14	subinvolution of	4
Pluerodynia	82	Uvula, prolapsus of	3
Pneumonia	8	Vaccinations	38
Poisoning, opium	1	Vaginitis	52
rhus toxicodendron	2	Varicella	6
Perineum, laceration of	1	Varix	3
Pediculi capitis	1	Vertigo	2
Pregnancy, affections of	1	Verucca	2
Præputii, adhesio	123	Vit. humor, opacity of	1
Prostate gland, hypertrophy of	9	hemorrhage into	1
Prostatorrhœa	1	Vulvitis	4
Prurigo	1	Whitlow	10
Psoriasis	3	Wound, contused	6
Pterygium	8	incised	45
Pulmonary congestion	3	lacerated	8
Pupil, occlusion of	2	poisoned	2
Purpura hemorrhagica	2	punctured	4
Rachitis	1	gunshot	5
Ramula	8	Total	6,965
Rectum, prolapse of	4		
Retina, hyperæmia of	3		
hemorrhage into	1		
	1		

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 197

RECAPITULATION.

Adult males, white	635
Adult females, white	970
Children, males, white	209
Children, females, white	267
	<hr/> 2,081
Adult males, colored	1,164
Adult females, colored	2,579
Children, males, colored	480
Children, females, colored	661
	<hr/> 4,884
Total	<hr/> 6,965

The following cases are included in the above tables:

Emergency cases	339
In door patients	37
Number of days in door patients remained in house	210
Number of obstetrical cases	1
	<hr/>
Number of prescriptions compounded	<hr/> 23,050

Statement showing number of surgical operations performed.

Operations.	Number treated.	Operations.	Number treated.
Abcess, incision	31	Fracture of pnalanx, adjust	1
Amputation of finger	1	Hydrocele, evacuated	7
thumb	2	Iridectomy	9
Ankyloglossia, incision	8	Laryngeal tumors, evulsion of	2
Anthrax, incision	2	Necrosed bones removed from nares	1
Bubo, incision	3	Perineum, laceration of, restored	1
Caruncle of urethra, exc'n	3	Præputii adhæsio	12
Cataract, extraction of	6	Pterygium, excision	2
Chalazion, excision of	8	Sclerotomy	2
Circumcision	13	Strabismus, converg. strabotomy	8
Cornea, foreign body in, removed	4	Stricture, urethral, dilated	19
Conjunctiva, foreign body in, removed	1	Tumor, sebaceous, excision	2
Curvature of spine, jacket applied	3	keloid, excision	2
Dacryocystitis, division of canaliculi	1	ovarian, aspirated	1
Dacryocystitis, sac opened	2	Tonsils, hypertrophy of tonsillotomy	3
Dislocation of humerus, reduced	4	Uvula, prolapsed, excision	2
Dislocation of rad. and ulna, reduced	1	Whitlow incision	11
Dislocation of thumb, reduced	1	Wounds	12
Eye, enucleation of	7	sutures and apparatus applied	
Fracture of humerus, adjust	4	Verucca, removed	2
clavicle, adjust	1	Ranula, flap excised	2
radius, adjust	3		
ulna, adjust	1		
rib, adjust	1	Total	<hr/> 212

Statement showing the nativity of patients.

Where born.	No.	Where born.	No.
Alabama	8	North Carolina	36
Arkansas	5	New Hampshire	1
Austria	3	New York	102
Belgium	2	New Brunswick	4
Connecticut	9	New Jersey	8
Canada	7	Ohio	23
California	5	Pennsylvania	78
Delaware	1	Prussia	6
District of Columbia	2,483	Poland	2
England	45	Russia	7
France	7	Rhode Island	5
Georgia	29	Scotland	4
Germany	72	Spain	3
Illinois	7	South Carolina	21
Indiana	3	Sweden	2
Ireland	512	Switzerland	1
Italy	8	Texas	9
Kansas	2	Tennessee	11
Kentucky	13	West Virginia	28
Louisiana	9	Wales	3
Maryland	1,376	Vermont	1
Massachusetts	13	Virginia	1,981
Missouri	4		
Maine	1	Total	<hr/> 6,965
Mississippi	5		

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APPENDIX Q 1.

General reports of Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital for fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

	July, 1882.	Aug., 1882.	Sept., 1882.	Oct., 1882.	Nov., 1882.	Dec., 1882.
Number of white males, adult	28	47	39	44	46	40
Number of white females, adult	54	89	77	83	64	59
Number of white children, male	11	22	18	21	9	7
Number of white children, female	22	19	11	17	18	10
Number of colored males, adult	79	75	83	64	79	98
Number of colored females, adult	198	215	168	244	176	133
Number of colored children, male	47	45	27	49	36	16
Number of colored children, female	53	69	49	69	32	26
Total	492	581	472	591	460	389
Number of operations	9	15	16	13	12	13
Number of prescriptions	2,193	1,908	1,814	1,943	1,677	1,495
Number of emergency cases	34	25	35	26	23	20
Number of house patients	6	3	5	6	2	.....
Number of days in the house	30	4	8	15	12	.....
Number of meals furnished	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenses for the month	\$235 52	\$297 29	\$235 08	\$273 90	\$245 89	\$236 48

	Jan., 1883.	Feb., 1883.	Mar., 1883.	April, 1883.	May, 1883.	June, 1883.
Number of white males, adult	68	64	73	52	41	54
Number of white females, adult	53	59	87	12	92	77
Number of white children, male	10	14	16	91	17	14
Number of white children, female	16	20	27	25	23	18
Number of colored males, adult	127	122	119	99	106	90
Number of colored females, adult	151	197	231	59	244	192
Number of colored children, male	30	40	51	223	43	34
Number of colored children, female	38	46	77	46	59	49
Total	493	562	681	607	625	528
Number of operations	12	15	34	30	26	33
Number of prescriptions	1,576	1,682	2,024	1,783	2,009	2,055
Number of emergency cases	23	27	28	20	25	24
Number of house patients	3	3	2	.....	2	2
Number of days in the house	16	8	4	.....	12	17
Number of meals furnished .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenses for the month	\$251 81	\$275 63	\$292 01	\$257 76	\$285 38	\$230 86

R.—REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the clause of the "act making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes," requiring an itemized report of receipts and expenditures to be made to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, annually, of all the institutions of charity within the District, I have the honor to transmit a copy of the report made to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, on the 15th of October, 1883, the same being the twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Board of Visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. GODDING,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL, JUNE 30, 1883.

VISITORS.

JOSEPH M. TONER, M. D.,
President of the Board.
 JAMES C. WELLING, LL. D.
 WILLIAM GRIER, M. D., U. S. N.
 MRS. A. M. GANGEWER.

MRS. AMELIA J. ROWLAND.
 ADM. JOHN J. ALMY, U. S. N.
 WALTER D. DAVIDGE, Esq.
 REV. W. S. EDWARDS, D. D.
 CHAS. H. CRANE, M. D., U. S. A.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

MESSRS. TONER, GRIER, AND CRANE.

CHAPLAINS.

REV. JOHN CHESTER, D. D.
 " A. FLORIDUS STEELE.

REV. J. G. BUTLER, D. D.
 " THOS. B. HUGHES.

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

W. W. GODDING, M. D., *Superintendent and ex officio Secretary of the Board of Visitors.*
 SAMUEL B. LYON, M. D., *Chief Clerk and Physician in Charge of the Female Department.*
 A. H. WITMER, M. D., *First Assistant Physician in Charge of the Male Department.*
 MAURICE J. STACK, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician.*
 A. C. PATTERSON, M. D., *Third Assistant Physician.*
 J. C. SIMPSON, M. D., *Night Medical Inspector.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Near Washington, D. C., October 1, 1883.

SIR: The Board of Visitors of the hospital respectfully submit this their twenty-eighth annual report.

The following tables exhibit in a condensed form the extent and result of the hospital work during the past as well as previous years:

Summary.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Remaining June 30, 1882.....	709	233	942
Admitted during the year ending June 30, 1883.....	201	64	265
Whole number under treatment.....	910	297	1,207
DISCHARGED.			
Recovered.....	76	18	94
Improved.....	33	16	49
Unimproved.....		6	6
Not insane.....		1	1
Died.....	46	17	63
Total discharged and died.....	155	58	213
Remaining June 30, 1883.....	755	239	994

Admissions and discharges.

		Males.		Females.		Totals.	
REMAINING JUNE 30, 1882.							
Army.....	{ White ...	410	420	3	3	423	942
	{ Colored..	10					
Navy.....	{ White ...	49	49			49	
	{ Colored ..						
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ...	11	14			14	
	{ Colored ..	3					
Civil life.....	{ White	168	226	167	230	456	
	{ Colored ..	58		63			
			709		233		
ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1882-'83.							
Army.....	{ White ...	79	80			80	
	{ Colored..	1					
Navy.....	{ White	12	13			13	
	{ Colored ..	1					

200 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Admissions and discharges—Continued.

		Males.		Females.		Totals.
ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1882-'83—Continued.						
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ... 5 Colored .. 1	6			6	
Civil life.....	{ White ... 76 Colored .. 26	102	201	45 19	64	166
						265
UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR.						
Army	{ White ... 489 Colored .. 11	500		3	3	503
Navy	{ White ... 61 Colored .. 1	62				62
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ... 16 Colored .. 4	20				20
Civil life.....	{ White ... 244 Colored .. 84	328	910	212 82	294	622
					297	1,207
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—Recovered.						
Army	{ White ... 29 Colored .. 2	31				31
Navy	{ White ... 4 Colored ..	4				4
Marine Hospital Service	{ White ... Colored ..					
Civil life.....	{ White ... 37 Colored .. 4	41	76	13 5	18	59
					18	94
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—Improved.						
Army	{ White ... 9 Colored ..	9				9
Navy	{ White ... 1 Colored ..	1				1
Marine Hospital Service	{ White ... Colored ..					
Civil life.....	{ White ... 21 Colored .. 2	23	33	13 3	16	39
						49
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—Unimproved.						
Civil life.....	{ White ... Colored ..			6		
					6	6
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—Not insane.						
Civil life.....	{ White ... Colored ..			1		
					1	1
DECEASED DURING THE YEAR.						
Army	{ White ... 17 Colored ..	17				17
Navy	{ White ... Colored .. 1	1				1
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ... 3 Colored ..	3				3
Civil life.....	{ White ... 18 Colored .. 7	25	46	10 7	17	42
					17	63

Admissions and discharges—Continued.

				Males.		Females.			Totals.	
REMAINING JUNE 30, 1883.										
Army	{	White ..	434	443			3	3		446
		Colored ..	9				.....		
Navy	{	White ..	56	56						56
		Colored ..								
Marine Hospital Service	{	White ..	13	17						17
		Colored ..	4							
Civil life	{	White ..	168				169			475
		Colored ..	71				67			
				239	755		236	239		994

NOTE.—There were ten less persons than cases under treatment in the course of the year by reason of readmissions.

The patients from civil life remaining June 30, 1883, are classified as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
District of Columbia, transient.....	24	7	31
District of Columbia, resident indigent	197	223	420
District of Columbia convicts	8	.....	8
United States convicts	5	.....	5
Private patients.....	5	6	11
Total.....	239	236	475

Monthly changes of population.

Date.	Admitted.			Discharged.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died.			Total disch'g'd, including deaths.
							Males.	Females.	Total.	
July, 1882.....	16	10	26	14	7	21	1	2	3	24
August, 1882.....	16	3	19	9	5	14	1	1	2	16
September, 1882	9	6	15	7	3	10	3	.....	3	13
October, 1882	17	3	20	10	4	14	4	.....	4	18
November, 1882	9	4	13	11	2	13	5	3	8	21
December, 1882.....	35	10	45	10	1	11	5	1	6	17
January, 1883	13	4	17	5	1	6	6	1	7	13
February, 1883	14	6	20	4	4	8	9	4	13	21
March, 1883.....	18	4	22	6	4	10	2	1	3	13
April, 1883.....	19	6	25	6	2	8	5	1	6	14
May, 1883	19	5	24	11	4	15	3	2	5	20
June, 1883	16	3	19	16	4	20	2	1	3	23
Total	201	64	265	109	41	150	46	17	63	213

Physical condition of those who died.

Apoplexy	6	Organic disease of brain and congestive chill	1
Apoplexy, epileptic	2	Organic disease of brain and heart ..	1
Asphyxia *	2	Organic disease of heart	3
Epileptic convulsions	4	Paresis	6
Exhaustion from chronic epileptic mania	1	Paresis, with epileptiform convulsions ..	4
Fracture of skull—suicide	1	Paralysis, bulbar	1
Gastritis	1	Phthisis pulmonalis	4
Inanition	4	Pneumonia	3
Inanition and diarrhœa	2	Remittent fever	1
Intermittent fever	1	Rheumatism, with organic disease of heart	1
Necrosis of femur	1	Septicæmia	1
Necrosis of tibia	1		
Old age	1		
Organic disease of brain	10		
			63

* Accidental choking from food in larynx.

Duration of the mental disease, on admission, of those who recovered.

Under 10 days	8	Between 10 and 12 months	1
Between 10 and 20 days	11	1 and 2 years	9
20 and 30 days	4	2 and 3 years	4
1 and 2 months	13	3 and 4 years	4
2 and 3 months	6	4 and 5 years	2
3 and 4 months	16	5 and 6 years	2
4 and 5 months	4	10 and 12 years	2
5 and 6 months	2		
6 and 8 months	5		
8 and 10 months	1		94

Duration of the mental disease of those who died.

Three months	2	Twelve years	1
Nine months	1	Fourteen years	1
Eleven months	1	Fifteen years	1
One year	12	Sixteen years	1
Two years	5	Seventeen years	1
Three years	6	Nineteen years	2
Four years	2	Twenty-six years	2
Five years	1	Twenty-seven years	1
Six years	2	Twenty-eight years	1
Seven years	3	Thirty years	1
Eight years	3	Unknown	6
Nine years	2		
Ten years	2		
Eleven years	3		
			63

Duration of disease on admission.

		Males.	Females.		Totals.
LESS THAN SIX MONTHS.					
Army.....	{ White	26			
	{ Colored				
Navy.....	{ White	10			26
	{ Colored				
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White	4			10
	{ Colored	1			
Civil life.....	{ White	38	22		5
	{ Colored	8	13		
		46		35	81
		87		35	122

Duration of disease on admission—Continued.

		Males.		Females.		Totals.	
LESS THAN ONE YEAR.							
Army	{ White ... Colored ..	10	10			10	
Navy	{ White ... Colored ..	1	1			1	
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ... Colored ..						
Civil life.....	{ White ... Colored ..	1	1	3 3	6	7	18
ONE TO TWO YEARS.			12		6		
Army.....	{ White ... Colored ..	12 1	13			13	
Navy	{ White ... Colored ..						
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ... Colored ..	1	1			1	
Civil life.....	{ White ... Colored ..	10 7	17	2 1	3	20	34
OVER TWO YEARS.			31		3		
Army.....	{ White ... Colored ..	6	6			6	
Navy	{ White ... Colored ..	1	1			1	
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ... Colored ..						
Civil life.....	{ White ... Colored ..	9	9	3	3	12	19
OVER THREE YEARS.			16		3		
Army.....	{ White ... Colored ..	3	3			3	
Navy	{ White ... Colored ..						
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ... Colored ..						
Civil life.....	{ White ... Colored ..	5	5	2	2	7	10
OVER FOUR YEARS.			8		2		
Army.....	{ White ... Colored ..	1	1			1	
Navy	{ White ... Colored ..						
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ... Colored ..						
Civil life.....	{ White ... Colored ..	2	2	1 1	2		5
FIVE TO TEN YEARS.			3		2		
Army.....	{ White ... Colored ..	11	11			11	
Navy	{ White ... Colored ..						
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ... Colored ..						

Duration of disease on admission—Continued.

		Males.	Females.		Totals.	
FIVE TO TEN YEARS—Continued.						
Civil life.....	{ White ... 3 Colored	3	14	2	2	16
TEN TO TWENTY YEARS.						
Army.....	{ White ... 7 Colored	7			7	
Navy.....	{ White ... Colored .. 1	1			1	
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ... Colored ..					
Civil life.....	{ White ... 6 Colored .. 4	10	18	7 1	8	26
OVER TWENTY YEARS.						
Army.....	{ White ... 2 Colored	2			2	
Navy.....	{ White ... Colored ..					
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ... Colored ..					
Civil life.....	{ White ... 2 Colored .. 6	8	10	2	2	12
UNKNOWN.						
Army.....	{ White ... 1 Colored	1			1	
Navy.....	{ White ... Colored ..					
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ... Colored ..					
Civil life.....	{ White ... Colored ..					
NOT INSANE.						
Civil life.....	White.. 1	1	1	1	1	2
						265

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Table showing the nativity, as far as could be ascertained, of the 5,675 cases treated.

NATIVE BORN.		FOREIGN BORN.	
District of Columbia.....	629	Ireland	1,145
New York.....	419	Germany.....	753
Maryland.....	409	England.....	134
Virginia.....	424	France.....	53
Pennsylvania.....	300	Canada.....	48
Ohio.....	152	Scotland.....	39
Massachusetts.....	130	Switzerland.....	17
Maine.....	65	Italy.....	23
Illinois.....	54	Denmark.....	15
Connecticut.....	49	Norway.....	11
New Hampshire.....	54	Sweden.....	16
Indiana.....	42	Poland.....	11
Kentucky.....	39	Russia.....	8
Michigan.....	33	Austria.....	8
New Jersey.....	40	Nova Scotia.....	9
Tennessee.....	26	Spain.....	4
Wisconsin.....	21	Holland.....	7
Vermont.....	28	Wales.....	4
Missouri.....	27	Portugal.....	4
Rhode Island.....	19	Hungary.....	4
Delaware.....	14	Mexico.....	4
North Carolina.....	22	Saxony.....	4
Alabama.....	9	Malta.....	3
South Carolina.....	11	Belgium.....	3
Iowa.....	4	Buenos Ayres.....	1
Georgia.....	12	Costa Rica.....	1
Mississippi.....	12	Bavaria.....	2
Louisiana.....	8	Sicily.....	1
West Virginia.....	10	British Columbia.....	1
Kansas.....	2	British possessions.....	1
Florida.....	2	East Indies (British).....	2
Texas.....	5	West Indies (British).....	5
California.....	3	West Indies (Hayti).....	1
Choctaw Nation.....	2	New Brunswick.....	1
Colorado.....	1	Cuba.....	2
Arkansas.....	1	China.....	1
Indian Territory.....	1	Sandwich Islands.....	1
Montana Territory.....	1	Coast of Africa.....	2
		Cyprus.....	1
		Turkey.....	1
Total.....	3,080	Total.....	2,351
Native born.....			3,080
Foreign born.....			2,351
Unknown.....			244
Total.....			5,675

Form of disease in those admitted.

	Total last year.	Admitted during year.	Total.		Total last year.	Admitted during year.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	1,936	64	2,000	Kleptomania.....	3		3
Mania, chronic.....	863	59	922	Nymphomania.....	2		3
Melancholia.....	680	37	717	Imbecility.....	50	6	56
Dementia.....	1,354	57	1,411	Opium eaters.....	11		11
Dementia, senile.....	62	7	69	Not insane.....	7	1	8
Paresis.....	73	11	84	Total.....	5,410	265	5,675
Dipsomania.....	366	23	389				
Typhomania (Bell's disease).....	2		2				

As far as could be ascertained, the volunteers of the Army and Navy under treatment during the year ending June 30, 1883, entered the service from the following States:

	Army.	Navy.	Total.		Army.	Navy.	Total.
New York.....	41		41	Maine.....	7		7
Ohio.....	29		29	Nebraska.....	1		1
Pennsylvania.....	20		20	Delaware.....	1		1
Indiana.....	19		19	Minnesota.....	2		2
Michigan.....	11		11	Iowa.....	4		4
Illinois.....	18		18	North Carolina.....	1		1
Wisconsin.....	7		7	New Mexico.....	1		1
Missouri.....	5		5	Kentucky.....	1		1
Connecticut.....	7		7	Louisiana.....	1		1
New Hampshire.....	3		3	West Virginia.....	2		2
Vermont.....	1		1	Rhode Island.....	1		1
Maryland.....	8		8	Unknown.....	10	2	12
Massachusetts.....	20		20				
New Jersey.....	5		5		226	2	228

Tabular statement of the time of life at which the 5,675 cases treated since the opening of the institution became insane.

	1882.	Admitted.	1883.
Under 10 years.....	88	13	101
Between 10 and 15 years.....	57	3	60
15 and 20 years.....	336	18	354
20 and 25 years.....	976	30	1,006
25 and 30 years.....	1,076	47	1,123
30 and 35 years.....	931	38	969
35 and 40 years.....	626	29	655
40 and 45 years.....	415	28	443
45 and 50 years.....	282	19	301
50 and 60 years.....	271	21	292
60 and 70 years.....	153	12	165
70 and 80 years.....	53	4	57
80 and 90 years.....	8		8
Unknown.....	131	2	133
Not insane.....	7	1	8
Total.....	5,410	265	5,675

Private patients.

			Total.
There were at the beginning of the year.....	9 males,	8 females..	17
Received during the year.....	8 males,	4 females..	12
Whole number under treatment.....	17 males,	12 females..	29
Discharged during the year.....	12 males,	6 females..	18
Remaining at the end of the year.....	5 males,	6 females..	11

Table showing the history of the annual admissions since the opening of the hospital, with the discharges and deaths, and the number for each year remaining June 30, 1883.

Years.	Admitted.			Of each year's discharged and died in 1883.										Total discharged and died of each year's admissions.										Remaining of each year's admissions, June 30, 1883.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	New cases.	Relapsed cases.	Total.	Recovered.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Died.		Recovered.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Died.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
1855.....	26	37	63

NOTE.—Of the recoveries, one female not insane, admitted in 1881-'82, is included.

Table showing admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality and proportion of recoveries ; per cent. of the discharges, including deaths, for each year since the opening of the hospital.

Years.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Discharged.			Remaining June 30 in each year.			Percentage of recoveries on discharges.			Percentage of deaths on average numbers.			Percentage of deaths on total numbers under treatment.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1855-56	26	37	63	3	3	6	1	1	2	54	39	93	19	35	54	37	50	33	12	13	25
1856-57	36	11	47	3	3	6	3	3	6	59	50	109	41	20	61	59	40	25	14	66	80
1857-58	25	27	52	4	4	8	1	1	2	65	52	117	57	70	127	64	81	41	13	69	103
1858-59	29	14	43	5	5	10	2	2	4	84	54	138	72	93	165	68	59	31	22	71	93
1859-60	47	18	65	16	16	32	5	5	10	106	61	167	100	68	168	74	64	24	22	84	106
1860-61	68	24	92	26	26	52	13	13	26	109	72	181	109	76	185	81	74	38	22	91	120
1861-62	64	31	95	42	42	84	2	2	4	147	65	212	123	75	198	77	66	55	22	93	115
1862-63	174	12	186	96	96	192	10	10	20	147	65	212	123	75	198	77	66	55	22	93	115
1863-64	330	25	355	197	197	394	4	4	8	203	76	279	168	41	209	72	64	38	22	93	115
1864-65	484	25	509	282	282	564	75	75	150	264	86	350	205	73	278	66	58	122	22	93	115
1865-66	478	36	514	315	315	630	147	147	294	167	93	260	277	42	319	78	64	143	23	93	115
1866-67	194	28	222	104	104	208	53	53	106	186	96	282	190	92	282	89	46	135	62	92	154
1867-68	88	21	109	45	45	90	33	33	66	188	92	280	189	66	255	80	46	126	12	92	154
1868-69	120	33	153	49	49	98	27	27	54	226	102	328	221	17	238	44	31	75	61	92	154
1869-70	133	35	168	59	59	118	33	33	66	259	109	368	244	55	300	48	35	83	58	92	154
1870-71	146	34	180	32	32	64	18	18	36	331	123	454	294	69	363	58	40	98	77	92	154
1871-72	161	36	197	50	50	100	44	44	88	384	124	508	354	34	388	69	46	115	77	92	154
1872-73	142	44	186	43	43	86	44	44	88	422	139	561	467	21	488	57	38	95	78	92	154
1873-74	153	51	204	49	49	98	45	45	90	468	152	620	431	63	494	11	57	168	14	92	154
1874-75	192	38	230	67	67	134	50	50	100	526	156	682	492	44	536	151	36	187	80	92	154
1875-76	179	51	230	66	66	132	58	58	116	532	166	698	526	46	572	170	63	233	63	92	154
1876-77	166	47	213	67	67	134	66	66	132	576	168	744	564	78	642	165	59	224	37	92	154
1877-78	147	51	198	66	66	132	52	52	104	583	182	765	587	41	628	176	30	206	71	92	154
1878-79	138	44	182	49	49	98	46	46	92	600	193	793	596	82	678	184	37	223	19	92	154
1879-80	169	53	222	68	68	136	63	63	126	617	202	819	619	10	629	70	81	151	80	92	154
1880-81	181	44	225	38	38	76	59	59	118	691	206	897	655	34	729	196	63	260	97	92	154
1881-82	161	62	223	62	62	124	81	81	162	700	225	925	685	37	722	211	38	248	75	92	154
1882-83	178	69	247	62	62	124	101	101	202	709	233	942	697	10	707	232	88	299	98	92	154
Total 29 yrs	4,610	1,065	5,675	2,044	301	2,345	625	189	814	123	60	183	1,063	276	1,339	16	279	1,618	16	279	1,618

Summary of total admissions.

	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
Percentage of cases recovered.....	44.34	28.26	41.32
Percentage of cases improved.....	13.56	17.75	14.35
Percentage of cases unimproved.....	2.67	5.63	3.22
Percentage of cases died.....	23.06	25.92	23.60
Percentage of cases remaining.....	16.37	22.44	17.51
	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be seen that the number of admissions during the year ending June 30, 1883, was 265, which is in excess of that of any other year since the war, while the whole number under treatment, 1,207, is the largest total of any year since the hospital was opened for inmates. This is mainly due to the fact that, in addition to the usual sources of supply, quite a number have already been received from the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, in accordance with the legislation of the last Congress which provided for the care of that class of the insane at the hospital. A considerable number of this class are detained at the Home until the completion of the new buildings, it being simply impossible to receive them in our present crowded condition.

The daily average number resident in the hospital has been a fraction above 965. The number of recoveries reported is 94, while only 63 have died—a mortality equivalent to about $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the whole number under treatment. The general health of the household has been good, and no epidemic disease has appeared. In view of the advanced age of so considerable a proportion of the inmates, so low a rate of mortality can hardly be expected to continue.

The per cent. of recoveries, 44.13, is higher than for some years past, and perhaps requires a word of explanation. Something, we hope, is due to the open-air treatment, which has been liberally administered, but we think more to the fact that an unusual number of acute cases of curable forms of disease have been received.

Reference to the table of those discharged recovered will show that the duration of the disease on admission had been less than six months in more than two-thirds of the cases, and in nearly half of them it had existed only for a few weeks. Those reported as recovering after some years were recurrent cases, the duration having been taken from the statement made at admission, and this properly applies to the whole term of recurrence rather than to the period of last attack. Many of these cases were cases of alcoholic insanity, belonging to the inebriate class, who did not present the evidence of continued insanity, and so suffered no prolonged detention. They were certainly intellectually well when they left the hospital, however morally imbecile, or however soon they may have returned to their cups.

The question whether the confirmed inebriate is an insane man may be regarded as still *sub judice*, although the authorities of the District of Columbia would seem by their frequent committals of this class to the hospital to be satisfied of the identity of the two. It is much to be regretted that Congress does not by distinct legislation define the legal status of this unfortunate class, and provide a suitable reformatory for them distinct from the asylums for the intellectually insane on the one hand, and apart from the lock-ups of ordinary criminals on the other—

an institution where they can be required to work, and can be detained long enough to offer some hope of their restoration to society as useful citizens. Infirm of purpose and infantile in will-power, they should be sent to moral reform schools until that part of their nature has attained its majority, although with some of them the years of the psalmist would hardly suffice for this result. At present their lot is anything but happy, alternating as they do about equally between the work-house, the hospital, and the gutter, and alike out of place in each one of them.

Under the appropriation for fire-walls, fire-escapes, and greater protection against fires, seven solid walls have been carried up from the basement through the roof; the only openings in these, except in the basement, where the floor above is on fire-proof arches, are securely closed with tin-covered doors. These, with one remaining wall, which will be built during the present year, divide the main hospital building into nine, or, including the addition now building (with a fire-proof corridor connection), into ten sections. Five fire-escapes and one iron stairway, for use as an escape, have been placed on the outside of the buildings. The iron stairway affords a safe and easy means of egress from the dormitory of Atkins Hall. The fire-escapes consist of iron ladders made fast to the wall and extending to the roof, with iron platforms with protecting hand-rail bracketed from the wall at the level of the window-sills of each story. Alongside of this ladder a 3-inch stand-pipe is carried up, with hose attachments at each story, to the top of the battlements. While these escapes and stand-pipes—being out of doors, and hence free from suffocating and blinding smoke—will prove in case of necessity a valuable aid to firemen in fighting a fire, they can hardly be depended upon as a way of escape for many of the insane. The insane will instinctively take the customary avenues of egress, hence the importance of making the corridors and stairways fire-proof. As a protection to the present stairways, many of which are of wood, tin-covered fire-doors have been substituted for the ordinary doors at all the landings, and the brick walls dividing the stairways from the wards have been carried up solid to the roof. The interior stand-pipes have also been extended through the roof, and hose attachments, with ample hose, placed on the roof, the hose being protected from the weather.

With the changes in stairways and walls provided for in the appropriation for the present year, together with the fire-proofing of corridor floors (asked for in the estimates of this year), it is believed that immunity from any general conflagration and consequent terrible loss of life will have been fully secured.

Incidental to the erection of the fire-walls are a light, open corridor, separating the first and second sections west, together with a very satisfactory arrangement of bath-room, water and drying closets, for the second section, in a tower by themselves. The improvement is so marked that a similar change will be made in constructing the remaining fire wall between the first and second sections east.

Quite extensive additions to the hospital, in order to provide accommodations for the insane from the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, commenced during the past year, will be completed in the present. These additions, erected under the supervision of Mr. Edward Clark, the Architect of the Capitol, are tasteful brick structures, carefully built and conveniently arranged, that will afford additional room for more than 200 patients. The principal building, known as the Home, is a part of the system of detached buildings for the insane, of which the Relief, described in a previous report, is one.

This new building, designed especially for the disabled volunteer soldiers, is built on a liberal plan, and will, it is thought, prove one of our most satisfactory buildings, but a detailed description may properly be deferred until its merits have been tested by occupation, which will be, in part at least, during the coming season.

Another structure just completed, known as the Rest, is designed for a mortuary. Here special arrangements have been made for the care and preservation of the remains of the dead until the wishes of friends, often distant from Washington, can be ascertained. In our warm climate some such provision is necessary, if the feelings of relatives and the rites of sepulture, that are held sacred by all, are to be considered. In addition to the room for the reception of friends, and the last services, the building has rooms for microscopic and pathological research, as well as photography. The need of such a building and the importance of this work has long been felt, and in the hands of a competent pathologist important results are to be hoped from its future work.

The problems of varied labor, diversion, and exercise for the inmates have continued to receive much attention. Life in the open air has been encouraged by the planting of shade trees, the erection of summer-houses, and the placing of settees about the grounds. To provide suitable walks for the female patients at those seasons when our stiff clay soil is converted into mud, paths of asphalt have been laid through pleasant places. In the mild season there is now but little excuse for any one to remain indoors, and to the insane, as to every one else, there is balm in the air and health in the sunshine.

Perhaps the greatest material achievement of the year has been the very satisfactory solution of the water question. The problem of an abundant supply of pure, wholesome water for a hospital of fifteen hundred souls and all the dependent life accompanying, a most vital one, and fraught with no end of practical difficulties, has, we believe, been satisfactorily settled, without incurring the great expense of laying a water-main under the river bed, by sinking a series of artesian or tubular wells near the pumping station at the river within the hospital grounds. As the work is somewhat novel, and the result a most important one, a brief statement of what has been accomplished may properly find place here. The extent of the hospital and the number of its inmates has for some time rendered a continuous night and day service of water necessary—a service whose source of supply should afford not less than a quarter of a million of gallons daily. While no such amount is actually consumed in the twenty-four hours, there are certain hours in the day when the consumption is at the rate of 300,000 gallons daily, so that unless expensive storing reservoirs are built, the source of supply must be such as to be at all times capable of yielding that amount. This is for all the uses of the hospital. If the ordinary river water was pumped for flushing the closets, sprinkling lawns, and supplying the lake, a considerably smaller supply of pure water would suffice; but as a duplex system of tanks and pipes for the supply of water from distinct sources for different purposes in the same buildings is complicated and involves considerable additional expense, it was decided to attempt to supply the full amount from artesian wells.

Mr. J. E. Robinson, of Baltimore, Md., who had met with great success in the neighborhood of that city and elsewhere in obtaining a supply of water by means of tubular wells, was engaged to test the ground by sinking a well 1½ inches in diameter at the river side. The drill at the depth of 30 feet struck the old river-bed, a very compact clay, which was found to be almost 300 feet in thickness. This being pierced,

at the depth of 320 feet below the level of the surface of the river the drill entered a water-bearing vein of clear sand and gravel, from which the water rose in the pipe and flowed freely at the surface of the ground.

Analysis showing the water to be of extraordinary purity, Mr. Robinson was engaged to complete the work; and accordingly, within the area of about an acre of ground, eighteen 2-inch wells cased with 1½-inch iron pipe were sunk to a depth, with a single exception, varying from 325 to 350 feet, all apparently terminating in the same sand and gravel strata, and all flowing wells at the surface of the ground. The natural flow, before pumping commenced, exceeded 150,000 gallons per day. By a system of pipes laid beneath the surface of the ground, the water is brought through a patent sand-chamber into the common reservoir. This is a cylinder of boiler-iron, which occupies the center of the old well in the pump-house from which the river water was formerly pumped. As a safeguard in case of fire the old suction-pipe from the pumps is left undisturbed in its river connection, but closed off by a valve. A suction-pipe carried from the opposite side of the pump, terminating in the iron cylinder, takes the artesian-well water. The pipes from these wells are so arranged that they deliver the water either by siphonage or pumping. The former method supplies all the water needed for the night service, and if more is required by day it is obtained by pumping. By draughting the water 10 feet below the tide-level 300,000 gallons per day can be obtained, which is the full amount thus far required. By pumping the wells to a lower level proportionally more water could be obtained should it ever be needed. The water flowing from the wells has a uniform temperature of 51° F. The analysis made soon after the wells were opened, by Dr. Peter Collier, chemist of the Department of Agriculture, together with that distinguished expert's opinion of the character of the water, will be found in the following letter:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., March 30, 1883.

Dr. W. W. GODDING:

SIR: I send inclosed the complete analysis of the larger sample of water received from you. The smaller sample is practically the same water. It will be seen that these results fully sustain the conclusions arrived at in the preliminary examination of the water, and show conclusively the very high character of the water analyzed. The smaller sample, A, as I have said, is obviously from the same source as the larger sample, B, and I see no reason for excluding it from the common supply.

The following analysis gives the composition of the sample B in grains per gallon of 231 cubic inches:

	Grains.
Soda.....	.8293
Potassa.....	.5890
Lime.....	1.1156
Magnesia.....	.9633
Alumina and iron oxide.....	.4374
Chlorine.....	.4184
Sulphuric acid.....	.5306
Silica.....	.7593
Carbonic acid (combined).....	2.2491
Total.....	7.8920
Deduct oxygen for the equivalent of chlorine.....	.0943
Solid matter per gallon.....	7.7977

In the above analysis it is plain that the lime and magnesia, as also iron carbonates, are held in solution by free carbonic acid present in the water. The silica includes, also, the insoluble mineral matter which is present and gives a slight cloudiness to

the water, similar in character, though not equal in degree, to that seen in the unfiltered water from the Potomac. The mineral matter in the water is probably combined as follows:

Grains in one gallon, 231 cubic inches.

	Grains.
Sodium, chloride, Na CL.....	.6895
Potassium, sulphate, K ₂ SO ₄	1.0901
Sodium, sulphate, Na ₂ SO ₄.....	.0522
Sodium, carbonate, Na ₂ CO ₃.....	.7541
Calcium, carbonate, Ca CO ₃	1.9921
Magnesium, carbonate, Mg CO ₃	2.0229
Alumina and iron oxide, Al ₂ O ₃ Fe ₂ O ₃.....	.4374
Silica, Si O ₂.....	.7593

Total mineral matter..... 7.7976

You will observe that every detail of the analysis points to the fact that this supply is obtained from a source entirely independent of anything like surface water or infiltration from the river.

The especial points which to my mind appear to establish this important conclusion are as follows:

1. The comparative absence of chlorides and abundance of carbonates. (I speak only relatively, of course, since the amount of mineral matter is absolutely low.)

2. The large amount of potassium as compared with the sodium present showing that this water cannot be filtered from the river, since the river water contains practically no potassium but chloride of sodium.

3. The small amount of ammonia and albuminoid ammonia (as shown below) as compared with what by general consent is regarded as a most excellent water, viz, the Potomac water supplied to the city.

From a sanitary standpoint the amount of ammonia compounds present in a water is of extremest importance.

In the sample B was found: free ammonia, .006 part in 1,000,000; albuminoid ammonia, .005 part in 1,000,000.

For purposes of comparison the result of the analysis of the Potomac water is here given, the determination having been made by the same method: Free ammonia, .016 part in 1,000,000; albuminoid ammonia, .050 part in 1,000,000.

It will be seen therefore from the above results that you have succeeded in securing a most excellent water supply for the hospital.

Sincerely yours,

PETER COLLIER.

So, then, at a total cost of less than \$6,000, leaving over \$9,000 of the appropriation designed to bring the Potomac water across the river unexpended, we have obtained an abundance of soft, potable water, ten times freer from organic matter than that furnished the city, and drawn, as it is, from a depth of more than 300 feet below the level of the ocean, we may fairly consider the supply to be inexhaustible.

To bring back into the sunlight such a fountain for the use of man from the hidden channels where through all the centuries it has gone unheeded to the sea is a benefaction; it is the restoration of a lost wealth to the world.

The following table shows the result of the year's farming:

Farm and garden products.

Apples, 90 bushels, at 75 cents.....	\$37 50
Asparagus, 2,617 bunches, at 6 cents.....	157 02
Beans (lima), 125 bushels, at \$1.25.....	156 25
Beans (string), 397 bushels, at 75 cents.....	297 75
Beef (fresh), 10,604 pounds, at 9 cents.....	954 36
Beets, 244 bushels, at 40 cents.....	97 60
Blackberries, 297 quarts, at 8 cents.....	23 76
Cabbages, 27,381 heads, at 6 cents.....	2,042 86
Cantaloupes, 10,306, at 5 cents.....	515 30
Carrots, 3,055 bunches, at 3 cents.....	91 65
Celery, 33,702 heads, at 5 cents.....	1,685 10

214 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Cherries, 560 quarts, at 8 cents.....	\$44 80
Chickens, 15 dozen, at \$1.50.....	67 50
Corn (green), 869 dozen, at 15 cents.....	130 35
Cucumbers, 3,713, at 1 cent.....	37 13
Currants, 9-2 quarts, at 12½ cents.....	122 75
Ducks, ½ dozen, at \$6.....	3 00
Eggs, 2,677 dozen, at 25 cents.....	669 25
Egg-plants, 2,447, at 5 cents.....	122 35
Figs, 62 quarts, at 20 cents.....	12 40
Geese, 2, at 75 cents.....	1 50
Grapes, 19,075 pounds, at 5 cents.....	953 75
Kale, 378 bushels, at 50 cents.....	189 00
Leeks, 21,752 bunches, at 3 cents.....	652 56
Lettuce, 9,550 heads, at 3 cents.....	286 50
Milk, 57,310½ gallons, at 26 cents.....	12,300 73
Onions, 6,732 bunches, at 2½ cents.....	168 30
Parsley, 5,455 bunches, at 3 cents.....	163 65
Parsnips, 433 bushels, at 85 cents.....	368 05
Peaches, 192½ bushels, at \$1.50.....	288 75
Pears, 26½ bushels, at \$1.....	26 50
Peas, 506 bushels, at \$1.....	506 00
Peppers, 3,473, at 1 cent.....	34 73
Pork, 43,313 pounds, at 10 cents.....	4,311 30
Potatoes (Irish), 383 bushels, at 70 cents.....	268 10
Potatoes (sweet), 310 bushels, at 55 cents.....	10 50
Pumpkins, 108 cart-loads, at \$2.....	26 00
Quinces, 68 bushels, at \$3.....	204 00
Radishes, 1,204 bunches, at 2½ cents.....	30 10
Radish (horse), 364 pounds, at 8 cents.....	29 12
Rhubarb, 902 bunches, at 2½ cents.....	22 55
Spinach, 20 barrels, at \$1.50.....	30 00
Squash (summer), 6,364, at 2½ cents.....	159 10
Squash (winter), 60 barrels, at \$1.....	60 00
Strawberries, 4,858 quarts, at 10 cents.....	485 80
Tomatoes, 988 bushels, at 55 cents.....	543 40
Turnips, 1,364½ bushels, at 40 cents.....	545 80
Veal, 68 pounds, at 10 cents.....	6 80
Watermelons, 40, at 12½ cents.....	5 00
Sale of stock, pigs, calves, &c.....	651 80
	<hr/>
	30,998 07

The following products, which were consumed on the farm, are consequently not a part of the profits:

Corn-fodder (green), 16 acres, at \$35.....	\$560 00
Corn-fodder (dry), 50 tons, at \$12.....	600 00
Grass (green), 5 acres, at \$35.....	175 00
Hay, 180 tons, at \$15.....	2,700 00
Oats (fodder), 15 tons, at \$12.....	180 00
Rye (green), 3 acres, at \$30.....	90 00
Rye (straw), 25 tons, at \$12.....	300 00
Wheat (green fodder), 3 acres, at \$35.....	105 00
Corn, 250 barrels, at \$3.....	750 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	5,460 00

The result is creditable to the management of the farm steward and his laborers, and compares favorably with previous years.

The endeavor has been to estimate the value at what the same products would have brought in open market. The advantage which the hospital realizes over buying in open market is that the fruits and vegetables are gathered fresh for the table, and are not withered and wilted by a long transit, and that the milk is drawn from one source, and that not artesian. Outside of this the farm is now a source of moderate income to the hospital, and might even be extended with advantage to the inmates. Green fields make inviting surroundings to the buildings,

and a walk past growing crops gives a pleasing variety to the eye which does not tire.

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

For the support, clothing, and treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane, of the insane of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, the Revenue Cutter Service, and the United States convict insane; also for all persons who have become insane since their entry into the military or naval service of the United States, and the indigent insane of the District of Columbia, \$258,750.

The basis of this estimate is \$225 per annum for each inmate, and is made on the supposition that the average number will not exceed 1,150.

Congress has for some years past made provision for a part of this expense in the bill for the District of Columbia; and in view of the gradual increase in the number of the indigent insane from the District under treatment in the hospital, the amount in that bill has, from year to year, been increased.

The amount for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, is \$46,700. Should Congress see fit to augment in the same ratio as hitherto, the amount in the District bill will be \$50,436, leaving the sum of \$208,314 to be appropriated in the sundry civil bill.

2. For general repairs and improvements, \$10,000.

This is the sum which has been appropriated for this purpose for several years past, and is needed annually to preserve the property and keep everything in good working condition.

3. For special improvements, viz, a barn for stock and the storage of farm products, \$5,000; for green-house and cold grapery, \$3,000; for cottages on the out-farm, \$2,400; to continue the protection from fire, \$5,000; in all, \$15,400.

We very much need an additional barn for the storage of crops and the shelter of our stock. From necessity much of the hay cut on the farm is now standing in stacks, exposed to the storms, while a portion of the cattle are stalled in sheds and temporary structures, which, while they are the best we have, are entirely inadequate and ill-suited to the needs of the growing herd.

It is not boasting to say that the United States have here as fine a stock for dairy purposes as can be found within the limits of the District of Columbia. These are not herd-book animals purchased at extravagant prices, but are for the most part high grades of Alderney cows, which have been raised on the hospital farm. Milk, as an easily assimilated form of nourishment for persons enfeebled by age and mental disease, has no substitute. With proper farm buildings a daily supply of two hundred gallons of milk can be drawn from this dairy farm. Is there any good reason why the United States should not provide for its wards as any thrifty farmer would do for himself? Why carry on the farm at such obvious disadvantage? A suitable barn, with brick basement can be built for \$5,000.

An appropriation of \$3,000 is asked for a cold grapery, forcing, and green house.

It is a well-established fact in the treatment of the insane that pleasant surroundings do much, by diverting the thoughts to external objects, to restore the mind. In this direction a moderate expenditure for a building for the preservation and propagation of bedding-plants to adorn the hospital grounds in summer, and now and then brighten the winter in our wards with a rose ora bunch of grapes, will be found to

be in the interest of economy and in accord with the most advanced ideas in the care of the insane.

Two small cottages for employés are needed on the out-farm, at points where we are exposed to depredations unless a watch is kept during the season of growing crops. Also one in the neighborhood of the cemetery for the person in charge. Inexpensive structures, tasteful in appearance and affording comfortable quarters enough, can be built for the amount of the estimate.

The sum of \$5,000 is asked to increase the protection against fire in renewing corridor floors in the main hospital edifice.

In the additions now being built, iron beams, with brick arches, have been substituted for flooring joists in the hall-ways, thus rendering the passages practically fire-proof. Several of the floors in the old building now need renewing, and in doing this it is desirable to substitute the fire-proof arch for the ordinary flooring support in the wards, thus affording a safe way of escape in case of fire. The sum asked will be sufficient to make this change so far as the floors are now in a condition to require renewal. Others can be changed in this way as they may require.

Since the date of the last report, the Board of Visitors, in common with a circle of friends which his ability and his work, notably that in connection with the Medical and Surgical History of the War, had made world-wide, have been called to mourn the loss of Dr. Joseph K. Barnes, late Surgeon-General United States Army. General Barnes was at the time of his death president of the Board and its senior member in the length of his term of service. His deep interest in the welfare of the hospital, extending as it did over a period of many years, is well known, and to the Board of Visitors and the officers of the institution his death was like a personal bereavement. This is not the place for extended eulogy, but the resolutions passed by the Board at a special meeting, called soon after his death and that of Dr. James C. Palmer, late Surgeon-General of the Navy, and a former member of the Board, may properly find record here :

At a special meeting of the Board of Visitors, held at the parlors of Dr. Toner, April 30, 1883, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Whereas this Board has been called to meet in extraordinary session that it may render a proper tribute of respect to the memory of its late president and oldest member. Therefore :

Be it resolved, That in the death of Dr. Joseph K. Barnes, late Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and the presiding officer of this Board, whose decease occurred on the 5th of April, 1883, the Government Hospital for the Insane has lost a wise counselor and a constant friend, upon whom the members of the Board, in common with the officers of the institution, had learned to lean, with implicit confidence not only in his high professional intelligence and administrative ability, but also in the provident care, the painstaking fidelity, and unselfish philanthropy which, under the pressure of manifold and exacting public duties, he never relaxed for an instant in his benevolent solicitude in behalf of the patients gathered within our hospital walls.

Resolved, That while the Army Medical Museum, which he founded, will stand, and deserves to stand, as an enduring monument to the memory of General Barnes in the eyes of his countrymen, and while the many learned and useful publications of which he was the enlightened projector and public-spirited superintendent will transmit his fame to future generations wherever medical science and art shall have their votaries, we crave for ourselves the privilege of mourning the loss of the personal friend, the energetic associate, the efficient executive officer, and the humane public servant, whose love of mercy descended to the humblest services in behalf of his afflicted fellow-men, as in other spheres he rose to the highest calls of public duty in those grave conjunctures which came again and again to tax his professional skill in the sight of the whole nation.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Board, and that a copy of them be sent to the family of our late colleague in testimony of our sincere condolence in their private sorrow.

At the same meeting the following resolutions were also unanimously passed :

Resolved, That in the recent death of the late Surgeon-General James C. Palmer, United States Navy, whose decease occurred on the 24th of April, 1883, we mourn the loss of a former esteemed and beloved member of the Board; that we condole with his associates in the naval service, to whom he was endeared by his kindness of heart, genial disposition, and eminent professional skill and acquirements.

Resolved, That we unite in sorrow with his bereaved family, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to them.

The Parking Commission of the District of Columbia have our sincere thanks for a very liberal donation of five hundred shade-trees for the beautifying of our grounds. These have been planted beside the recently made walks and roads, or grouped about the new buildings, where there is still room for more.

To Miss E. N. Gadsby we are indebted for a labor of love with selected cases among our female patients to interest them in the use of the health-lift; also for valued instruction to our nurses in the intelligent use of the same. This mode of exercise and treatment probably deserves more attention than it has received in our hospitals, and when it finds so earnest an advocate as Miss Gadsby the enthusiasm is contagious, and some good is sure to crown the effort, however much it may fail of success in other hands.

From Mr. J. E. Robinson we have received a gift of \$20 to purchase slides for our lantern, which has been expended in increasing this permanent fund of entertainment.

To professor Sousa and the Marine Band we are again indebted for delightful out-of-door concerts, much enjoyed by all.

E. B. Hay, esq., and other dramatic and musical friends, are gratefully remembered by our household for pleasant winter evening memories.

Mr. Dallas of the Dead Letter Office, has favored us with newspapers, valentines, and Christmas cards, which went wrong to come right at last.

To the ladies who have brought us flowers; to the florists who gave us cuttings and bedding plants when our little glass house (which was our all in this direction) was burned out; and to all who, though not personally mentioned here, have helped us by word or deed, we would make due acknowledgment.

The year has brought but few changes. Dr. Foster, who had been for two years in charge of the female wards, and whose health had become somewhat impaired, left us early in the autumn of last year to attend to private business and engage in general practice. Dr. Foster was a thorough student, kind and conscientious; he was doing good work here, and bid fair to take high rank in the specialty. It is to be hoped that the change of climate will entirely restore him, and that he has not permanently abandoned a field for which he seemed in many respects admirably fitted. Wherever he goes he carries our best wishes for his future welfare.

Dr. Lyon has succeeded to the care of the female wards, and Dr. Patterson has been advanced from the night service to the post of third assistant physician.

Dr. J. C. Simpson, of Pennsylvania, who has succeeded Dr. Patterson as night medical inspector, is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, comes to us warmly recommended, and has devoted himself faithfully to the work.

The medical staff is composed of young men of talent, integrity, and ability, and their growing experience, year by year, renders their services

more valuable to the hospital, and is fitting them for wider spheres of usefulness in the future.

We believe the hospital was never doing better work than at present, and with all its important trusts and dependent inmates we again commend it to the nation's care.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. M. TONER,

President.

W. W. GODDING,

Secretary ex-officio.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,

Secretary of the Interior.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

Washington, D. C., October 1, 1883.

SIR: In accordance with act of Congress approved June 4, 1880, requiring the Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane to make a report to Congress annually of the detailed receipts and expenditures of the hospital for the preceding fiscal year, I have the honor to submit the following statement.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. GODDING,

Superintendent.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,

Secretary of the Interior.

Classified expenditure, Government Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

SUBSISTENCE.

[illegible]

Classified expenditure, &c.—Continued.

SUBSISTENCE—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On vouchers numbered—	Flour, meal, and crack- ers.	Ice.	Butter, cheese, and eggs.	Fresh meats.	Smoked and salt meats.	Poultry and fish.	Tea and coffee.	Sugar and molasses.	Other groceries.	Fruits and vegetables.	Grand total.
882. Dec. 1	J. T. Varnell	201				\$1,827 15		\$55 00					
6	J. B. Baker	203											
20	John H. Crane	215										\$149 77	
30	Andrews & Wade	222										96 30	
30	Luchs & Bro.	223											
30	Great Falls Ice Company	224									\$41 00		
30	Schafer & Clary	226		\$248 49									
30	N. A. Poole & Co.	227			\$20 16								
30	James H. Skidmore	241						103 35				208 75	
30	Rabbitt & Crown	242						594 82					
30	Harvey & Holden	247						231 00				15 75	
30	Charles H. Miller	250						22 25					
30	Weller & Repetti	268											
30	Beavans & Shaw	269	\$124 00								61 22		
30	George M. Oyster & Co.	290			1,822 32								
30	Peter F. Bacon	292											
30	G. G. Cornwell	293	8 17					6 00	\$869 49		295 89	137 85	
30	Daniel Loughran	294									471 36		
30	B. Charlton & Co.	295	168 45										
1883. Jan. 4	J. T. Varnell	303				1,791 76							
1	J. T. Varnell	316				2,204 59							
5	W. M. Galt & Co.	317	3,069 80										
5	Barbour & Hamilton	318	1,301 50		88 03		\$1,763 18	597 63		\$2,308 38	743 64		
14	Carl Mueller & Son	340									81 63		
28	J. T. Varnell	351				1,917 72							
31	Weller & Repetti	382											
31	Great Falls Ice Company	383		158 40							218 04		
31	N. A. Poole & Co.	384			6 75								
31	Daniel Loughran	385											
31	Rabbitt & Crown	390						226 86			231 68		
31	Strang & Tucker	393						30 00				14 09	616 12

[illegible]

30	Oct.	120	G. G. Cornwell	12 75	66 58	11 78
30		122	Barbour & Hamilton	23 71		97 65
30		132	E. B. Lafferty	11 40		
13		147	T. B. Middleton	92 29		
18		152	J. P. Armstrong	284 70		
30		156	Johnson Bros.	2,618 03		
15	Nov.	171	H. B. Clafin & Co.	13 60		
15		172	Gilmer, Meredith & Co			
15		174	C. Stoddard & Bro.			
16		185	Hood, Bonbright & Co.			
21		189	W. Kitchen			
24		192	N. A. Poole & Co.			
27		195	Tribull Bros.			
27		198	John Smith	18 28		
27		199	Union Oil Company		100 10	
Dec.		202	J. M. Wheatley			
8		205	W. G. Metzertott & Co			
18		209	E. Whiteley		123 00	
23		219	S. C. Hill	59 68		
30		221	W. B. Williams			
30		227	N. A. Poole & Co.			
30		240	T. Baker Dyer	51 52		
30		245	Charles Marlow	9 27		
30		249	W. H. Harrover	34 10		
30		257	Seaton Perry	136 58		
30		258	John Moran	78 00		
30		264	Lewis Barr, agnt.			
30		265	M. W. Beveridge	221 18		
30		270	M. W. Galt, Bro. & Co	24 00		
30		271	John T. Mitchell	67 50		
30		282	E. B. Lafferty	39 84		
30		288	Lansburg & Bro.	151 57		
30		289	W. R. Moses & Son	23 75		
30		293	G. G. Cornwell	435 03		
30		296	Julius Lansburgh	430 79		
1883.						
Jan.	6	304	J. H. Cusick	40 48		
13		308	S. C. Hill	30 48		
20		310	G. W. Lanham	92 68		
29		311	James E. Halley	8 00		
30		312	Jennings Bros	225 40		
30		315	G. W. Duvall	33 16		
5	Feb.	318	Barbour & Hamilton		74 24	
6			Washington Gas-light Company			
6		320	Bramhall, Deane & Co			
6		321	Charles B. Pool	30 00		
6		322	Amercan Fusee Com-pany	38 00		
6		326	Meissel & Co			
		327				

*Grand square piano.

[illegible]

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

DRY-GOODS AND CLOTHING, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Boots, shoes, and slippers (new and repairing).	New clothing.	Material for clothing.	Hats.	Notions.	Books and periodicals.	Stationery and postage.	Freight and hauling.	Incidental work.	Expense of electric in- struments.	Grand total.
1882.													
July 21	National Capital Telephone Company	8											
Aug. 7	R. C. Jones	16						\$30 00					
26	G. A. Blumer	28						11 50					
26	G. A. Blumer	34						5 00					
29	A. L. Karl	40						148 86					
31	H. B. Claffin & Co	45			\$1,378 67		\$203 43						
Sept. 15	H. B. Claffin & Co	55		\$327 81	295 13		45 94						
30	J. J. Chapman	57							\$62 26				
30	Journal of Commerce	63						2 00					
30	John Wiley's Sons	69						21 63					
30	Washington City post-office.	70											
30	Lansburgh & Bro.	79		5 60	274 86				54 91				
30	George King	84	\$60 11										
30	H. L. Pelouze & Son	85											
30	A. Saks & Co	88		267 00							\$103 98		
30	S. B. Lyon	93											
30	Evening Star Company	95						29 70			24 60		
30	Lewis Bear, agent	97									8 64		
30	G. C. Maynard	98											
30	M. G. Copeland & Co	102											
30	Washington Post	104											
30	J. U. O'Meara	109						17 55			67 00	7 50	
30	Robert Cohen	112											
30	E. Morrison	124	2,045 55								20 00		
30	C. W. Thorn & Co	129							25 12				
30	Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company	133					132 31						
30	Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company	134								\$3 77			
30	McFarland & Stephenson	135								85			
30	Merchants' Line Steamers	136								3 75			
30	Adams' Express Company	137								59 92			
17	W. M. Dodge	151								9 90	6 30		

[illegible]

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

DRY-GOODS AND CLOTHING, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AND MISCELLANEOUS.—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Boots, shoes, and slippers (new and repairing).	New clothing.	Material for clothing.	Hats.	Notions.	Books and periodicals.	Stationery and postage.	Freight and hauling.	Incidental work.	Expense of electric in- struments.	Grand total.
1883.													
Feb.													
7	William Beaman	331									\$2 20		
14	C. A. J. Williamson	332									2 00		
14	J. W. Queen & Co	339									*60 50		
14	A. Kaufman	341					\$15 00						
16	E. Imhausen	345											
17	Morris Price	346		\$12 00							3 00		
20	F. A. Davis, attorney	347						\$15 00					
1	John Boyle	353											
1	James Anglim & Co	354						92 50			30 00		
7	John B. Alden	357						20 34					
10	R. C. Jones	358						8 00					
14	John T. Mitchell	360			\$398 79								
14	C. Stoddard & Bro	362			131 59								
14	Hood, Bonbright & Co	364			37 56								
14	A. L. Williston	366							\$62 70				
14	W. A. Boyd	367						5 00					
31	George King	388	\$55 11										
31	C. H. Hughes	389						5 00					
31	C. W. Thorn & Co.	391					29 22						
31	W. H. Morrison	394							40 32				
31	H. Adler, agent	395					49 24						
31	A. Saks & Co	396		830 00									
31	Washington Post	402						22 00					
31	Seaton Ferry	403			27 97								
31	Robert Cohen	404	602 29										
31	Ida E. Griffin	408		14 40									
31	Thomas Tole	409											
31	W. M. Dodge	410								\$70 00	225 00		
31	Etta Harrison	411		20 80									
31	Henry Baum	413		56 85									
31	Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company	418											
31	Washington City post-office	420							70 65	22 69			

31	Apr.	William Ballantyne & Son	422	53 56	59 25	
31		E. Morrison	425		22 05	
31		J. J. Chapman	426			
31		Lausburgh & Bro.	429	11 40	474 20	
31		John Wiley's Sons	437	3 30		
31		Evening Star Company	438	25 80		
31		McFarland & Stephenson	446		2 00	
31		Baltimore and Ohio Express	447		5 75	
31		Merchants' Line Steamers	448		18 22	
31		Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company	449		24 46	
31		Adams Express Company	450		31 35	
31		J. H. Johnson & Co.	451		44 92	
31		Dr. William Nicholson	452			2 00
10		R. S. Perkins	462			12 00
18		C. A. J. Williamson	466			5 14
23		S. Bieber	470		\$100 00	
23		Hecht & Putzel	471	108 75		
30		Ida E. Griffin	473	21 67		
7	May	Kate L. Roberts	479	10 88		
7		William Beaman	481			2 50
8		Washington Post	482	16 00		
8		Evening Star Company	483	19 00		
8		Department of the Interior	484		52 10	
12		Mary T. Quaid	486	8 84		
14		Lucy Flynn	487	8 84		
22		C. Stoddard & Bro.	490	432 03		
26		W. M. Dodge	492			173 50
31		Martha Kenner	495	43 20		
31		Etta Harrison	497	37 73		
31		H. M. McAndrews	498	38 96		
31		Maggie O'Leary	499	26 52		
4	June	J. T. Mitchell	502		402 29	
5		L. H. Flynn	503	8 84		
5		M. C. Diggs	504	1 70		
8		Sue A. Clagett	506	1 70		
13		M. T. Quaid	511	8 84		
18		J. B. Linton	516			10 00
19		Mary Lyles	517	17 68		
20		Ulman & Weber	518			
21		George N. Sullivan	519		9 36	
23		Sarah A. Woods	521	25 70	6 00	
25		C. Stoddard & Bro.	523			
25		C. H. Townsend	528	1, 157 92	428 78	
30		Ida E. Griffin	534	42 66		
30		T. B. Middleton	537			75 25
30		W. M. Dodge	541			124 25
30		Etta Harrison	544	26 00		
30		John Boyle	545			11 00
30		M. M. Kenner	548	35 92		
30		Adams Express Co	550			13 45

*Engineer's instruments.

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

DRY-GOODS AND CLOTHING, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher num- bered—	Boots, shoes, and slippers (new and repairing).	New clothing.	Material for clothing.	Hats.	Notions.	Books and peri- odicals.	Stationery and postage.	Freight and hauling.	Incidental work.	Expense of elec- tric instruments.	Grand total.
1883.													
June 30	Merchants' Line Steamers	551								\$51 57			
30	McFarland & Stephenson	552								2 25			
30	B. & O. Express	553								25			
30	B. & P. R. R. Co.	554								1 54			
30	B. & O. R. R. Co.	555								3 31			
30	J. H. Johnson & Co.	556								3 82			
30	C. A. J. Williamson	559											
30	C. C. Fulton & Co.	573											
30	L. Baar, Agt.	582					\$14 90	\$14 83			\$2 40		
30	J. J. Chapman	583											
30	William Ballantyne & Son	584						13 00					
30	Washington Post	590						5 80					
30	George King	591	\$69 56					26 80					
30	Robert Beall	594											
30	Washington City Post-Office	595						7 50					
30	Lansburgh & Bro.	602		\$150 00	\$268 55				\$54 92				
30	Department of Interior	604											
30	H. Adler, Agt.	610							18 12				
30	B. H. Stinemetz & Son	611					52 15						
30	Robert Cohen	614				\$148 25							
30	A. Saks & Co.	616	11 75										
30	W. H. Morrison	618		90 00									
30	Sunday Herald	621							47 90				
30	Public Ledger	622						7 00					
30	National View	623						25 20					
30	Baltimore American	624						5 40					
30	E. Morrison	626						10 35					
30	Evening Star Company	628							72 66				
30	M. G. Copeland & Co.	629						16 05					
30	Seaton Perry	635			152 26						163 00		
30	Weller & Repetti	637											
30	C. W. Thorn & Co.	644					8 25						
30	National Capital Telephone Company	646					145 13						
30	W. W. Godding	653									6 00		
								49 00					
	Total		3,555 55	7,050 39	6,225 98	596 30	1,076 15	891 97	954 26	1,388 77	884 58	\$290 00	\$22,913 95

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES; EXPENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS AND FOR PATIENTS' AMUSEMENTS.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Drugs and medicines.	Alcoholic stimulants.	Instruments.	Excess of board paid in advance and refunded.	Bought with patients' money.	Returning eloped patients.	Amusement of patients.	Sending to homes.	Grand total.
1882.											
July 15	William White.	4						\$5 00			
19	John Tighlman.	5						5 00			
27	Patrick McLaughlin	9								\$28 00	
Aug. 3	Matt. Keefe.	13								10 00	
4	S. A. Cox.	14									
7	Mrs. John Willey.	17				\$50 00		5 00			
15	J. G. Anthony.	20						5 00			
16	G. W. Jones.	21						5 00			
20	Sam. Anderson.	23						5 00			
Sept. 24	William White.	56						5 00			
30	Edward Hall.	64	\$3 92								
30	S. B. Lyon.	74	39 05				\$2 75				
30	Stott & Cromwell.	76									
30	Harris & Schafer.	81					10 00				
30	Auerbach & Bro.	83					70 03				
30	A. Saks & Co.	88					97 00				
30	D. Loughran.	115					25 50				
30	G. G. Cornwell.	120		\$54 31							
30	Barbour & Hamilton	122		102 50							
30	S. F. Shreve.	128	426 78								
Oct. 1	Marshal Phillips.	142									
4	T. W. Sweeney.	143						5 00			
9	C. H. A. Weedon.	145						5 00			
14	B. Tully.	148						10 00			
16	J. L. Green.	150							\$3 00		
25	John Tighlman.	154								20 70	
30	B. W. Cox.	155				35 71		5 00			
Nov. 1	S. A. Smith.	160						5 00			
7	J. Henry Kerby.	162						5 00			
13	E. F. Houghton & Co.	165	25 62								
22	Bertie C. Reagan.	191					13 15				

[illegible]

Dec.	198	4	55	476	00	171	50
John Smith	198						
J. T. Varnell	204						
B. T. Wells	210		16 20				
John McDermott & Bros	214						
Paul Hiser, jr., & Bro	217		18 00				
A. Nailor, jr	237			50 00			
John T. Price & Son	238			25 00			
Lutz & Bro	248					364	07
John A. Baker	251		34 60				
E. G. Wheeler	254					26	11
P. H. Heiskell & Co	255		9 37	200 00			
S. G. Winternitz & Bro	272		80 25				
1883.							
Feb.	317	2,868	00				
W. M. Galt & Co	319		13 00				
Charles T. Starr	333		11 20				
N. Studer	334			6 00			
E. E. Albee	337		4 25				
Engle & Bro	348			60 00			
William Fairweather	355						50 98
S. A. Smith	371			300 00			
B. S. Ferguson	375		24 05				
P. Henderson & Co	376		21 77				
J. M. Thorburn & Co	386		266 02				
P. H. Heiskell, jr., & Co	392		61 15	6 00			
John A. Baker	405					17	88
Lutz & Bro	407			25 00			
John T. Price & Son	421		6 75				
J. H. Mitchell	431						858 71
John McDermott & Bros	441	1,891	85				
W. M. Galt & Co	461				75 00		
A. M. Tulford	512	9 75					
W. M. Dodge	513						
James McDonnell	526		176 50			19	00
Fred W. Kelsey	533				725 00		
Yates & Simmons	539			25 00			
John T. Price & Son	547		27 00				
S. G. Winternitz & Bro	593		6 30				
John Saul	606					153	00
Lutz & Bro	609			100 00			
Allison Nailor	612		68 75	175 00			
P. H. Heiskell, jr., & Co	639	2,904	10				
W. M. Galt & Co	650		254 05	80 00			
John A. Baker		10,550	00	875	30	3,797	00
Total			937 19		875 30	670 26	2,345 41
							\$20,052 20

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Lumber, doors, &c.	Hardware.	Engineers and plumb- ers' supplies.	Paints, oils, and glass, &c.	Roofing.	Iron work.	Plastering.	Sundry small repairs.	Fire and other appara- tus, &c., boilers and machinery.	Mason's supplies.	Paths and roads, &c.	Lightning rods.	Grand total.
1882.															
July 31	Whyte & Overman	12													
Aug. 11	T. B. Middleton	19	\$80 00					\$130 00							
24	Thomas Banks	26								\$155 00					
26	E. P. Gleason Manufactur- ing Company	37			\$72 65										
Sept. 30	C. T. Reynolds & Co.	66				\$104 12									
30	J. B. Shannon & Sons	67		\$238 17											
30	J. L. Mott Iron Works	68			369 38										
30	J. A. Darling	73													
30	J. & J. E. Libbey	89	181 20									\$12 30			
30	S. S. Shedd	90			96 00										
30	Charles Kennedy	99													
30	J. B. Kendall	105		36 92								12 75			
30	L. H. Schneider & Son	118		402 10											
30	Pettit & Dripps	123					\$32 03								
30	Tim Tounney	125													
30	Willet & Libbey	126	140 42									33 80			
30	Thomas Somerville & Son	127			448 45										
30	S. F. Shreve	128				326 86									
Aug. 1	U. W. Dorsey	1	120 00												
30	J. T. Campbell	2													
Sept. 21	D. McMenamin	3										174 40			
30	John Webster	4										37 95			
30	Ham. Stewart	5										750 00			
30	J. T. Campbell	6										40 50			
Oct. 13	T. B. Middleton	146	192 80									120 90			
Nov. 13	Morris, Tasker & Co	166													
15	E. P. Gleason Manufactur- ing Company	170			53 03						\$666 45				
16	G. Vanderwerken	182													
16	J. L. Mott Iron Works	184			109 10								\$765 00		

Dec.	27	George White & Co.	196						156	18																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Date.	Furnished by—	(On voucher numbered—	Lumber, doors, &c.	Hardware.	Engineers and plumbers' supplies.	Paints, oils, and glass, &c.	Roofing.	Iron work.	Plastering.	Sundry small repairs.	Fire and other apparatus, boilers and machinery.	Mason's supplies.	Paths and roads, &c.	Lightning rods.	(Grand total.
1863.															
Mar. 31	Barber & Ross	444	\$78 30												
31	Thomas Somerville & Sons	457			\$381 60										
Feb. 10	Charles J. Fanning	19													
14	Hayward & Hutchinson	20					205 59								
Mar. 3	J. T. Campbell	21			127 00										
7	S. L. Merchant	22							41 50						
8	E. E. Jackson & Co	23	85 00									\$133 45			
31	Ham. Stewart	24													
31	John Webster	25													
31	Whyte & Overman	26										10 50			
31	Samuel Emery	27						\$16 00				36 00			
31	Timothy Tonnay	28													
31	J. B. Kendall	29										25 52			
31	J. & J. E. Libbey	30	476 43	\$15 85								121 54			
31	Thomas Somerville & Son	31			455 57										
31	L. H. Schneider & Son	32		131 49											
31	S. F. Shreve	33				\$356 78									
Jan. 22	S. F. Shreve	14				449 11									
22	L. H. Schneider	15		118 69											
22	Thomas Somerville & Sons	16			875 26										
Feb. 26	T. B. Cross	17	2,094 04												
Mar. 7	T. J. Shryock	18	614 64												
17	D. E. Haines	19													
17	Springman Bros	20													
31	John A. Darling	21						8 77				22 50			
31	F. J. Slade	22													
31	W. E. Hutcherson	23						821 20				18 90			
May 28	G. F. W. Strieby	494													
June 8	J. T. Campbell	507				56 69						98 80			
13	J. L. Mott Iron Works	510							13 00						
25	Thomas C. Basshor & Co	524						121 50							3 35

25	Knowles Steam Pump Works	527					17 00			\$225 50
30	Robert Kelly	564								
30	G. L. Shorey	572					20 00			
30	John McClelland	574					4 50			
30	H. I. Gregory	575	94							
30	E. B. Warren & Co.	578		2 25						
30	John Moran	579	1 50							
30	E. H. Morsell	581	20 49							
30	George Ryneal, jr.	588	40							
30	J. B. Kendall	589	26 71							
30	W. H. Mullen	596							4 00	
30	J. L. Mott Iron Works	597		374 79						
30	Francis Miller	598		4 20						
30	George E. Noyes	599					17 90			
30	George A. Sheehan	603	143 88							
30	Hayward & Hutchinson	613			65 00		6 00			
30	Joseph & J. E. Libbey	634	15 00							
30	Samuel Emery	636							12 78	
30	S. F. Shreve	645		328 35					513 51	
30	G. Vanderwerken	647								
30	Pettitt & Dripps	649				93 65				
30	L. H. Schneider & Son	651	481 19							
30	Thomas Somerville & Son	652		434 20						
30	John Hayes	655							251 75	
Apr. 2	John Webster	35							1, 125 00	
25	R. Evans & Co.	36							52 65	
May 7	J. S. Cassin & Co.	37		45 40						
7	Oakley & Keating	38					648 00			
7	T. C. Basshor & Co.	39		29 83						
8	David Williams	40		9 63						
8	Munn & Co	41		38 25						
Jun 13	J. L. Mott Iron Works	42		413 09						\$474 05
14	C. M. McNett	43							20 54	
14	G. F. Schaffer	44								
25	William Sellers & Co.	45					13 89			
25	B. H. Shoemaker	46		10 00						
25	J. B. Shannon & Sons	47	14 40							
25	Dufur & Co	48								
25	C. T. Reynolds	49		105 19						
30	George White & Co.	50				25 00				
30	Michael Fenton	51					\$150 00			
30	J. E. Robinson	52					*5, 000 00			
30	Thomas Somerville & Sons	53		181 28						
May 3	J. T. Campbell	25							300 00	
7	Daniel Sullivan	26		76 63			†3, 247 00			
18	D. McMenamin	27							122 17	
19	R. Evans	28							66 66	
31	J. T. Campbell	29		47 00					200 00	
31	R. Evans	30							187 24	

* Artesian wells. † Boilers for heating.

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.
 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Lumber, doors, &c.	Hardware.	Engineers' and plumbers' supplies.	Paints, oils, and glass, &c.	Roofing.	Iron work.	Plastering.	Sundry small repairs.	Fire and other apparatus, &c., boilers and machinery.	Masons' supplies, &c.	Paths and roads, &c.	Lightning rods.	Grand total.
1883. June 6	Springman Brothers	31									\$30 00				
25	Frederick J. Slade	32						\$155 87							
30	Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company	33													
30	George White & Co.	34									102 50				
30	T. B. Middleton	35						1,216 40				\$560 00			
30	J. T. Campbell	36										200 95			
30	T. B. Cross, jr.	37	\$2,162 88						\$34 00						
30	Michael Feuton	38										72 10			
30	John A. Darling	39							29 56						
30	John Webster	40										4,797 58			
30	W. E. Hutchinson	41										593 20			
30	D. E. Haines	42							25 00			100 00			
30	L. H. Schneider & Son	43		\$331 65											
30	J. H. Johnson & Co.	44										25 14			
30	S. F. Shreve	45				\$226 19									
	Total		14,013 27	2,625 30	\$5,412 41	2,103 22	895 13	3,420 41	824 30	\$441 00	11,734 34	19,307 00	\$1,041 50	\$494 59	\$62,342 47

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	General office superintendent, ent, physicians, &c.	Ward service.	Inside domestic depart- ment.	Engineer's department.	Farm and garden, handling coal, drivers of patients, carriages, &c.	Sunday service.	Mechanics and helpers.	Manufacturing, clothing, bedding, &c.	Laundry.	Grand total.
1882. Sept. 30	C. W. Krebs	131	\$48 00									
30	Pay-rolls, support	138	2,950 00	\$4,140 44	\$556 50		\$390 00	\$37 50		\$135 00		
30	do	139		1,678 00	1,247 23							
30	do	140			421 37	\$1,036 50	1,369 50		\$1,089 02	237 00	\$731 03	
30	do	141					2,549 84		385 95			
30	Pay-rolls, buildings and grounds	141							3,590 55			
30	Pay-rolls, support	299	2,867 58	4,187 92	556 50		390 00	37 50		135 00		
30	do	300		1,559 80	1,351 00							
30	do	301			343 24	1,036 50	1,590 69		1,056 00	237 00	750 98	
30	do	302				39 97	1,536 19		1,170 43			
30	Pay-rolls, buildings and grounds	18							2,222 43			
30	do	12							2,706 52			
30	do	13							1,395 96			
1883. Mar. 31	James Price	436								30 00		
31	Pay-rolls, support	453	2,865 45	4,260 58	542 31		390 00	48 50		135 00		
31	do	454		1,861 98	1,335 62							
31	do	455			367 18		2,011 69			99 41	755 50	
31	do	456				1,232 80	699 56		1,577 98			
31	Pay-rolls, buildings and grounds	34							2,548 82			
31	Pay-rolls, additional accommodations	24							1,339 66			
June 6	Philip Thompson	505								80 00		
30	S. F. Ryan	529						100 00				
30	J. G. Butler	530						100 00				
30	A. F. Steele	531						100 00				
30	John Chester	532						100 00				
30	C. H. Richardson	549						100 00				
30	Pay-rolls, support	565	2,777 50	4,321 23	495 00		390 00	42 50		189 00		
30	do	566		2,133 59	1,882 71							

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	General office superintendent, physicians, &c.	Ward service.	Inside domestic depart- ment.	Engineer's department.	Farm and garden, hauling coal, drivers of patients, carriages, &c.	Sunday service.	Mechanics and helpers.	Manufacturing clothing, bedding, &c.	Laundry.	Grand total.
1883.												
June 30	Pay-rolls, support	567			\$424 33		\$2,020 49		\$1,757 67	\$43 50	\$764 26	
30	do	568				\$1,151 50	2,338 83			20 00		
30	L. C. Bootes	654	\$15 00									
30	Pay-rolls, buildings and grounds	54							2,770 12			
30	Pay-rolls, additional accommoda- tions	46							7,097 66			
	Total		11,523 53	\$24,143 54	9,022 99	4,497 27	15,676 79	\$686 00	30,708 77	1,340 91	3,001 77	\$100,581 57

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 243

Detailed statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for support	\$202,500 00
Appropriation for additional accommodations	65,000 00
Appropriation for buildings and grounds	25,981 72
Receipts for board, &c., and special attendance	57,238 00
Total	350,719 72

EXPENDITURES.

Subsistence:	
Flour, meal, and crackers	\$11,441 05
Ice	1,605 46
Butter, cheese, and eggs	11,503 57
Fresh meats	26,981 70
Smoked and salt meats	5,714 14
Poultry and fish	5,785 77
Tea and coffee	4,716 34
Sugar and molasses	7,822 94
Other groceries	6,731 38
Fruits and vegetables	4,508 33
	<hr/>
	86,810 68
House furnishing, fuel, and lights, &c.:	
Furniture and furnishing, &c.	4,428 70
Bedding	5,795 09
Table and towel linen	681 99
Utensils, crockery, &c	2,821 18
Kitchen fittings, &c	262 09
Laundry supplies	2,060 16
Carpets	1,769 69
Repairing billiard tables, &c	291 75
Hard coal	3,459 18
Soft coal	11,145 55
Lights and oils, &c	1,608 47
Brush material	460 74
	<hr/>
	34,784 59
Dry goods and clothing, books and stationery, and miscellaneous:	
Boots, shoes, and slippers, new and repairing	3,555 55
New clothing	7,050 39
Material for clothing	6,225 98
Hats	596 30
Notions	1,076 15
Books and periodicals	891 97
Stationery and postage	954 26
Freight and hauling	1,388 77
Incidental work	884 58
Expenses of electric instruments	290 00
	<hr/>
	22,913 95
Medical supplies; expended for individual patients and for patients' amusement:	
Drugs and medicines	1,986 11
Alcoholic stimulants	1,467 95
Instruments, &c	243 90
Board rebated	169 00
Bought with money of patients	779 08
Returning eloped patients	140 00
Amusement of patients	412 00
Sending patients to their homes	115 70
	<hr/>
	5,313 74
Farm, garden, and stable:	
Feed for stock	10,550 00
Implements, horseshoes, &c	877 04
Plants and seeds	937 19
Manures	875 30
Live stock	3,797 00

244 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Farm, garden, and stable—Continued.

Harness and repairs.....	\$670 26	
Vehicles and repairs	2,345 41	
		\$20,052 20

Repairs and improvements:

Lumber and doors.....	14,043 27	
Hardware	2,625 30	
Engineers' and plumbers' supplies	5,412 41	
Paints, oils, glass, &c	2,103 22	
Roofing.....	895 13	
Iron work	3,420 41	
Plastering	824 30	
Sundry small repairs	441 00	
Fire and other apparatus, boilers, &c	11,734 34	
Masons' supplies	19,307 00	
Paths, roads, &c	1,041 50	
Lightning rods.....	494 59	
		62,342 47

Salaries and wages:

Superintendent, physicians, office, &c	11,523 53	
Ward service	24,143 54	
Inside domestic service.....	9,022 99	
Engineers' department	4,497 27	
Farm and garden; includes also hauling stores and coal, keeping roads in order, drivers of patients' carriages, &c.....	15,676 79	
Sunday service.....	666 00	
Mechanics and helpers	30,708 77	
Manufacturing clothing, bedding, &c	1,340 91	
Laundry service	3,001 77	
		100,581 57

Balance on additional accommodations June 30, 1883	17,920 32	
Covered into the United States Treasury.....		20

Total		350,719 72
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Itemized receipts.

1882.		
July	1. Board received for A. J. Ambler	\$10 00
	1. Board received for Ann Phillips	52 00
	1. Board received for Mary DeCaindry	91 00
	3. Board received for Elvira Fisher	20 00
	3. Board received for Mary A. Key	65 00
	5. Board received for H. Duhey	10 00
	5. Board received for J. M. Lowell	91 00
	7. Special attendance for Rollin Perkins	75 00
	7. Special attendance for D. A. Dow	40 00
	7. Board received for H. Buchlers	161 75
	7. Board received for W. M. Bryant	91 00
	8. Board received for Soldiers' Home patients	82 86
	8. Board received for Virginia Linton	61 43
	10. Board received for S. R. Cox	65 00
	12. Board received for J. D. Harris	65 00
	12. Board received for H. Duhey	10 00
	12. Board received for E. C. Carrington	30 00
	12. Board received for Kate B. Shanks	5 00
	12. Board received for A. J. Ambler	20 00
	14. Board received for C. K. Yancy	184 25
	14. Board received for William Griffith	187 18
	15. Board received for M. E. Cazenove	179 67
	15. Board received for Bryan Hall	88 00
	18. Board received for Adolph Berger	65 00
	19. Board received for H. Duhey	10 00
	20. Board received for John Weidman	164 80
	20. Board received for Otho Gartrell	100 00
	24. Board received for W. H. Zepp	56 00
	26. Board received for H. Duhey	10 00
	27. Board received for Marine Hospital patients	844 07
	30. Clothing received for G. F. Morrison	25 00
	30. Board received for George Beckman	65 00

1882.			
Aug.	2.	Board received for H. Duhey.....	\$10 00
	2.	Board received for E. C. Carrington.....	30 00
	9.	Board received for H. Duhey.....	10 00
Sept.	1.	Board received for E. C. Carrington.....	30 00
	4.	Board received for H. S. Cattel.....	112 50
	13.	Board received for Ann Phillips.....	52 00
	22.	Special attendance for D. A. Dow.....	40 00
	30.	Board received for Mary DeCaindry.....	91 00
	30.	Board received for District of Columbia patients.....	10,800 00
Oct.	2.	Cash received for rags, Ullman & Co.....	88 00
	5.	Board received for George Beckman.....	65 00
	5.	Board received for J. D. Harris.....	65 00
	6.	Board received for W. H. Zepp.....	57 00
	7.	Special attendance for Rollin Perkins.....	75 00
	9.	Cash received for rags, Ullman & Co.....	121 60
	9.	Board received for H. Buchlers.....	173 50
	9.	Board received for W. M. Bryant.....	91 00
	10.	Board received for Burton Randall.....	182 00
	11.	Board received for Soldiers' Home patients.....	130 00
	11.	Board received for H. B. Snyder.....	100 00
	11.	Special attendance for D. A. Dow.....	40 00
	11.	Board received for Bryan Hall.....	91 00
	13.	Board received for Marine Hospital patients.....	828 00
	14.	Board received for M. E. Cazenove.....	156 00
	14.	Board received for J. M. Lowell.....	91 00
	17.	Board received for G. W. Swift.....	7 86
	20.	Board received for Adolph Berger.....	65 00
	24.	Board received for John Weidman.....	130 45
	28.	Clothing received for G. F. Morrison.....	25 00
Nov.	2.	Board received for C. K. Yancey.....	91 00
	5.	Board received for Sarah Reynolds.....	91 00
	11.	Special attendance for D. A. Dow.....	40 00
Dec.	19.	Board received for Ann Phillips.....	52 00
	22.	Board received for W. H. Zepp.....	68 00
	26.	Board received for George Beckman.....	65 00
	26.	Board received for William Griffith.....	65 00
	30.	Board received for Mary DeCaindry.....	56 00
	30.	Board received for District of Columbia patients.....	10,800 00
1883.		Cash received for sale of stock, &c.....	47 50
Jan.	2.	Board received for Edw. Burchell.....	125 67
	3.	Board received for W. M. Bryant.....	91 00
	3.	Board received for Bryan Hall.....	91 20
	4.	Special attendance for Rollin Perkins.....	75 00
	4.	Board received for J. D. Harris.....	65 00
	4.	Board received for Burton Randall.....	96 00
	5.	Board received for H. S. Cattel.....	225 00
	6.	Board received for S. A. Clarke.....	37 00
	6.	Board received for H. Buchlers.....	177 50
	9.	Board received for M. A. Gilleland.....	92 00
	12.	Board received for Soldiers' Home patients.....	130 00
	13.	Board received for W. H. Godey.....	40 00
	16.	Board received for Marine Hospital patients.....	806 14
	16.	Board received for Mary DeCaindry.....	35 00
	17.	Board received for Adolph Berger.....	65 00
	20.	Board received for John Weidman.....	118 80
	22.	Board received for J. M. Lowell.....	91 00
	25.	Board received for W. H. Zepp.....	91 00
Feb.	1.	Special attendance for D. A. Dow.....	80 00
	1.	Cash received for sale of stock.....	194 88
	6.	Board received for S. A. Clarke.....	28 00
	7.	Board received for E. W. Roach.....	20 00
	10.	Board received for M. E. Cazenove.....	192 53
	13.	Board received for W. H. Godey.....	40 00
Mar.	3.	Board received for S. A. Clarke.....	28 00
	3.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c.....	96 23
	8.	Board received for J. W. Dear.....	10 00
	16.	Board received for W. H. Godey.....	40 00
	31.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c.....	98 00
	31.	Board received for Otho Gartrell.....	100 00
	31.	Board received for Mary DeCaindry.....	56 00

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1883.			
Mar.	31.	Board received for District of Columbia patients.....	\$10,800 00
Apr.	2.	Board received for J. M. Lowell.....	91 00
	2.	Board received for W. M. Bryant.....	92 00
	2.	Special attendance for D. A. Dow.....	80 00
	4.	Board received for M. A. Gilleland.....	91 00
	4.	Board received for H. Buchlers.....	152 00
	4.	Board received for S. A. Clarke.....	28 00
	4.	Board received for E. C. Carrington.....	10 00
	4.	Board received for Edw. Burchell.....	211 00
	4.	Board received for W. H. Zepp.....	126 25
	5.	Board received for Soldiers' Home patients.....	18 57
	6.	Board received for C. K. Yancey.....	183 00
	10.	Board received for Bryan Hall.....	66 00
	10.	Special attendance for Rollin Perkins.....	75 00
	10.	Board received for M. E. Cazenove.....	156 00
	14.	Board received for Mary DeCaindry.....	35 00
	17.	Clothing received for G. F. Morrison.....	50 00
	18.	Board received for John Weidman.....	118 65
	18.	Board received for Marine Hospital patients.....	870 43
	25.	Board received for W. H. Godey.....	40 00
	30.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c.....	211 00
May	2.	Board received for Sarah A. Wood.....	273 00
	3.	Special attendance for D. A. Dow.....	80 00
	10.	Board received for S. H. Johnson.....	50 00
	18.	Board received for A. J. Ambler.....	100 00
	19.	Board received for W. H. Godey.....	11 43
	24.	Board received for George Beckman.....	65 00
June	15.	Board received for Otho Gartrell.....	60 00
	15.	Board received for James Davis.....	22 14
	25.	Board received for George Beckman.....	65 00
	30.	Board received for Mary DeCaindry.....	91 00
	30.	Board received for James Davis.....	21 43
	30.	Board received for District of Columbia patients.....	10,800 00
	30.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c.....	499 73
Total			57,238 00

S.—REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

OFFICE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE,

Washington, D. C., November 1, 1883.

SIRS: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the detailed transactions of the telegraph and telephone service of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, as follows, to wit:

There were transmitted over the telephone circuits between July 1, 1882, and June 30, 1883, inclusive, 93,284 recorded messages pertaining to police business, against 82,126 for the previous year.

It is proper to state in this connection that the messages transmitted by telephone of which no records are kept (and no necessity for keeping an account) are perhaps equal in number to those recorded, so that as a matter of fact not less than 185,000 messages are sent per annum on these lines.

During the same period 152 alarms of fire, 4 second alarms, 5 special alarms, and 3 general alarms were transmitted from the central office over the wires of the fire-alarm telegraph to the several fire companies; 132 of these alarms were received from the fire-alarm signal boxes, 17 from police stations by telephone, 2 through the telephone exchange, and 1 from the American District Messenger Office.

During the first half of the fiscal year the fire alarms came in as fol-

lows: July, 14; August, 10; September, 5; October, 10; November, 22; December, 14; while in the latter half of the year we had, in January, 11; February, 13; March, 19; April, 8; May, 13; June, 13.

Nine alarms were turned in during the year from signal-box 126; 8 from box 141; 6 each from boxes 124, 125, 132, and 25; five alarms from box 134; 4 each from boxes 131, 143, 28, 38, 43, and 62; 3 alarms each from boxes 12, 17, 128, 136, 24, 27, 36, 51, 521, and 721; 2 each from boxes 14, 121, 123, 23, 215, 32, 324, 41, 47, 431, 61, 621, 73, and 731; and 1 each from boxes 13, 15, 19, 135, 145, 212, 213, 217, 31, 35, 39, 314, 315, 45, 46, 412, 413, 423, 52, 513, 65, 612, 71, and 72.

No alarms were given during the year from the following signal-boxes: 16, 18, 127, 129, 137, 142, 151, 152, 153, 26, 214, 216, 34, 37, 312, 325, 42, 415, 416, 421, 432, 417, 53, 54, 56, 512, 514, 523, 527, 528, 63, 64, 613, 712.

The fire-alarm signal-boxes are distributed over seven fire-alarm districts. During the year, 71 alarms came in from the first district, 23 from the second, 16 from the third, 15 from the fourth, 8 from the fifth, 10 from the sixth, and 9 from the seventh.

The fire-alarm office is fitted up with both automatic and central office repeaters for transmitting alarms to the fire companies. Either system may be used as the operator on duty may elect. Of the 152 alarms for the year, 136 were transmitted by the automatic system, and 16 through the central office repeater.

It is interesting to note the uniformity in the occurrence of fires during the corresponding hours of the day, as divided between forenoon and afternoon. The fire-alarm record shows that during the year 38 fires occurred between midnight and 6 o'clock a. m., and 37 fires between midday and 6 o'clock p. m. From 6 a. m. to 12 midday there were 39 fires, and from 6 p. m. to midnight 38 fires.

In subduing the fires, in response to the alarms sounded during the year, the records of this office show that the engines were absent from their respective houses 11 hours and 30 minutes during July, 1882; 9 hours 32 minutes in August, 4 hours 38 minutes in September, 8 hours 46 minutes in October, 13 hours 56 minutes in November, 8 hours 14 minutes in December; 6 hours in January, 1883; 10 hours 4 minutes in February, 10 hours 3 minutes in March, 5 hours 55 minutes in April, 7 hours 26 minutes in May, and 10 hours 37 minutes in June; total time out during the year, 106 hours 41 minutes. The average time out for each alarm was 43 minutes. The longest time out occurred May 27, 1883, and was 2 hours 58 minutes. The shortest absence was 8 minutes, and occurred October 8, 1882.

The hours 7 a. m., 12 m., and 6 p. m. are struck on the fire-alarm bells daily, except 12 m. on the Sabbath. Counting the time-strokes as well as those connected with the transmission of fire-alarms, 13,440 strokes were struck on the large bells and fire-gongs during the year.

The fire-alarm telegraph consists of 7 metallic signal-circuits, on which are located 85 automatic signal-boxes for the transmission of alarms, and 4 metallic alarm-circuits running to the several engine and truck houses of the fire department, and to 5 large church-bells. There are on these alarm-circuits 6 large bells and 13 engine-house and engineer's gongs, on which both time and alarms of fire are struck. These 11 metallic circuits are all in connection with the automatic repeater and other instruments in the central office, and constitute what is known as the "Gamewell" fire-alarm system. It embraces all the valuable late improvements known to the art, and the whole system is in splendid condition, always working promptly and with great accuracy. The

several police stations and many other telephone stations are known and used as fire-alarm stations, but as alarms from these are given by telephone to the central office, and from thence have to be transmitted to the fire department through the central office repeater, experience proves that such methods of giving alarms are not up to the improved standard of automatic signal-boxes, either in certainty of action or celerity in time, and hence signal-boxes should, at the earliest possible moment, be substituted for the telephone for fire-alarm purposes.

There are 42 telephone earth-circuits, on which are distributed some 70 sets of telephones for the transaction of business connected with the discharge of executive, police, fire department, and public schools—forming a complete official exchange. The District owns all the instruments, apparatus, and lines of this service (except the telephones, which are rented by the year). The fire-alarm office is connected by wire with the United States Naval Observatory, for the purpose of receiving from the latter time-signals by telegraph. In this way the public in Washington and Georgetown get from the large fire-alarm bells the correct time, morning, noon, and night.

During the year not less than 50 miles of new lines were erected for the purpose of extending the telephone service. During the same period of time 5 new signal-boxes were added to the fire-alarm service.

A part of the telephone wires—notably those on the old poles down Four-and-a-half street and those running eastward from Four-and-a-half street along E street south, as well as those on E street north, east of North Capitol street—are in bad condition, and must remain so until new and better poles are supplied.

The expenditures for support of the department for the year were as follows:

Salaries of employés	\$8,778 50
Rent of telephones (entire appropriation)	700 00
Battery supplies and new batteries	1,614 23
New instruments and apparatus for telegraph service	757 35
Wire and material for extension of telegraph service	682 43
New telegraph poles	300 00
New fire-alarm signal-boxes	505 00
Wire for fire-alarm extension and repairs	316 90
Cross-arms and insulators	260 98
One switch-board	37 00
Extra labor setting telegraph poles	59 50
Forage for two horses	219 02
Gaslight	91 55
Fuel	66 00
Washing	24 00
Blacksmithing	37 40
Incidentals	288 80
Removing office, &c.	510 25
Total	15,248 91

The rapid growth of the city calls loudly for a corresponding increase in the number and location of fire-alarm signal-boxes. Large areas of the most valuable improvements in the city are so remote from signal-boxes as to derive little or no benefit from the fire-telegraph. I urgently recommend the introduction of at least 50 new signal-boxes, and request that you ask for the necessary appropriation for this work, in order that it may be done as early as next summer.

My thanks are due, and hereby tendered, for the prompt compliance on your part with suggestions which I have made from time to time for increasing the efficiency of this service, and for the prompt support you have given to the department in every detail.

Thanks are also given to the superintendent, captain, and all officers of the Metropolitan Police force for their hearty co-operation in everything pertaining to this service.

The chief engineer and his assistant, and each and every member of the fire department, have been untiring in their best efforts to aid us in securing the greatest efficiency possible in the telegraphic and telephonic business of the department, and have our thanks and gratitude. The employes of this office have been painstaking, industrious, and efficient in the discharge of their several duties, and have my thanks for their good services.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
HENRY R. MILES,

General Superintendent Telegraph and Telephone Service.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

T.—REPORT OF CHURCH ORPHANAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1883.*

To the honorable COMMISSIONERS

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, &c.:

DEAR SIRS: In compliance with resolution passed by last Congress to the effect that all institutions of charity which are recipients of money appropriated shall furnish an itemized report of receipts and expenditures to your honorable body, to be transmitted by you in your annual report to Congress, I beg leave to annex such report.

I deem it proper to add that Congress, in the early part of 1882, appropriated \$6,000 with which to purchase the premises now occupied by our orphanage.

Said purchase has been consummated, and the whole amount of \$6,000 has been expended; the house put in good repair, and we are now able, with good management, to comfortably accommodate the 53 children under our care.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. HYDE,

*Treasurer Church Orphanage Association
of Saint John's Parish.*

Receipts and expenditures of the Church Orphanage Association, June 30, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

Voluntary contributions from June 30, 1882, to June 30, 1883.....	\$1,979 87
Balance on hand June 30, 1882.....	765 44
	<hr/>
	2,745 31

EXPENDITURES.

Meat	\$381 60
Bread	438 40
Vegetables	235 74
Milk	274 25
Groceries	236 91
Coal	171 75
Servants' wages	276 08
Gas	52 59
Drugs	24 60
Dry goods	90 09

250 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Stoves and plumbing	47 30	
Shoes, hats, &c	84 51	
Repairs to building	188 07	
Stationery	17 00	
Moving furniture	22 75	
Rent, 4 months, to October 23, 1882	133 84	
		2,675 48
Balance on hand June 30, 1883		69 83

U.—REPORT OF THE GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

In pursuance of your circular of August 1, 1883, I have herewith the honor to submit to you a statement of the operations of the German Orphan Asylum from October, 1882, to October, 1883.

The German Orphan Asylum, since its establishment October 5, 1879, sheltered in all 54 orphans. From October, 1882, to October, 1883, there were 33 children in the institution, the youngest of whom is 4, the oldest 15 years old; 21 of them frequented the public school in Uniontown, the remainder received the necessary instruction at the asylum. The deportment as well as the advancement of the children in learning is very satisfactory, their health and appearance first rate.

The personnel of the asylum consists of a general manager, a matron, 1 cook, 1 farm-hand, and, temporarily, of 1 washerwoman. The health of the children in general was very good. Two cases of chills in April were easily cured. In May the scarlet fever broke out, but thanks to the energetic efforts of the doctors of the institution, Drs. Wallter and Little, the epidemic was checked in its very beginning, and all the little patients recovered, and are at present in excellent health.

The income and expenditures during the year from October, 1882, to October, 1883, are as follows:

INCOME.		
October, 1882, in hands of treasurer	\$2,931 17	
Income from various sources	4,305 85	
Total	7,237 02	
EXPENSES.		
To Flora Cabell, to satisfy mortgage on the asylum farm	\$4,000 00	
Expenses to maintain asylum	2,482 33	
Total	6,482 33	
In hands of treasurer October, 1883	754 69	
Total	7,237 02	

Very respectfully,

J. G. WEYSS,

Secretary of the German Orphan Asylum.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1883.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

In addition to the report of the secretary of the German Orphan Asylum, I, as chairman of the committee on ways and means, have been directed to to further inform you that the actual cash balance on hand does not show

the financial status of the institution. We owe to the members \$2,000 bonded debt, at 4 per cent. interest, which bonds were issued to raise money wherewith to satisfy the mortgage debt of Flora Cabell on the asylum farm. The debt, which was \$8,000, was settled for \$4,000. It was a great hardship, as it was alleged that it had been paid by a former board of directors, and no calculation was made for its payment. Therefore we are in reality in debt, and respectfully ask that our institution be placed in the same category as other charitable institutions of the District; that an annual appropriation of at least \$2,500 be made in aid and support of this worthy charity. You must not forget that our institution is entirely *non-sectarian*, and that any child can find lodgment there, you, gentlemen, being entitled to send such orphans as in your judgment are fit to be received by us. We hope that you will so shape your recommendations to Congress.

We also respectfully suggest that a board walk be laid from Uniontown to the gate of the asylum. As it is at present, a great deal of hardship and inconvenience is entailed upon the good men and women who so unselfishly go to visit the institution.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

S. WOLF,
Chairman Committee Ways and Means.

V.—REPORT OF SAINT ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

SAINT ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to a request made from your office to give a statement of the working of this asylum, I respectfully submit the following:

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, we received 112 children, 25 of whom were brought here by the police of the city, 5 were left on our door-step, and 12 were half-orphans—that is, they had lost either father or mother. I believe many of the remainder would have been abandoned by their parents if we had not received them and furnished them with a home.

We intrusted 20 of them to wet nurses employed by us outside of the asylum. These are visited regularly every week by the sisters, and oftener when necessary. Although this taxes us very much, yet by experience we find that we cannot raise them otherwise; and had we the means to keep these children with nurses until the age of two years the mortality would be greatly reduced, the second summer proving generally the most critical period of their lives. We have always kept them out until about fifteen months of age.

We also provide for unfortunate women, who work in the house and take care of their infants until about eighteen months, when they are left to our sole care.

The medical staff is composed of ten physicians: On the consulting board, Drs. W. G. H. Newman, J. Eliot, D. R. Hagner, G. Tyler, S. C. Busey, A. G. P. Garnett; active staff, C. V. N. Callan, J. T. Eliot, T. F. Mallan, H. M. Newman, who divide their terms of three months each. We are greatly indebted to the board of physicians for their gratuitous and untiring attention to the asylum.

Very respectfully,

SISTER E. RELIHAN.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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Account of appropriation expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

Wet-nursing of infants.....	\$2,060 00
Fuel.....	540 00
Meat and vegetables.....	912 47
Groceries.....	599 60
Butter.....	198 47
Flour and feed.....	269 70
Bread.....	243 97
Cribs and chairs.....	81 00
Dry goods.....	94 79
Total.....	5,000 00

W.—REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE HOME, THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN R AND S STREETS,
October 31, 1883.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

I send, as requested, a statement of our operations at Women's Christian Association, and will only add that I consider it one of the most worthy charities in the city. It takes care of the old and infirm, as well as the young and neglected. In looking over the "annual report" you will readily see that the good we do is according to the means. Without the *aid* of Congress we could not keep up the institution.

Yours, &c.,

MRS. STRONG, *President.*

TUESDAY, December 19, 1882.

To-day the Women's Christian Association of Washington puts on the conscious dignity of her teens. Thirteen years have passed since a company of Christian men and women, led by the Spirit who works all good in the hearts of His followers, formed the plan of beneficent work now, we trust, familiar to the citizens of Washington.

From a small house in the central part of the city, opened for the protection of young girls who sought a Christian home, the association removed to the old hospital buildings on Judiciary Square, which were granted us by Congress. These quarters were comfortably fitted up, enabling the association to enlarge its work by taking aged women and little children to care for. There the employment rooms were opened, and many worthy poor were helped to help themselves by the sewing given out and the homes found. These rooms were afterwards closed for want of funds, and have not been reopened, as the "Associated Charities" provide for this class.

From Judiciary Square we moved to our present location where we occupied hospital buildings until, by the generous aid of Congress, a building was erected suited to our needs. This now proves too limited; but if the original plan of the architect were completed it would enable us to open our doors to many we are now obliged reluctantly to turn away for want of accommodations.

With a building free from all incumbrance, having, we trust, the confidence of the community, and counting the hundreds of women into whose lives this home has brought help, comfort, and hope, the aged ones whose declining years have been crowned with light, the little ones given a chance in life through her ministrations, may she not rejoice to-day that she has been privileged thus to fulfill the Master's com-

mand to "feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and bind up the broken-hearted," always remembering the promise, "inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my little ones, ye have done it unto me."

The reports of other years have fully indicated the daily life of the household, which varies little from month to month. The particulars of each branch of the work will be found in the following reports:

HOME REPORT.

As the time approaches for the preparation of the thirteenth annual report of this branch of the association, the members of the committee recognize with gratitude how much God's care and guidance has been around them in their work, enabling them not only to congratulate the association on the amount of good accomplished, but even to call attention to the improvements in external surroundings which make the house a more attractive home for those who have found shelter under its roof.

The building has been entirely filled during the year.

One hundred and thirty have here found refuge or a home for a day, a night, a week, a month, or a year.

Sixteen mothers with infants, broken down in body and spirit, have been received and protected, and given time for rest and reflection, thus obtaining opportunity to look around for employment, and enable them to battle more effectually against the sins and sorrows by which they had been overwhelmed. Thirty-five have found service places, and two went to their homes. Five babies have been placed in other asylums, one has been adopted, and three little ones have died. In connection with this fact, we should not fail to mention the kindness of Mr. Wright, the undertaker, who gave the caskets on those occasions.

One of the first old ladies who entered this institution in the year 1871, and who has remained with us ever since, Miss Nancy Hales, better known as Aunt Nancy, was released from her infirmities on December 7, after a journey along the pathway of life of 91 years. Like a shock of corn fully ripe, she was gathered by the Great Husbandman into His garner, and, to use her own dying words, it "was a blessed day" when He took her to Himself.

Never has there been a more constant demand made on this association than during the past year. Such must continually be the case, as no other charity in the city is intended to do the special work for which this is designed, and we find encouragement in our exertions in the thought that no effort made for God and humanity—made with faith in and prayer to Him—can ever wholly fail, though we may not always see the fruit of our labor.

Donations have been received from many whose names will appear elsewhere in this report.

Thanksgiving donations were sent by various individuals, and a large quantity of groceries, fruits, and vegetables was received from several churches. Those generous gifts gave much pleasure to the inmates, and were fully appreciated by the managers, as were also the munificent Christmas gifts. Such kind remembrances are a stimulus to all who are working here, but are especially gratifying to our efficient matron, Miss Bent, who is encouraged by the proof thus given that her unwearyed exertions are noted and approved.

FOSTER HOME REPORT.

The Foster Home closes another year with the same unvarying prosperity, and we have great reason to be thankful for its remarkable free-

dom from all epidemics and even the ordinary diseases incident to childhood. Heaven smiles in each healthy, happy face. The number of children admitted during the year is thirty-seven (37); the average number of inmates per month, twenty-six (26), being somewhat less than last year. We have been obliged to refuse a number of applications for the admission of infants or children who were too young to be cared for with our present facilities, not having either nursery or nurses.

It is to be hoped that in the future provision may be made for such cases, and for waifs helplessly thrown upon the sympathy of those who are thus made the representatives of Divine mercy. The Home has occasionally been imposed upon by unthinking parents, who, being either too vicious or too ignorant to realize their moral responsibilities toward their children, have utterly neglected them, after many promises to provide for their support. These have been returned to their parents or guardians. Though this may seem uncharitable to the little ones themselves, yet, on the other hand, it is really a necessary measure, in order to impress upon parents their duty in this regard.

Our faithful matron, though often suffering from ill-health, has been able to attend to her onerous duties without a single omission or vacation throughout the entire year. To her conscientious efforts in behalf of the children is due, in a great measure, their good health and general well-being. There has been much progress made in the day school, notwithstanding the great difference in the ages of the children. To Mrs. Grant we are indebted for an excellent Sunday School, and seeds have there been sown which it is hoped, with God's blessing, will bear golden fruit in the future.

REPORT OF DEVOTIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Wednesday evening meetings have been held regularly during the year, with the exception of four or five evenings, when severe snow or rain storms prevented. Dr. Grant and several other gentlemen from the Young Men's Christian Association have assisted, some one of them being present to conduct each meeting. The inmates of the Home are always present, unless prevented by sickness, and manifest much interest. Two of the younger members of the family have professed a change of heart as a result of the meetings.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper has been twice celebrated, conducted in a very impressive manner by Rev. Dr. Sunderland and Rev. Mr. Hartsock.

The children in the Foster Home department are instructed each Sabbath afternoon in Scripture lessons and temperance. In the day school they alternate in the recitation of the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer. Many of the children had never been taught the prayer or the commandments until they came under the instruction of the faithful teachers of the Foster Home. Many, we trust, will have reason to bless the day their young feet were led to this Home. As the "child is father of the man," so the timely Christian instruction which many a little one receives in the Foster Home school may prove the foundation of a Christian career through a long and useful life. There is no surer sign of the progress of Christianity than the prominence which is given to the religious instruction of children. It is to be regretted that the sheltering arms of the Foster Home are not long enough to embrace all the neglected little ones whose young hearts are yearning for love they have never known.

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE.

Another year's work for the Master. Oh, how imperfect it seems to us, we who are privileged to labor in His vineyard, to reach out a helping hand to the poor and needy of our city, to advise and comfort those in distress who come to us with their tales of sorrow. But our work is one of service, and brings us close to Him who came not "to be ministered unto but to minister." It is woman's work for woman, inspiring the faint-hearted with courage, bringing comfort to the sorrowing, relieving the distressed, doing what we can to help God's poor to bear the burden of life. We have on our list a number of Christian women who have been forsaken by those whose right it was to care for them, to whom we give relief every month. We have distributed \$200.37, have made 215 visits, and have given away about 200 pieces of clothing, new and old, which we received from the Young Ladies' Branch Society of New York Avenue Church, Mrs. Robins, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Brayton, Miss Root, and Miss Chester.

REPORT OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Once more we present our annual report in the spirit of faith and courage which has sustained us through the labors of the year.

In our work there can be no cessation, for we are still impelled by the same cry of suffering humanity—the firm trust in the overruling Providence which assures us the cruse of oil shall not fail, though we pour it out freely to the helpless and suffering. The deserted wife and the mother bearing in her arms the child of sin have sought the shelter of our home, and not in vain. Young girls who have come to the city in search of employment have been cared for until homes and employment could be found for them. To them has been extended the hand which is willing to help them to usefulness and self-respect.

Through our association many women who have come to our city in hopes of obtaining Government position only to meet disappointment, have been returned to their homes.

We regret to say that not infrequently are our purposes misunderstood by the community. Many apply to us whose wants are of such a nature that we cannot undertake to relieve them. To all such we extend our advice and sympathy.

There have been admitted to the home during the last year—from the District, 46; Virginia, 25; Pennsylvania, 8; Maryland, 24; New Jersey, 1; South Carolina, 2; Ohio, 1; Georgia, 2; Vermont, 1; Illinois, 1; Missouri, 1; Massachusetts, 1; New York, 3; Michigan, 2; Dakota, 2; Ireland, 3; England, 5; also children, 26.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

This committee have examined the report of the treasurer and find it to be correct.

We have again asked of Congress an appropriation of \$5,000; but we ought not, as a Christian association, to be entirely dependent upon Government for aid, and we note with gratitude that a few of the churches to whom we annually appeal are steadfast in their recognition of our needs. It was hoped that the Fales legacy of \$700 might be applied to some specific part of our work, like again opening the employment rooms; but the Associated Charities seem to be in successful operation, and embrace largely the work done by us, so that it was not deemed wise for us to so appropriate it. But we had to encroach upon

it to defray our expenses. Promising to avail ourselves of every opportunity to add to our resources, that none be sent empty away, let us go forward saying, "Hitherto hath He brought us, to Him be the praise."

REPORT OF MEDICAL ADVISERS.

The medical advisers of the Women's Christian Association have the honor to submit the following report to its board of managers:

During the year closing with December, 1882, there have been 4 deaths at the home; one only in the home proper, that of "Aunt Nancy" Hales, at the advanced age of 91 years. Three children in the nursery have died from those diseases so often fatal to young children, and almost invariably so in those whose constitutions are previously weakened by inherited disease.

One surgical case was transferred to the Children's Hospital, but no case of serious sickness has occurred among the children of the Foster Home, and no deaths are there recorded.

We desire to acknowledge the assistance given us by the surgeons in charge of the Children's and Freedmen's Hospitals in receiving and caring for cases transferred, as also to Drs. Loring and Ashford for consultations cheerfully accorded.

We have cause to lament the illness of our loved president during much of the year past, which has prevented her attendance at the board meetings, but we feel assured her sympathy and prayers have been ours.

In God's wisdom in removing by death the husband of Mrs. Admiral Rodgers, we have been deprived for a time of her presence and wise counsel at the monthly meetings.

In looking back over the year just closed, can we, as Christian women, say we "have done what we could" in caring for the *spiritual* as well as the *temporal* welfare of those whom God has been pleased to send us?

Let us not be "weary in well doing," although our best efforts are sometimes misconstrued and unappreciated, but remember—

That the Saviour, who, to help us,
Left His throne and crown above,
Joys to have our patient labor
Prove our gratitude and love.

'Tis for him that we are toiling,
'Tis for Him we bear the pain;
If he please to add His blessing,
Toil shall be eternal gain.

C. A. WEED,
Secretary.

Treasurer's report from January 1, 1882 to January 1, 1883.			
DR.			CR.
To balance on hand January 1, 1882,		By home expenses	\$4,347 00
private funds	\$1,283 75	Salaries and wages	1,485 30
To balance on hand January 1, 1882,		Fuel and gas	580 89
Government funds		Special charities	323 00
Home board	25 71	Funeral expenses	71 50
Register	1,802 61	Insurance	50 00
Collections	125 20	Drugs	111 36
Donations	139 39	Printing and advertising	56 30
Government appropriation	50 00	Repairs	308 74
	5,000 00	Dry goods, furniture, and dishes	182 39
		Miscellaneous	5 52
		Balance private funds	891 52
		Balance Government funds	13 14
Total	8,426 66	Total	8,426 66

JOSEPHINE M. CHESTER, Treasurer.

DONATIONS.

Donations to the Home and Foster Home, including those for Thanksgiving and Christmas, consisting of dry goods, books, clothing, lumber, vegetables, meats, provisions, carpets, stores, hardware, china, coke, magazines, papers, furniture, fire-wood, toys, and all kinds of useful articles, were received from the following persons, and other friends:

Mrs. Albright.
Mrs. Barber.
Mrs. Oscar Baker.
Mrs. William Blasland.
Mr. William H. Boyd.
Mr. Christy.
Mrs. Comstock.
Mrs. Crittenden.
Miss J. M. Chester.
Mrs. William Campbell.
Mrs. M. M. Chapin.
Mr. Clary.
Mr. Dallas.
Mrs. S. P. French.
Dr. Grant.
Mrs. M. J. Garratt.
Mr. Garrison.
Mr. W. M. Galt.
Mr. Keitch.
Mrs. T. P. Keene.

Mrs. D. W. Mahon.
Mrs. N. C. McFarland.
Mr. Nelson.
Mrs. S. C. Pomeroy.
Mrs. James Robbins.
Mrs. Admiral Rodgers.
Mr. Rupert.
Mrs. Justice Strong.
Mr. Smith.
Miss Sutter.
Mr. Summy.
Mrs. Smith.
Mrs. R. A. Shippen.
Mrs. J. W. Thompson.
Mrs. General Whittlesey.
Mrs. James Webb.
Mr. H. R. Wright.
Churches: West Presbyterian, Central,
Assembly's, and Dr. Sunderland's.

DONATIONS OF MONEY.

Annual meeting at Congregational church, January, 1882, collection.. ..	\$16 75
Col. J. W. Foster.....	10 00
Mrs. William Kibby.....	3 00
Mrs. Sutter.....	5 00
Mrs. William H. Campbell.....	1 00

THANKSGIVING DONATIONS.

The united Presbyterian churches of Drs. Sunderland, Little, Kelly, and Pitzer.	\$37 64
Congregational.....	59 00
Western Presbyterian.....	10 00
Mount Zion Methodist.....	28 00

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the Women's Christian Association of the District of Columbia, chartered under an act of Congress "To provide for the creation of corporations in the District of Columbia by general law," approved May 5, 1870, the sum of _____, to be applied to the uses and purposes of said association.

CHARTER.

This certifies that we, Mrs. William Stickney, Mrs. John C. Smith, Mrs. Z. Richards, Mrs. S. C. Jones, Mrs. George A. Hall, Mrs. J. C. Lewis, Mrs. H. D. Barr, Mrs. C. A. Weed, Mrs. H. Pitts, and Mrs. J. N. Whitney, and our associates, desire to form ourselves into a body politic and corporate, under the name or title of "The Women's Christian Association."

The objects of this association are to afford relief and aid to the destitute, work for those seeking employment, homes for the homeless, sympathy for the friendless, to reform and restore the fallen, and to bestow such Christian benevolence upon the needy as our means will allow.

Undenominational in our faith and practice, we would follow the sublime example of our Divine Master, whose charities embraced all alike.

This charter is sought under the third section of an act of Congress "To provide for the creation of corporations in the District of Columbia by general law," approved May 5, 1870.

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The number of directors for the first year, and until otherwise provided, including the officers, will be twenty-five.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

MRS. W. STICKNEY,

President.

MRS. J. C. SMITH.

MRS. Z. RICHARDS.

MRS. S. C. JONES.

MRS. GEORGE A. HALL.

MRS. J. C. LEWIS.

MRS. H. D. BARR.

MRS. C. A. WEED.

MRS. H. PITTS.

MRS. J. N. WHITNEY.

Dated at Washington City this thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1870.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Washington, ss:

I, Edmund F. Brown, a notary public in and for the county and District aforesaid, authorized by law to take acknowledgements, &c., do hereby certify that the above-named Mrs. William Stickney, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. Z. Richards, Mrs. S. C. Jones, Mrs. George A. Hall, Mrs. J. C. Lewis, Mrs. H. D. Barr, Mrs. C. A. Weed, Mrs. H. Pitts, and Mrs. J. N. Whitney, all of whom are personally known to me to be the persons who executed the foregoing certificate of charter, personally appeared before me in the county aforesaid, and acknowledged the same to be their act and deed for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal this thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1870.

[SEAL.]

EDMUND F. BROWN,

Notary Public.

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

Actuated by a desire to improve the moral, intellectual, and spiritual condition of women in this District, and of strangers among us, and impressed with the importance of concentrated effort in accomplishing these objects, we do hereby adopt, for our united government, the following constitution:

ARTICLE I.—NAME AND OBJECT.

SECTION 1. The name of this association shall be "The Women's Christian Association of the District of Columbia."

SEC. 2. The object of this association shall be the improvement of the moral, social, and spiritual condition of women, by ways and means hereinafter designated.

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The members of this association shall consist of four classes: Honorary, life, sustaining, and annual.

SEC. 2. Any person can become an honorary member by the payment of \$100 within one year.

SEC. 3. Any person can become a life member by the payment of \$25 at any one time.

SEC. 4. Any person can become a sustaining member by the annual payment of \$5, or more.

SEC. 5. Any person may become an annual member of this association by the payment of \$1, or more.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this association shall be elected at each annual meeting, and shall consist of president, five or more vice-presidents, a secretary, treasurer, and register, who shall also serve as collector. These officers, with two members of each committee, shall constitute the board of managers.

SEC. 2. The president shall preside at all business meetings of the association and executive board. When she is absent, one of the vice-presidents, or some one chosen by the members present, shall take her place.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the secretary to conduct the general correspondence, file all letters received, retain copies of all letters written by her, recording the same

in a book kept for the purpose, and prepare the annual report, aided by the chairman of each committee.

The secretary shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the association and board of managers, notify all officers of their election, inform committees of their appointment, and keep a complete record of the name and residence.

SEC. 4. The treasurer shall receive all moneys subscribed or donated for any and every branch of the association, keeping a list of the names of the donors and subscribers, and disbursing the funds of the association, under the direction of the board of managers, and make a monthly report to the board and an annual report to the association.

SEC. 5. The register shall record the names of members present at the regular meetings of the association, and shall collect and record all membership fees, and pay to the treasurer; keeping an accurate list of the names, divided—in accordance with section 1, Article II—under four heads, for the honorary, life, sustaining, and annual membership, with the address of each member.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. There shall be a public anniversary meeting of this association in January of each year, when every effort shall be exerted to make the occasion pleasant and profitable to all. Reading of annual reports to precede addresses, &c.

SEC. 2. The annual meeting to be held on the first Tuesday in January, to which all members are invited. The officers and managers shall be elected for the ensuing year, and the annual reports of committees presented.

SEC. 3. The board of managers shall meet the first Tuesday in each month, at 1 o'clock p. m. Thirteen members shall constitute a quorum, except during the summer months, when the members present at the meeting may transact ordinary business at discretion.

SEC. 4. Special meetings may be called by the president, or in her absence by one of the vice-presidents or secretary, or by the request of three members of the board.

SEC. 5. All business meetings to be preceded by devotional exercises.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The standing committees shall each be composed of three or more members, the chairman of which shall be appointed annually by the president, with the advice and consent of the board of managers, the other members being appointed by the board.

SEC. 2. Standing committees shall meet once a month, and at the call of their chairman.

ARTICLE VI.

It shall be the duty of the members generally, so far as possible, to seek out young women taking up their residence in the District, and bring them under the influence of this association, to interest others in its objects and welfare, to attend its meetings, and engage in its operations.

ARTICLE VII.

This constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any general meeting of the association.

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE III, SECTION 1.

The officers of this association shall be elected at each annual meeting, and shall consist of president, five or more vice-presidents, a secretary, treasurer, and register, who shall serve as collector, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the association, or until their successors are appointed and qualified.—*Adopted at the annual meeting, December 15, 1881.*

BY-LAWS.

I. *Order of business.*—Reading of Scripture and prayer; reading of minutes of previous meeting; reading of treasurer's report; reading of secretary's report; reports of standing committees; unfinished business; new business; roll-call.

II. *Committees.*—There shall also be appointed the following committees: (1) Finance committee; (2) employment committee; (3) home committee; (4) Foster Home committee; (5) visiting committee; (6) devotional committee; (7) purchasing committee; (8) reception committee.

(1) *Finance committee.*—Who shall devise means for obtaining the necessary funds for the association, make investments, and audit the accounts of the treasurer.

(2) *Employment committee.*—Who shall have the entire supervision and direction of the sewing-room and bazaar, receiving orders for work, giving employment to those who apply, and furnishing work for the relief of the poor, as the individual applying may be competent to perform, receiving and paying to the treasurer all moneys for work done; also paying to those employed what they deem just and right.

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(3) *Home committee*.—Who shall have charge of this branch of labor, providing a suitable matron, by the direction and approval of the Board, who will faithfully manage household matters, directing the inmates so that every one may have some employment, and whose duty it shall be to report any case of insubordination to the board.

(4) *Foster Home committee*.—Who shall superintend the care of the children, furnishing suitable garments when needed, and deciding all cases to be received or rejected; providing a matron, by the direction and approval of the board, who will faithfully direct and train the children; have a general supervision of their comfort, bodily, mental, and spiritual.

(5) *Visiting committee*.—To whom all cases of destitution outside of the home shall be referred for visitation, and who shall be empowered to relieve such as may be deserving and suffering; and also to read the Scriptures and pray with those who will receive it, after providing for their bodily necessities.

(6) *Devotional committee*.—Who shall arrange for all devotional meetings, and provide a leader for each regular prayer meeting, and also give special attention to the spiritual interests of the home, appointing special meetings when, in the opinion of the majority of the committee, it is deemed best; also to institute neighborhood prayer meetings, if in their judgment advisable.

(7) *Purchasing committee*.—Whose duty it shall be to purchase dry goods, furniture, groceries, fuel, and stores for the institution. All bills presented for payment shall be approved by one or more of this committee.

(8) *Reception committee*.—Whose duty it shall be to decide as to the fitness of all persons applying for admission to the home, either temporarily or permanently.

III. In case of any neglect in officer, the majority of the board of managers may declare the office of such offender vacant. Members of the board absenting themselves from the meetings will be fined twenty cents for each absence, to be collected by the register.

IV. These by-laws may be altered or temporarily suspended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular quarterly meeting of the association.

BOARD OF MANAGERS FOR 1883.

President.—Mrs. Justice Strong, 1411 H street.

Vice-presidents.—Mrs. S. C. Pomeroy, 1339 K street northwest; Mrs. E. M. Gallaudet, Kendall Green; Mrs. J. W. Thompson, 1419 I street; Mrs. Admiral John Rodgers, Naval Observatory; Mrs. William Stickney, 601 M street; Mrs. Le Droit Langdon, Le Droit Park; Mrs. J. G. Ames, corner Thirteenth and Q streets.

Secretary.—Mrs. C. A. Weed, 1412 I street.

Treasurer.—Mrs. Josephine Chester, 1016 Eleventh street.

Register.—Mrs. C. B. Jewell, 2 Iowa Circle.

Finance committee.—Mrs. S. C. Pomeroy; Mrs. J. W. Thompson; Mrs. J. W. Chickering, Kendall Green; Mrs. E. C. Smith, 226 New Jersey avenue southeast.

Reception committee.—Mrs. James Robbins, 1314 Vermont avenue.

Home committee.—Mrs. S. P. French, 29 Iowa Circle; Mrs. E. Whittlesey, University Hill; Mrs. P. E. Wilson, 514 Third street; Mrs. Admiral John Rodgers; Mrs. G. O. Little, 216 I street; Mrs. James Robbins, 1314 Vermont avenue; Mrs. N. C. McFarland, 826 Fourteenth street; Mrs. R. G. Blasland, 915 O street; Mrs. Justice Woods, 1122 Vermont avenue; Mrs. Nathaniel Freeman, 1623 Tenth street northwest; Mrs. W. A. Roose, S street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth.

Foster Home committee.—Miss S. A. Hatch, corner Sixteenth street and Massachusetts avenue; Mr. N. A. Robbins, 1306 V street; Mrs. Otis Bigelow, 1501 Eighteenth street; Mrs. William H. Campbell, 1680 Thirty-first street; Mrs. T. P. Keene, 1004 O street; Mrs. J. G. Ames, corner Thirteenth and Q streets; Mrs. T. T. Crittenden, 1309 Corcoran street; Mrs. George Kellogg, 1225 New York avenue; Mrs. H. P. Lehman, 1100 Ninth street; Mrs. C. E. Cochran, corner Thirteenth and U streets.

Visiting committee.—Mrs. M. A. Copenhaver, 1226 Fourteenth street; Mrs. C. A. Brayton, 1532 Columbia street; Mrs. M. J. Garrett, 740 Seventh street southeast; Miss J. Scott, 604 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. David McKnight, 626 Twenty-second street.

Devotional committee.—Mrs. M. M. Chapin, 1662 Thirteenth street; Mrs. M. A. Copenhaver, 1226 Fourteenth street; Mrs. Horace White, 1325 Riggs street; Mrs. B. R. Catlin, corner Thirteenth and S streets.

Purchasing committee.—Mrs. T. P. Keene; Mrs. N. A. Robbins; Mrs. S. P. French; Mrs. Admiral J. Rodgers.

Medical advisers.—Dr. Mary Parsons, 724 Eleventh street; Mrs. Dr. M. D. Spackman, 1634 Sixteenth street.

Consulting physician.—Dr. J. Tabor Johnson, 937 New York avenue.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Campbell, Mrs. William F.
 Cowen, Mrs. B. R.
 Fales, Mrs. J. T.
 Grant, General U. S.

Mahon, Mrs. D. W.
 Pomeroy, Mrs. S. C.
 Stickney, Mrs. William.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Bailey, Mrs. Abbie N.
 Banfield, Judge.
 Banfield, Mrs. E. G.
 Banfield, Miss Annie F.
 Banfield, Miss Helen F.
 Berry, Mrs. Mary.
 Berringer, Mrs. Victor.
 Barnum, Mrs. J. R. C.
 Bigelow, Mrs. B. F.
 Bigelow, Mrs. Otis.
 Bent, Miss C. R.
 Blanchard, Mrs. J. M.
 Bridge, Mrs. H.
 Bruen, Mrs. Dr.
 Campbell, Mr. William.
 Campbell, Mrs. W. H.
 Campbell, Mrs. L. C.
 Chickering, Mrs. Dr.
 Clarke, Mrs. Z. R.
 Copenhaver, Mrs. G.
 Colyer, Mrs. Vincent.
 Cooke, Mrs. H. D.
 Craig, Mrs. Robert.
 Craig, Miss Catherine.
 Craig, David Mahon.
 Denham, Miss Julia B.
 Drake, Mrs. Chief Justice.
 Dykeman, Mrs. W. R.
 Emery, Mrs. M. G.
 Evans, Mrs. John O.
 Fay, Mrs. Professor.
 Fales, Mrs. J. T.
 French, Mrs. E. B.
 Fugitt, Mrs. James.
 Gallaudet, Mrs. E. M.
 Grant, Mrs. U. S.
 Green, Mrs. J. M.
 Gunton, Dr. William.
 Gray, Mrs. M. M.
 Hall, Mrs. G. A.
 Hansell, Miss E. L.
 Howard, Mrs. O. O.
 Hosmer, Mrs. A. A.
 Jewell, Mrs. C. B.
 Jones, Mrs. T. J.
 Kelly, Mrs. Joseph T.
 Langdon, Mrs. Le Droit.
 Lewis, Mrs. J. C.
 Linch, Mrs. William J.

McGowan, Mrs. John.
 Mills, Miss Eva.
 Mitchell, Mrs. S. S.
 Moore, Mrs. C. W.
 Mulliken, Mrs.
 Newman, Mrs. J. R.
 Painter, Mrs. U. H.
 Parker, Mrs. J. W.
 Parker, Miss Lillie.
 Parker, Mrs. Dr. Peter.
 Patch, Mrs. G. B.
 Pitts, Mrs. H.
 Pomeroy, Hon. S. C.
 Pomeroy, Mrs. S. C.
 Pratt, Mr. A. S.
 Paxton, Rev. John R.
 Paxton, Mrs. John R.
 Rankin, Mrs. J. E.
 Reed, Mrs. H. W.
 Reihl, Mrs. A.
 Russell, Mrs. A. W.
 Strong, Mrs. Justice.
 Sanford, Mrs. F. C.
 Schenck, Mrs.
 Searle, Mrs. H. R.
 Smith, F. H.
 Smith, Mrs. F. H.
 Smith, Mrs. J. C.
 Snyder, Mrs. F. B.
 Somers, Mrs. J. W.
 Spencer, Mrs. H. C.
 Stickney, Mrs. F. H.
 Stickney, Mrs. William.
 Sunderland, Mrs. Byron.
 Sunderland, Miss Laura.
 Tuttle, Mrs. L. D.
 Tasker, Mrs. A. P.
 Temple, Mrs. M. G.
 Temple, Edward.
 Thompson, Mrs. J. W.
 Thompon, Miss.
 Thayer, Mrs.
 Weed, Mrs. C. A.
 Wight, Mrs. O. C.
 Wilson, Mrs. Thomas.
 Wilkinson, Mrs. M. G.
 Wright, Mrs. H. J.
 Warner, Mrs. B. H.
 Wynkoop, Rev. T. S.

SUSTAINING MEMBERS.

Ames, Mrs. J. G	\$5 00	Rodgers, Mrs. Admiral J	\$5 00
Adams, Miss	5 00	Strong, Mrs. Justice	10 00
Bailey, Mrs. C. B	5 00	Smith, Miss E. C	5 00
Brown, Mrs. J. Sayles	5 00	Shock, Mrs. William H	5 00
Butler, Mrs. J. G	5 00	Smith, Mrs. J. I	5 00
Campbell, Mrs. William H	5 00	Thompson, Mrs. J. W	10 00
Emery, Mrs. M. G	5 00	Thompson, William	5 00
Edmonston, Charles	5 00	Thompson, Mrs. William	5 00
Lenman, Mrs. John T	5 00	Temple, Mrs. Edward	10 00
Mahon, Mrs. D. W	25 00	Wynkoop, Mrs	5 00
Pomeroy, Mrs. S. C	5 00	Whittlesey, Mrs. E	5 00
Quaiffe, Mrs. A. R	6 00		

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

Alexander, Mrs. Mary C.	\$1 00	McDowell, Miss F. G.	\$1 00
Auld, Miss Mary	1 00	McFarland, Mrs. N. C.	1 00
Auld, Miss Susie	1 00	Nordhoff, Mrs. Charles	1 00
Barry, Miss A.	1 00	Olcott, Miss M. G.	1 00
Berry, Mrs. Mary	3 00	Power, Mrs. Frederick	1 00
Bunker, Mrs.	1 00	Parsons, Mrs. T. W.	1 00
Burch, Mrs. Joseph	1 00	Pratt, Mrs. E. A.	1 00
Bigelow, Mrs. Otis	1 00	Pratt, Miss A. A.	2 00
Bridge, Mrs. Lillian	1 00	Richards, Mrs. Professor	1 00
Copenhaver, Mrs. M. A.	1 00	Richardson, Mrs. Frank	1 00
Chapin, Mrs. M. M.	1 00	Ricketts, Mrs. General	1 00
Cochrane, Mrs. C. E.	1 00	Robbins, Mrs. N. A.	1 00
Catlin, Mrs. M. E.	1 00	Robbins, Mrs. James	1 00
Chasdey, Mrs. James	1 00	Rohrer, Mrs. M. M.	2 00
Dwight, Mr. T. F.	1 00	Rice, Miss Isabella	1 00
Dyer, Mrs. George	1 00	Robbins, Z. C.	1 00
Easton, Mr. E. D.	1 00	Redway, Mrs. George	1 00
French, Mrs. S. P.	1 00	Roose, Mrs. W. S.	1 00
Frost, Mrs. G. D.	1 00	Skinner, Mrs.	1 00
Foss, Everett O.	1 00	Spofford, Mrs. A. S.	1 00
Freeman, Mrs. Nath	1 00	Spear, Mrs. Ellis	1 00
Fox, Mrs. Albert	2 00	Salmon, Mrs. A. L.	1 00
Fitzgerald, Miss Belle	1 00	Saun, Mrs. Joseph	1 00
Goodall, Miss	1 00	Stevenson, Mrs. Mary	1 00
Green, Mrs. Edwin	1 00	Stier, Mrs. H. C.	1 00
Gove, Mrs. W. B.	1 00	Smith, Mrs.	1 00
Garratt, Mrs. M. J.	1 00	Shelton, Mrs. C. W.	1 00
Hatch, Miss S. H.	1 00	Summy, B. W.	1 00
Hamilton, Mrs. F. E.	1 00	Summy, Mrs. B. W.	1 00
Hansom, Miss Kate	1 00	Summy, Miss Susie	1 00
Johnson, Mrs. Dr.	1 00	Summy, B. W., jr.	1 00
Jewell, Mrs. C. B.	1 00	Taylor, Mrs. E. F.	1 00
Jewell, Miss J. V.	1 00	Trott, Miss K.	1 00
Kearfoot, Mrs.	1 00	Weightman, Miss Louise	1 00
Kellogg, Mrs. J. S.	1 00	Weed, Mrs. C. A.	3 00
Kennedy, Mrs.	1 00	Waller, Mrs. William L.	1 00
Kent, Mrs. Alexander	1 00	Wilson, Mrs. P. E.	1 00
Keene, Mrs. T. P.	1 00	Weiler, Mrs. Ferdinand	1 00
Kellogg, Mrs. Dr. George	1 00	Whitney, Mrs. J. N.	2 00
Lamb, Mrs. D. S.	1 00	Wilson, Mrs. John	1 00
Little, Mrs. G. O.	1 00	Walker, Mrs. E. O.	1 00
Lane, Miss Georgia	1 00	Whittlesey, General	1 00
Lehman, Mrs.	1 00	Webb, Mrs. James	1 00
Miles, Mrs. H. N.	1 00	Whiting, Mrs. A. T.	1 00
McCarty, Mrs. D.	1 00	Youngs, Elphonso	1 00
Meigs, Mrs. R. J.	1 00	Yourgs, Mrs. Elphonso	1 00
McKnight, Mrs. M. H.	1 00		

X.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR AND MEASURER OF
WOOD, POTOMAC DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that during the year ending
June 30, 1883, I measured 14,020½ cords of wood, classified as follows:

Oak	3,052½
Pine	9,982½
Mixed	314½
Hickory	663½
Ash	7½
Total	14,020½

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. JONES,

Inspector and Measurer of Wood, Potomac District.

The COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Y.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR AND MEASURER OF
WOOD, ANACOSTIA DISTRICT.WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 10, 1883.*

GENTLEMEN: Please find inclosed statement, as requested by your circular letter of August 1, 1883.

Very respectfully,

A. W. EATON,
*Inspector and Measurer of Wood for Anacostia District,
District of Columbia.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Report of number of cords of wood measured for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1882,
ending June 30, 1883.*

	Pine.	Oak.	Hickory.
1882.			
July	984	80½	.....
August	890½	92	.....
September	438½	136½	.....
October	512	195	18½
November	550	184½	5½
1883.			
February	128½	96½	.....
March	413½	109½	.....
April	348½	124	.....
May	419½	49½	.....
June	704½	160½	.....
Total	5,398½	1,227½	34½

Total number of cords measured, 6,650½.

Z.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF LUMBER.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 8, 1883.*

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to submit the following report of lumber inspected and measured by us for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883:

	Feet.
Yellow pine	12,871,814
White pine	48,449
Cypress	595,633
Poplar	217,668
Cherry	21,160
Walnut	20,113
Ash	67,119
Oak	116,285
Hickory	592
Total	13,958,833

Respectfully submitted.

E. L. HARBAUGH,
E. CHAMPLIN,
GEO. Z. COLISON,
Inspectors and Measurers.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GEORGETOWN.

GEORGETOWN, *September 22, 1883.*

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to your request of August 1, 1883, in regard to the operations of my office as inspector and measurer of lumber, I submit the following report:

	Feet.
Yellow pine	3,718,978
Oak	35,252
Cypress	24,095
Poplar	16,848
Ash	2,779
Walnut	1,913
White pine	11,877
Total	3,811,742

Yours, respectfully,

C. THOMAS,

Inspector and Measurer of Lumber, Georgetown, D. C.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

a.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FLOUR, GEORGETOWN.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., *October 10, 1883.*

GENTLEMEN: The following is my report for the year ending June 30, 1883:

Family flour	63,780
Extra	221
Superfine	3,505
Fine	2,279
Middlings	222
Rye	320
Crowfoot	540
Total amount	70,867

The amount is extremely small, considering the number of mills in Georgetown, D. C., which are in active operation the year through. But it is owing to an omission in the law, the last article of the flour-inspection law passed by Congress, which says all flour manufactured in the District of Columbia shall be subject to the examination of the inspector, &c. But they neglected to insert a fine. Therefore the manufacturers take advantage and ship their flour without letting me inspect it, and what flour they sell in the District of Columbia, about one-half at least, is put in sacks, which I do not inspect. Therefore I inspect about one-fourth only of the flour that is manufactured in this District, although the law says I shall examine all. Now, gentlemen, would I be asking too much of you to try to induce Congress to insert a fine? If they do, I will then be able to go ahead and see that each barrel is tared right, and that each one contains 196 pounds of flour, as the law demands. But the way it is now, my hands are tied, and the office pays a very small sum over and above the expenses.

Hoping the above may meet your approbation and accomplish the desired effect, I remain, respectfully, &c.,

JACOB F. STAUB,
Per Z. BAKER.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

b.—ESTIMATES OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 19, 1883.*

GENTLEMEN: I am directed to forward to you the following estimates of the expenses of the public schools of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, approved by the board of trustees of public schools at its meeting of the 18th instant. I am directed also to say that under the item of teachers' salaries the committee on ways and means is authorized to transmit to you at an early day a supplementary report, based upon more accurate information, to be obtained from the pay-rolls for the month of September.

Estimates.

Salaries of superintendents and teachers.....	\$365,000
Wages of janitors and sweeps	30,000
Clerk to superintendent, first six divisions, and secretary of the board	1,200
Clerk to superintendent, seventh and eighth divisions.....	800
Clerk to committee on accounts.....	300
Rent of school rooms and grounds.....	12,000
Fuel.....	22,000
Repairs.....	35,000
Insurance.....	600
Printing	3,500
Miscellaneous expenses.....	20,000
Purchase of sites and erection of new buildings	100,000
Furniture for new buildings.....	6,000
Total.....	596,400

Very respectfully,

C. B. RHEEM,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX b 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1883.*

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the instructions of the board of trustees of public schools to transmit to you a supplementary report of estimates for salaries of superintendents and teachers for the fiscal year 1884-'85, based upon more accurate information to be obtained from the pay-rolls for the month of September, the committee on ways and means submits the following:

For superintendents and teachers, \$376,800.

We respectfully modify the item estimated for rent, and submit the amount now paid, \$6,460, for buildings occupied, the use of which must be continued the next school year.

It should be borne in mind that the \$2,000 paid for rent of the Miner building, which is a part of the above estimate, is required to meet the terms of the contract between the trustees of the Miner fund and the District of Columbia, and the amount thus paid is returned to the District of Columbia in support of a normal school for the colored schools of the District.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. BROOKS,
Chairman Committee on Ways and Means.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1883.*

GENTLEMEN: The committee on ways and means of the school board, having now had the opportunity of making up the pay-roll of the teachers for September, 1883, and of obtaining other necessary and important data relating to the expenses of the public schools of the District of Columbia, respectfully submits the inclosed revised estimates as a substitute for those submitted in our communications of the 19th and 24th instants.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. BROOKS,
Chairman Committee.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Public schools.

For salaries of secretary of the board, clerks, superintendents, teachers, and janitors, and for rents, fuel, repairs and improvements, contingent expenses, new school buildings, and furniture for new school buildings...	\$584,340
For secretary and clerks: For one secretary of the board and clerk to superintendent, at \$1,200; one clerk to superintendent, at \$800; and one clerk to committee on accounts, at \$300; in all	2,300
For superintendents and teachers: For one superintendent, at \$2,700; one superintendent, at \$2,250; for five hundred and fifty-five teachers, to be employed at a rate of compensation not to exceed the rate provided by the present schedule of salaries, and at an average salary not to exceed \$670; in all..	376,800
For janitors and care of the several school buildings: For one janitor and messenger to the board and superintendent of the first six divisions, at \$300; for one janitor and messenger to the superintendent of the seventh and eighth divisions, at \$200; for care of the high school building, \$1,400; of the Jefferson building, \$1,200; of the Franklin building, \$1,100; of the Force, Seaton, Henry, Webster, Gales, Peabody, Wallach, Garnett, Sumner, and Analoetan buildings, at \$900 each; of the Lincoln, Miner, and Stevens buildings, at \$800 each; of the Abbott, John F. Cook, and Randall buildings, at \$700 each; of the Curtis building, at \$600; of the Cranch, Amidon, Banneker, Brent, Twining, and Morse buildings, at \$500 each; for care of smaller buildings and rented rooms, at a rate not to exceed \$48 per annum for the care of each school-room, \$6,480; in all	27,780
<i>Provided, That the janitors of the principal buildings, in addition to their other duties, shall do all minor repairs to buildings and furniture, glazing, fixing seats and desks, and take care of the heating apparatus, and shall be selected with reference to their qualifications to perform this work.</i>	
For rent of school buildings, \$6,460; for fuel, \$20,000; repairs and improvements to school buildings, \$25,000; and for contingent expenses, including furniture, books, stationery, apparatus, printing, insurance, supplies for janitors' use, and miscellaneous items, \$20,000; in all	71,460
For sites and new buildings	100,000
For furniture for new buildings	6,000

Compensation of janitors, 1884-'85.

Location.	Number of rooms.
First Division:	
Corner Twenty-second and I streets northwest	8
Corner Twentieth and R streets northwest	1
Berret building	2
Corner Fourteenth and N streets northwest	3
Thomson building	6
Thirteenth-and-a-half street, between C and D streets northwest	1
Total	21
Second Division:	
P street, between Ninth and Columbia streets	2
Corner Eighth and I streets northeast	2
Total	4

Third Division :		Number of rooms.
McCormick building		4
Corner Seventh and G streets southeast		2
Anacostia building		2
Sixth street, between B and C, southeast		4
North Capitol, between B and C		1
Total		13
Fourth Division :		
Potomac building		4
Greenleaf building		4
Total		8
Fifth Division :		
Third street		3
Montgomery street		4
Prospect street		4
High street		4
Dixon building		2
Total		17
The county		47
Seventh and Eighth Divisions :		
O street, between Fourth and Fifth streets northwest		4
Lovejoy building		6
Anthony Bowen building		8
Chamberlain building		7
Total		25
1 at \$300		\$300
1 at 200		200
1 at 1,400		1,400
1 at 1,200		1,200
1 at 1,100		1,100
10 at 900		9,000
3 at 800		2,400
3 at 700		2,100
1 at 600		600
6 at 500		3,000
		21,300
		6,480
		\$27,780

APPENDIX b 2.

The organization of the high schools and normal schools essentially differs from that of the schools below, and the number of teachers employed in these schools and the number of school-rooms occupied do not correspond.

Music and drawing teachers perform service in schools of all grades. Sub-assistants do not have charge of schools, but render assistance to female principals of eighth-grade schools.

Number of special teachers employed.

Teachers.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Supervising principals	8	2	8
Music	2	2	4
Drawing	2	1	3
Normal school	3	2	5
High school	13	4	17
Sub-assistants	6	6	12
	32	17	49

Statement showing number of teachers, school-rooms, &c.

Whole number of teachers employed in the District of Columbia	525
Number of "special teachers," as stated above	49
Number of other teachers	476
Number of regular school-rooms (exclusive of rooms used by high and normal schools)	409
Number of school-rooms doing double duty (that is, accommodating one school in the morning and another in the afternoon)	67

APPENDIX b 3.

Statement showing enrolment in public schools, and increase, from June 30, 1875, to June 30 1883.

Year ending June 30—	Average enrollment.	Increase.
1875	14,417	.....
1876	15,646	1,229
1877	17,112	1,466
1878	18,959	1,847
1879	20,389	1,430
1880	21,600	1,211
1881	22,061	461
1882	22,826	765
1883	23,594	768
Total increase for eight years		9,177
Average annual increase for eight years		1,147
Percentage of annual average increase		44

APPENDIX b 4.

Rents for public schools, 1884-'85.

FIRST DIVISION.		
Fourteenth and N streets	\$750	
Twenty-second and I streets	480	
Twentieth and R streets	200	
Thirteenth-and-a-half street, between C and D	300	
		\$1,730
SECOND DIVISION.		
P street, between Ninth and Columbia streets	300	
Eighth and I streets northeast	320	
		620
THIRD DIVISION.		
North Capitol, between B and C streets	250	
Sixth, between B and C streets	360	
		610
FIFTH DIVISION.		
Twenty-ninth and Q streets		400

SIXTH DIVISION.

Near Howard University	\$400	
Good Hope	100	
	-----	\$500

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH DIVISIONS.

Miner building	2,000	
O. between Fourth and Fifth streets northwest	600	
	-----	2,600
Total		6,460

c.—REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
RELIEF OF DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

RECEIPTS.

Congressional appropriation	\$6,500 00
Board of teachers	170 00
Membership fees	44 00
Donations	13 13
Sale of rags	11 01
Sale of chairs	10 00

Total	6,748 14

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages	2,107 78
Groceries and provisions	1,146 43
Bread	753 48
Meat	668 17
Milk	491 05
Clothing	452 07
Beds and bedding	53 20
Shoes	78 25
Shoe-mending	97 35
Hats	16 50
Coal	315 25
Matron's current expenses	300 00
Hardware	30 80
Carpentry	132 79
Plumbing	46 83
Whitewashing and plastering	50 00
Cementing cistern	35 05
Copper boiler	10 00
Insurance	42 50
Advertising	3 45
Hauling manure	5 75
Medical attendance	64 00
Medicines	62 95
Printing	27 75
Stationery	7 81
Straw, corn, and screenings	2 45
Recording deed	2 50

Total	7,004 16

Expenditures exceed receipts \$256.02.

LUCY S. DOOLITTLE,
Treasurer.

d. — REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MAJ. GARRETT J. LYDECKER, UNITED STATES ENGINEERS,
ENGINEER COMMISSIONER, ASSISTED BY CAPT. R. L. HOXIE AND CAPT. F. V. GREENE,
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.

A.—REPORT OF CAPT. RICHARD L. HOXIE, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.,
ASSISTANT TO THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1883.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of operations
during the year ending June 30, 1883:

Summary statement of expenditures, appropriations, and estimates.

Description.	Expendi- tures for year ending June 30, 1883.	Appropri- ations for year ending June 30, 1884.	Estimates for year end- ing June 30, 1885.
Engineer department:			
Salaries	\$37, 114 02	\$56, 550 00	\$61, 150 00
Contingent expenses	4, 498 47	5, 000 00	5, 500 00
Water office:			
Salaries	9, 339 00	9, 342 00	9, 342 00
Contingent expenses	1, 822 09	2, 400 00	2, 400 00
Pumping expenses and pipe distribution	49, 501 50	47, 751 50	130, 000 00
Main, &c., for protection of Government Printing Office	5, 599 94	3, 500 00	
Interest and sinking fund on water stock bonds	44, 610 00	44, 610 00	44, 610 00
Cleaning and repairing lateral sewers and basins	19, 999 53	20, 000 00	25, 000 00
Construction of lateral sewers	19, 953 00	20, 000 00	
Boundary street auxiliary sewer:			
1880	*75, 330 48		100, 000 00
1881			
1882			
1883			
Boundary street intercepting sewers, 1884		75, 000 00	
Public hay scales	186 72	500 00	500 00
Markets:			
Compensation of market masters	5, 399 96	(†)	(†)
Contingent expenses	1, 120 40		
Cleaning tidal sewers	2, 984 09	3, 000 00	3, 000 00
Repairs to pumps	2, 999 31	3, 000 00	2, 000 00
Rent of property yards	300 00	(‡)	(‡)
	280, 758 51	290, 653 50	383, 502 00

* Second section, \$10,457.70; third section, \$30,242.62; fourth section, \$34,637.16.

† Included in item No. 1.

‡ Included in item No. 2.

ASSESSMENTS FOR SPECIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Amount of special assessment tax paid since last report (pledged to the redemption of the 8 per cent. bonds)	\$90, 789 03
Amount of special improvement tax outstanding unpaid (pledged to the redemption of the 8 per cent. bonds)	581, 295 92

The revision of these assessments was reported completed last year, with a net loss to the District treasury of over two millions of dollars, principal and interest, and it was shown that the tax yet collectible was barely sufficient to secure the outstanding special improvement bonds, to the redemption of which it is pledged. There has been little to do in this matter since then, except to wait for delinquents to pay up, and to ward off all schemes for the further depletion of this asset. Payments are very slow, but interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum runs until the tax is paid, and the unpaid tax, like the arrears of general tax, is a good investment for the District of Columbia, if secured.

Security depends upon successful resistance to all schemes for further revision and further drawbacks, and these schemes are hydra-headed. Among them some are plausible. It is believed that none are sound; that the two-million loss in revision covers all just ground for complaint, and overlaps all doubtful ground. They are urged in the interest of the small body of delinquents as opposed to the interest of the large body of tax-payers. They are in rare cases advocated by lawyers of ability and standing, retained however by other parties. They are mainly advocated by claim agents whose occupation is any form of intervention between the tax and the Treasury; who are interested in preventing the payment of the tax, and not all of whom are scrupulous as to the form of intervention by which they secure a commission. This was quite evident while the revision was in progress. In one instance access was had to the books in upwards of two hundred cases, under the pretext of agency for payment of the tax. The tax was not paid in a single case, but information was obtained of the amount, if any, by which each tax had been reduced. With this information an offer could be made to the tax-payer of services in securing this reduction of the tax, which had been already secured and required no agency, and a commission could be collected for such pretended services.

It is probable that as long as this influence continues the tax will be paid very slowly. It cannot be collected by enforcing the liens and selling the property, unless further legislation shall provide the means of conveying a satisfactory title to purchasers.

Where these liens have been sold to third parties a further complication exists. Upon the revision of the tax which they represent there was tendered to the holder of each lien a drawback certificate to the amount of the corresponding reduction in the tax, to make good the difference between the amount of the tax named on the face of the lien certificate and the amount of the revised tax. These drawback certificates are receivable in payment of certain taxes, and their redemption is otherwise provided for. When accepted by the holders of lien certificates, the lien certificate is corrected accordingly. Holders of certain of these liens still refuse to accept the drawbacks, and to permit the correction of the lien certificates, because the drawback is tendered to the amount only of the reduction in the tax, and no interest is allowed upon this amount from the date of lien to date of revision. These unreconciled lien certificates, therefore, remain outstanding.

The report of Mr. William O. Roome, clerk in charge of special assessments, is transmitted herewith.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Summary statement of receipts, expenditures, &c., of the water department from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

RECEIPTS.	
Water rents*	\$65,459 57
Water tax	16,812 47
Water taps	2,193 00
Water permits, &c.	2,188 72
Total	<u>86,643 76</u>
Water-main tax arrears.....	28,392 04
Debt, water bonds outstanding.....	<u>376,000 00</u>

* Heretofore the water rents have been collectible in January for the calendar year, in advance. In January, 1883, rents were collectible for six months only. On July 1, 1883, the new "water year" commenced, corresponding to the fiscal year.

EXPENDITURES.

Office.....	\$9,339 00
Washington and Georgetown high-service pipe distribution, repairs, material, new work, contingent expenses, &c.....	54,049 05
Interest and sinking fund on water stock.....	44,610 00
Total.....	<u>107,998 05</u>

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF PIPE DISTRIBUTION.

	Feet.
36-inch diameter.....	16,500
30-inch diameter.....	20,150
20-inch diameter.....	10,350
12-inch diameter.....	52,525
10-inch diameter.....	1,410
8-inch diameter.....	5,951
6 and 4 inch diameter.....	<u>827,925</u>
Fire-plugs.....	840
Hydrants.....	316
Pumps.....	447
Water-takers.....	<u>21,110</u>

There is now on hand a sufficient surplus fund to justify a liberal expenditure for laying new mains. For this reason the estimates have been largely increased over those of last year. While the fund was small it became necessary to lay a number of mains at the cost of such property owners as were willing to pay for them, just as the smaller sewers are now laid under the permit system. No appropriation was available, and nothing else could be done. It is hoped that hereafter this may not be necessary. The anomalous position of the water fund, to which the United States contributes nothing, which pays for all damages to other improvements necessitated by its own work, and pays for all damages to its own work necessitated by other improvements—all at the expense of the District of Columbia, without aid from the United States—has made it a thing of slow growth.

A vigorous effort has been made during the past year to repress the unnecessary waste of Potomac water, and thereby raise the level of the distribution to the high grounds which were being gradually deprived of it. A rigid house-to-house inspection was undertaken, and is still maintained at considerable cost. The result has been very gratifying, and confirms the conclusions of last year's report. The waste has been repressed in great measure, and the Potomac water now flows freely at elevations that have not been visited by it since the District of Columbia's 36-inch main was first laid. A measurement of the flow from the distributing reservoir during the twenty-four hours commencing at 6 a. m., June 26, 1882, showed a consumption in the twenty-four hours of 29,727,864 gallons of water. For the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 a. m., on June 26, 1883, the consumption was 24,314,715 gallons. The partial suppression of waste has thus reduced the daily consumption to about what it was five years ago. Except in consequence of some temporary stoppage of the flow for repairs, &c., no complaints are now received from water-takers. This happy state of affairs can only be maintained by eternal vigilance and the expenditure of money. If the law can be rigidly enforced, the fines and penalties will pay the cost of inspection, and these are required by law to be deposited to the credit of the water fund. The inspection of dwelling houses is unpleasant alike to inspectors and inspected. It is found that the greater part of the waste is due to carelessness, rather than to criminal intention; but the carelessness is criminal in view of its consequences. If a meter

could be devised which should be sufficiently cheap, reliable enough for such a purpose, and free from the incubus of a royalty to some patentee, it would be a pleasant substitute for the peripatetic inspector. The object of such a meter would be to record the actual flow of water into each premises day and night, not with a view to exacting payment in proportion to the consumption of water, but for the purpose of securing an equitable distribution. A reasonable amount, say 100 gallons per capita per diem, would be assigned as the proper proportion for general use, and for this supply, or anything less than this, the present rates, or their equivalent, would be charged. For any increase of consumption beyond this limit prohibitory rates would be charged, so proportioned that for a small excess the price of a luxury would be paid, and for any unreasonable waste a penalty would be exacted. This limit would depend upon the quantity of water available, and would be fixed so as to permit the use of all that could be supplied at the proper elevation. When water is measured like gas, to be paid for at a fixed price per gallon, irrespective of quantity, a hurtful parsimony is encouraged among the poorer classes. When nothing is to be gained by saving, within the limit assigned, the necessary quantity of water will be consumed, but the prohibitory rates beyond this limit will prevent all waste. One hundred gallons per capita would probably give an average of 500 gallons to each premises, or 10,800,000 gallons to all of the 21,600 water-takers of the District of Columbia, leaving 14,200,000 gallons of the present daily supply. The public buildings and reservations, street hydrants, fire-plugs, and fountains would draw largely upon this, but the net result of such a distribution would be the visiting of unfamiliar altitudes by the rising water, and great comfort in the upper stories. It is believed that the necessary meter has not yet been invented.

In the meanwhile, the work of bringing an increased supply to the high grounds is under contract, and will postpone the necessity for the use of meters. It may be further postponed by the construction of the Rock Creek reservoir as a preliminary to the alternative line of supply for the District of Columbia.

The alternative line of supply.

It is a well-recognized principle among engineers who have given attention to the subject of water supply that no large city should be dependent upon a single aqueduct. An alternative line of supply is required to meet the contingencies of damage or obstruction which may cut off the supply by a single line.

Mr. Isaac Newton, in his recent report upon the New York water supply, says :

It cannot be urged too strongly that a city of such great and constantly increasing magnitude as New York should not rely upon one aqueduct only. No other city of equal importance in Christendom is so dependent upon a single engineering structure.

This opinion is indorsed by the eminent engineers who have been consulted with respect to the new line of supply projected for New York. The principle applies with great force to the capital city of a nation.

For Washington, an alternative line of supply possessing peculiar advantages is afforded by the valley of Rock Creek. A large reservoir can be constructed in the lower part of this valley which will store the rainfall of about 45 square miles, the area drained by Rock Creek, and will give to Washington from this source alone, in the driest years, a daily

supply of 26,000,000 gallons of water—rather more than the present consumption—at an elevation sufficient to secure the present pressure in the mains. A much larger supply could be drawn from this reservoir if delivered only to the lower levels of the city.

The Rock Creek basin is an admirable catchment area, containing no manufactories, or other dangerous sources of water pollution, which are common in the gathering ground for the water supply of nearly all large cities. The close proximity of this reservoir to the city would obviate the necessity for long conduits of any description—the great factor of cost in all systems of water-works. The water would be stored where it could be delivered directly into the mains for distribution throughout the city. The great size and depth of the reservoir would admirably adapt it to the office of a subsiding basin for clearing the water, as well as to that of a storage reservoir. Suitable legislation, similar to the “rivers pollution acts” of other countries, would protect the water from any possible source of pollution in the future. The dam would be of masonry on a rock foundation, about 1,200 feet in length, and 150 feet, extreme height, at the middle part. Masonry dams of greater height are now in use for similar purposes, and still greater ones are projected. It would be wide enough on top, say 32 feet, for a carriage-way, with foot-walks on either side, and would contain about 190,000 cubic yards of masonry. The reservoir would flow about 1,300 acres of land, which is nearly all of it worthless for any other purpose, being precipitous, rocky hillside, covered with thickets of laurel and small timber. With it certain mill rights would have to be purchased.

The dam can be constructed of concrete and brick masonry at a cost of.	\$855,000 00
Connection with existing system of distribution and spillway will cost about	30,000 00
Land and water rights are worth about	65,000 00

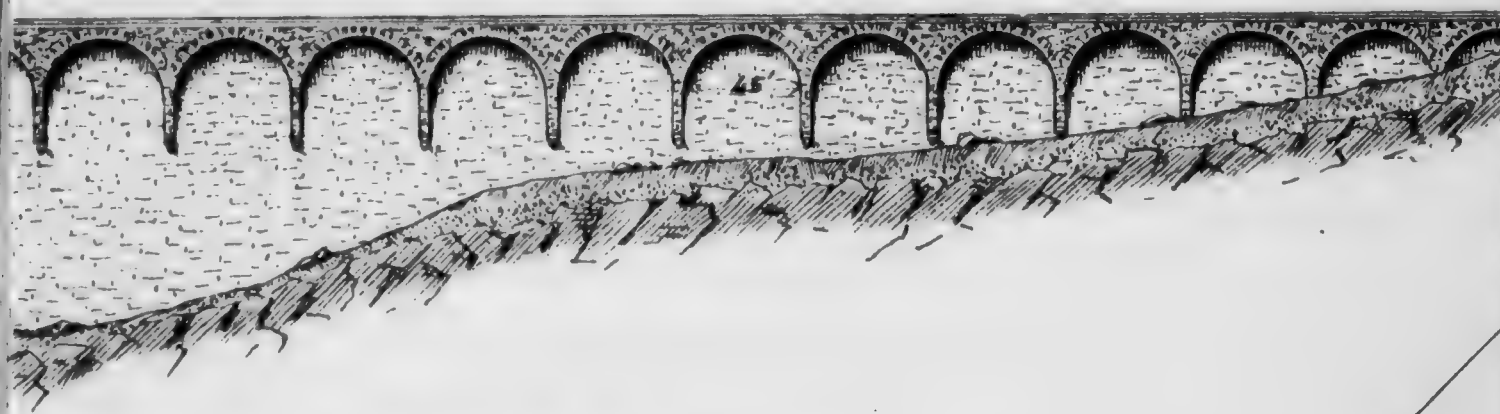
Total cost of alternative line of water supply from Rock Creek. 950,000 00

After a time it would be necessary to perfect this line by connecting the upper end of the reservoir directly with the Great Falls of the Potomac by combined tunnel and canal. By this line there may be assured to the Capitol 500,000,000 gallons of water per diem. The future will need it. It ought to be secured before any *bona fide* manufacturing interest absorbs all the water at the Great Falls.

In the former reports the site of this reservoir has been indicated as shown upon the accompanying map. It forms a small lake with bold, rocky shores, and wooded hills on its border, rising 250 feet above it. The outline is picturesque, the shores being deeply indented. The exposed face of the dam can be made to present a fine architectural effect without additional cost. A narrow margin about the lake, following, perhaps, the contour, 160 feet above tide, or 15 feet above the lake, would suffice to create a park of great natural beauty, with the lake as its central feature. The whole drainage area of Rock Creek within the District of Columbia is shown by the shaded lines on the map. If land can be had at a fair valuation, a large proportion of this might be taken for the park. If not, the land on the border, nearly as worthless as that for the lake itself, will serve the purpose, or this may be dispensed with altogether, as the lake will suffice.

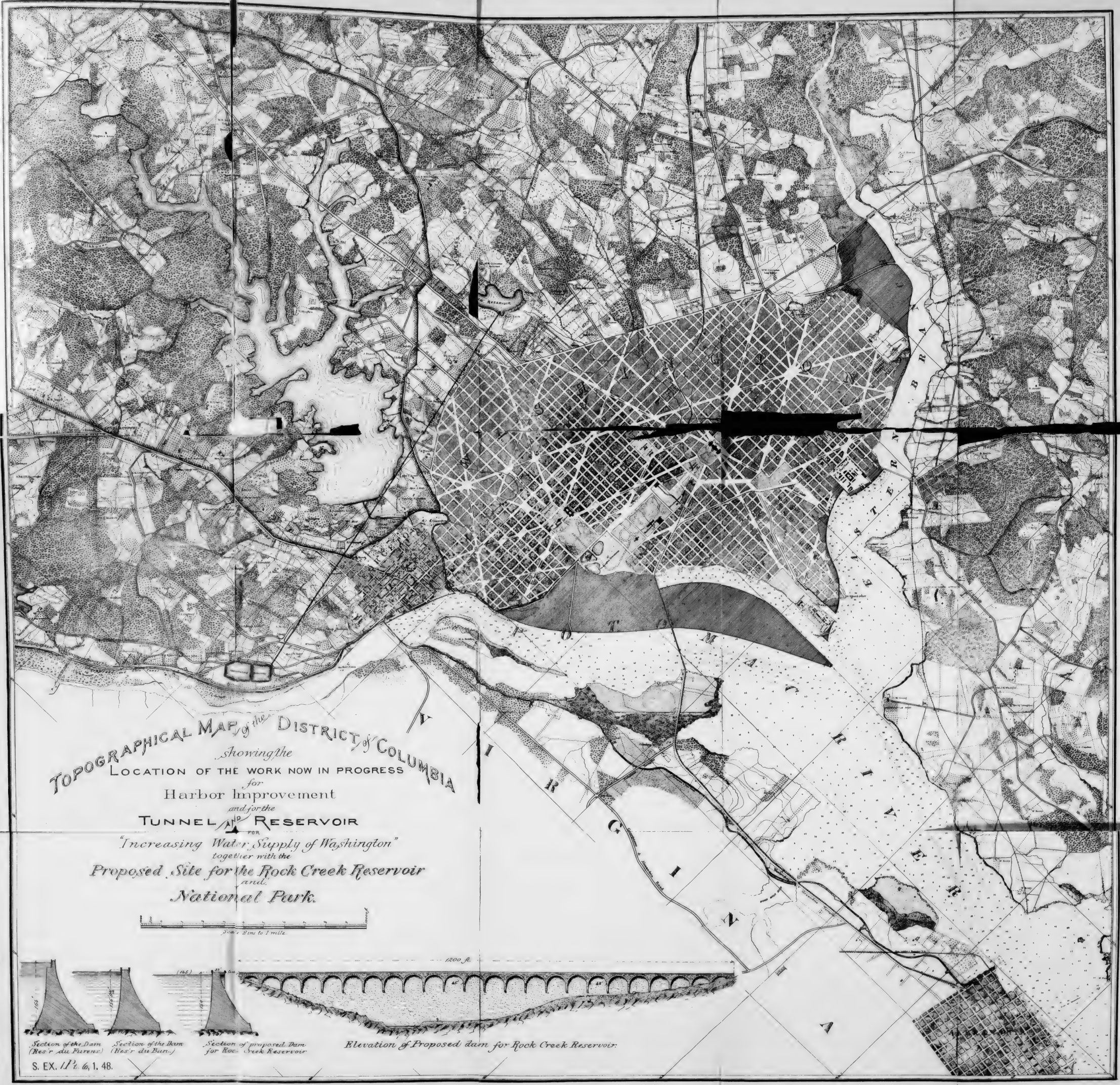
DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Work on boundary intercepting sewers progresses slowly. The third section is completed to within about 200 feet of the end. The Rock Creek section is progressing rapidly, with fair promise of speedy completion. On the fourth section the work is tied up. In the last annual

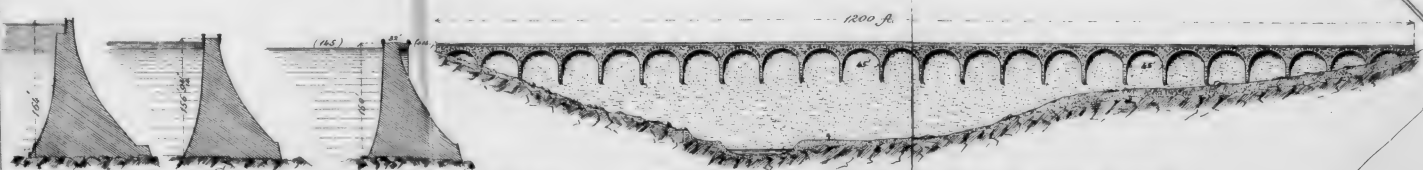
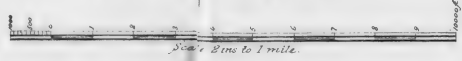


Plan for Rock Creek Reservoir.

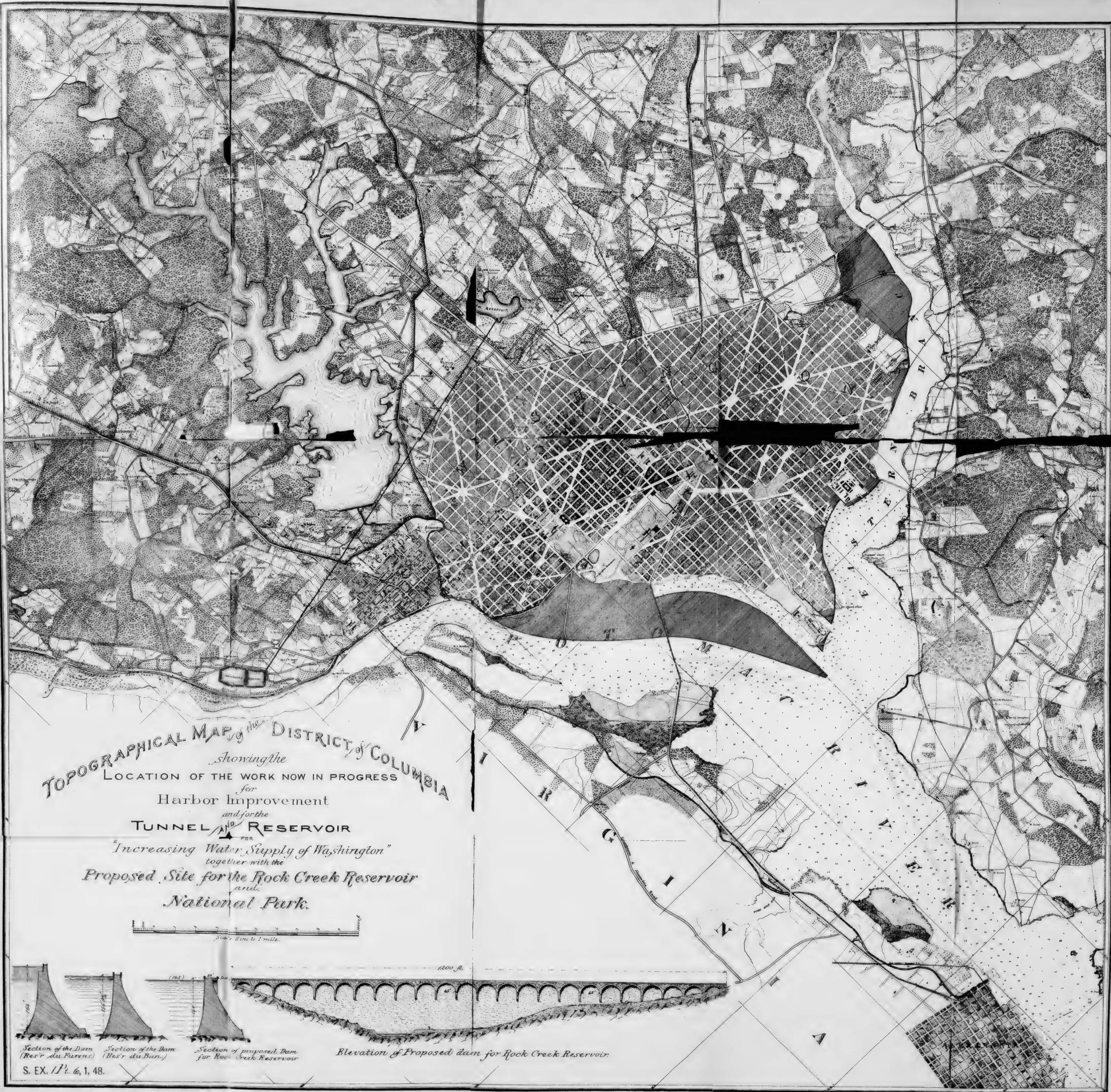




TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP of the DISTRICT of COLUMBIA
Showing the
LOCATION OF THE WORK NOW IN PROGRESS
for
Harbor Improvement
and for the
TUNNEL AND RESERVOIR
FOR
"Increasing Water Supply of Washington"
together with the
Proposed Site for the Rock Creek Reservoir
and
National Park.

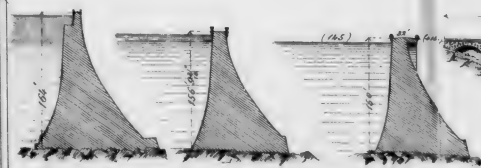


Elevation of Proposed dam for Rock Creek Reservoir.



TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP of the DISTRICT of COLUMBIA
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LOCATION OF THE WORK NOW IN PROGRESS
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and
National Park.

Scale, 2 1/2 miles to 1 mile.



Elevation of Proposed dam for Rock Creek Reservoir.

report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the attention of Congress was called to this work as follows:

* * * * *

It is probable that the slow rate of progress is due to the competition among bidders, which puts the price of work at a minimum, and to the inadequacy of small annual appropriations. The reduction of rates of pay by competition makes the contractor apprehensive of loss, and engenders a mistaken economy. The amount of each annual appropriation will not justify the purchase of such an outfit as would be warranted by the immediate appropriation of the whole cost of the work, all to be expended under one contract. To meet the latter objection in the case of the fourth section, the work was advertised to include the expenditure of such appropriation as might be made the ensuing year, and the contract so drawn.

* * * * *

Under this contract work has been done to the amount of the appropriation of 1882, and a part of the appropriation of 1883. In this condition the work is arrested by an opinion of the First Comptroller denying the legality of the contract. Prior to this the contractor had been suspended because of the slow rate of progress made, and the bondsmen had been called upon to complete the work. It will now be necessary to await the action of Congress to remove the obstacle presented by the decision of the First Comptroller.

The limited appropriation for lateral sewers, available last year, has been expended in the construction of a number of small sewers throughout the city, principally designed to remedy existing defects in the old ones, and in such work of reconstruction of the old sewers as might properly be classed with new work. With such meager provision for the extension of these sewers, it is impossible to construct them as rapidly as they are needed in the progress of the work of improvements. Such as are constructed must be of the larger sizes, the pipe sewers being left to the efforts of property owners under the permit system. This system, which provides the materials by purchase out of appropriations for the purpose, and defrays the cost of the work from a voluntary fund contributed by such of the beneficiaries as are driven to this extremity, is complained of as a hardship. The few pay the cost, and the many profit by it. Some who would not object to paying a uniform tax even greater than the amount they thus contribute do object to being indirectly robbed by parsimonious neighbors, who will pay no share of the cost, yet share the benefit. They urge the propriety of a special tax to meet the case.

There is no provision of law for such a tax, but this or a larger annual appropriation is needed. A tax of one dollar per linear foot upon all property bordering on a sewer would pay a reasonable proportion of the cost to be incurred in laying it, and would be strictly equitable. There is neither justice nor common sense in taxing property in proportion to the size of the sewer adjacent to it. All sewers of each drainage area, from the smallest branch to the largest main sewer, are of equal importance to each premises. All are but parts of one common system required by all premises alike. A moderate and uniform tax would be useful in limiting the extension of the sewers to localities really needing them. The tax suggested of one dollar per front foot would defray a larger proportion of the cost than is now paid by interested parties under the much disliked permit system. The worst feature of the latter is the disposition it creates to throw aside all systematic plans for drainage and return to the chaos of indiscriminate drainage, from which several portions of Washington are still suffering. Requests are numerous and urgent for permission to make temporary arrangements in opposition to the sewer plans, because of the hardship involved in adherence to the plans under the permit system. It is useless to explain that a sewer designed for a certain area cannot be made to carry the drainage

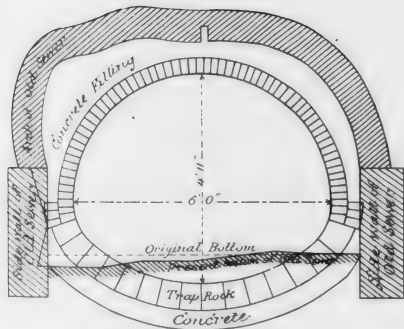
from two or three times that area; that it is necessary to prevent the first encroachment, because otherwise no good reason can be given for preventing another. Each applicant sees only his own case, and cannot be convinced that he is one of a legion who would make all plans of no avail.

The repair of the old sewers can hardly keep pace with their disintegration, so small a fund is available for this work. There are shown herewith a number of sections of the principal main sewer of Georgetown. These indicate the dilapidated and dangerous condition into which the sewer had fallen, and the character of the work necessary to restore it. The arch was very much distorted and cracked. A number of bricks had fallen out, and at one point a man-hole had fallen through. The floor had been washed away in many places with portions of the side walls, and large cavities had been formed in the bottom and at the sides. This sewer is generally at a great depth below the surface, and follows the natural valley line through private property, passing under a number of buildings. To rebuild it from the surface would have been very expensive and troublesome, because of interference with private property. To abandon the line would necessitate the construction of a new one and the additional cost of demolishing the old sewer and making property secure above it, and of transferring all drainage to the new line. The old sewer has been made secure and modernized as far as the work has progressed. Originally a D-shaped sewer, with flat floor of plank or dry rubble, the shape has been changed to the oval required for the combined system of sewerage, and the requisite capacity has been preserved. The cavities were filled with gravel; the invert was laid with trap-rock blocks on a foundation of concrete; a 4-inch brick arch was turned below the old arch, and the space between these was filled with concrete, rammed hard. The cost has been about \$20 per linear foot, and it is estimated that \$30,000 will be required to complete the work. The inverts of all the old sewers are wearing out rapidly, and must be replaced.

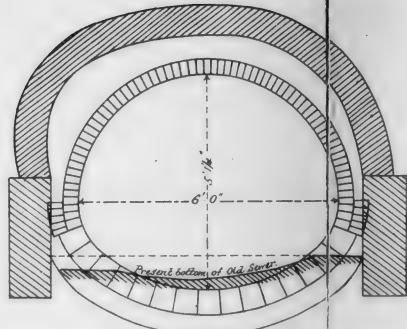
In every part of the city where pipe-sewers have been laid for a number of years, portions of them are found more or less obstructed by the roots of trees, in some instances quite filled with them. The pipes were laid without foundation of any kind, upon firm ground. In process of time the leakage from the joints softened the ground beneath them, and the weight of the covering earth in the trench forced the pipe down irregularly into the softened ground. A small amount of settlement sufficed to open the joints, and the fine roots of trees found ready access to the interior. Here they grew and multiplied rapidly, arresting and collecting sand and clay, brought in by storms, until the pipe was completely choked up, and a section of it looked like a section of a large flower pot in which a plant has been growing for a long time. These roots are sometimes cut out with suitable tools, but the only sure cure is to dig up the pipes and relay them. It is feared that a very considerable expense must be incurred upon this account. It is because of this state of affairs, which was early discovered, that all pipe-sewers are now laid upon a foundation of concrete, and in a bed of cement mortar. The concrete is carried up at the sides of the pipe, and rammed hard between the pipe and the sides of the excavation. The top of the joint is carefully sealed over with cement. No settlement or lateral change of position can occur, and the joints remain tight.

The method of construction of all sewers now laid in the District of Columbia, from a 12-inch pipe to the large sewer in Boundary street, 22 feet in diameter, is shown upon the accompanying sheet of diagrams. The following table gives the details of cost and capacity of all of them:

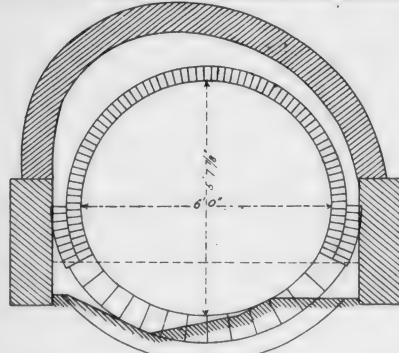
SECTIONS OF PRINCIPAL MAIN SEWER
OF
GEORGETOWN D.C.
Showing repairs made and projected 1883-1884.



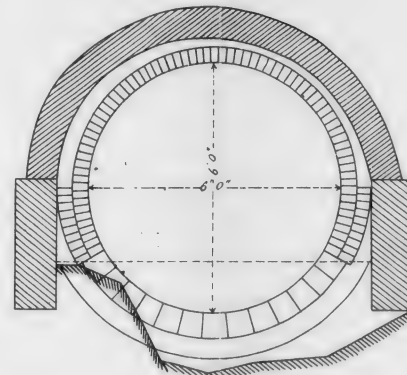
Sta. 12+90



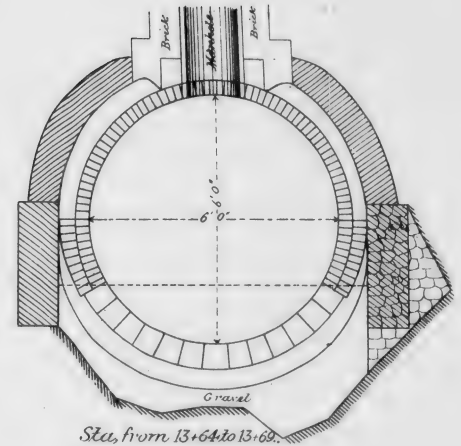
Sta. 13



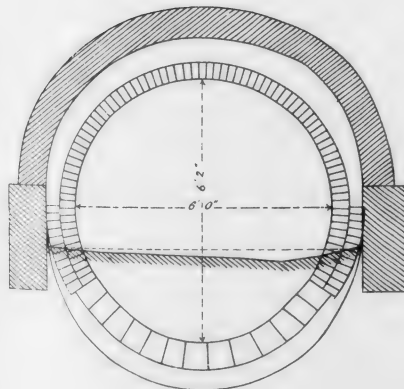
Sta. 13+30



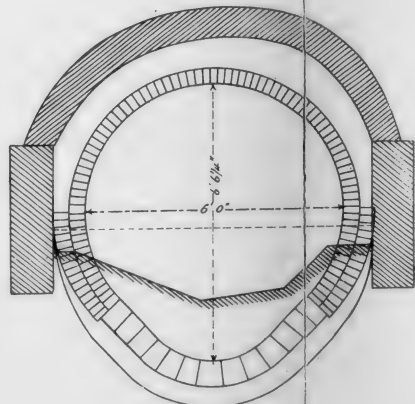
Sta. 13+63



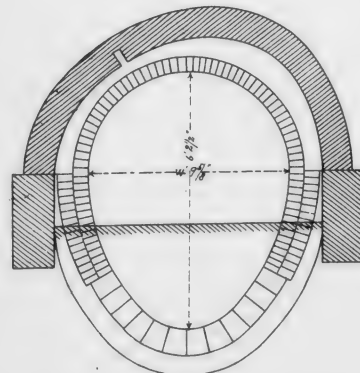
Sta. from 13+64 to 13+69



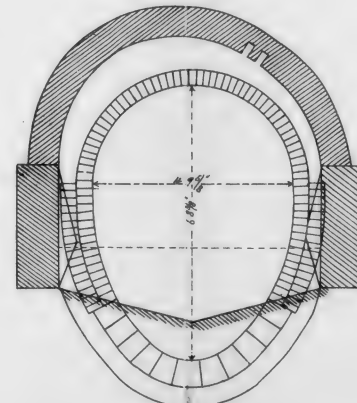
Sta. 14.



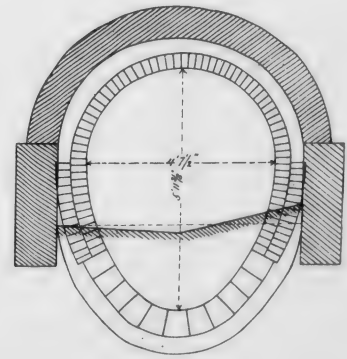
Sta. 14+38 1/2



Sta. 18+25.



Sta. 22+20

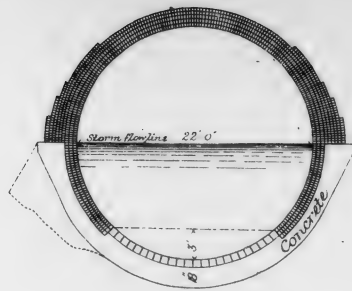


Sta. 23+50

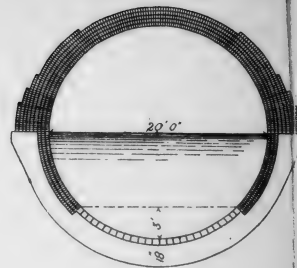
THE SEWERS OF WASHINGTON D.C.

constructed and proposed from 1874 to 1883.

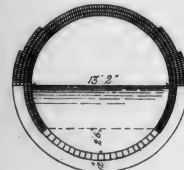
Note (The theoretical form of Invert is shown. In practice the concrete is rammed hard against the natural earth sides of the excavation as shown by dotted lines Figs 27 and 21.



27



26



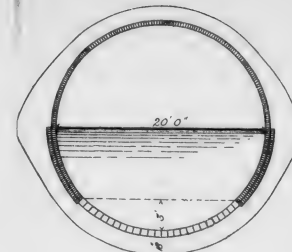
24



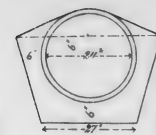
23



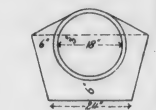
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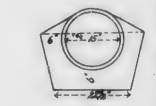
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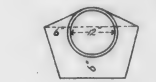
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3



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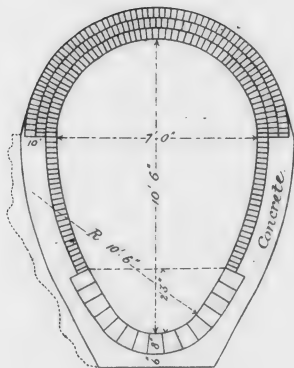


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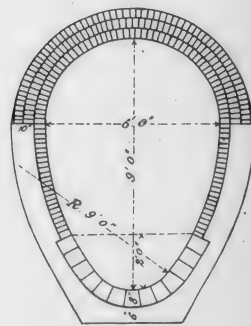
Terra Cotta Pipe Sewers. Scale, 1 to 1/4"

CIRCULAR SEWERS.

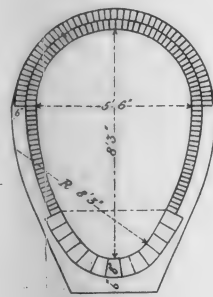
Scale, 16 to 1"



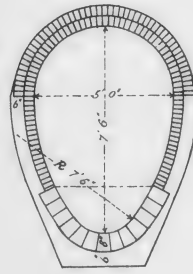
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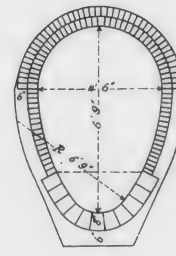
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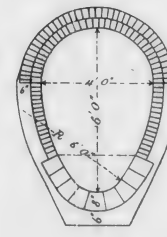
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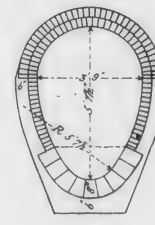
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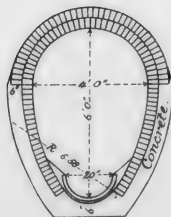
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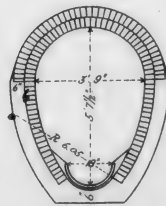
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EGG SHAPED SEWERS WITH TRAP ROCK INVERTS.

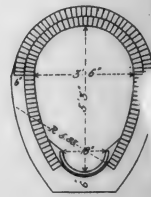
Scale, 6' to 1"



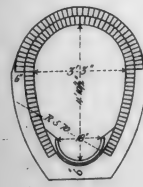
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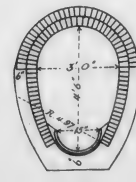
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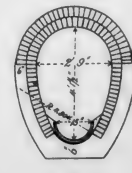
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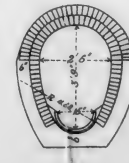
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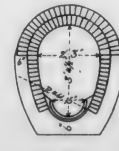
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8



7



6



5

EGG SHAPED SEWERS WITH HALF PIPE INVERTS.

Scale, 6' to 1"

Details of the sewers of Washington.

[See diagrams.]

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of diagram.....	12"	15"	18"	24"	2'x3'	2'3"x3'4 1/2"	2'6"x3'9"	2'9"x4'1 1/2"	3'x4'6"
Interior dimensions.....	1	1.84	3.05	6.68	10.81	15.17	19.40	25.51	32.46
Relative capacity.....	1	1.14	1.40	2.04	2.70	3.00	3.15	3.33	3.57
Relative cost.....	10'6"	10'6"	10'6"	10'6"	12'6"	12'9"	13'0"	13'3"	13'6"
Average depth of excavation.....	square feet.	square feet.	square feet.	square feet.	square feet.	square feet.	square feet.	square feet.	square feet.
Sectional area.....	.785	1.227	1.767	3.14	4.64	5.92	7.23	8.71	10.41
Perimeter.....	3.14	3.92	4.71	6.28	8.17	9.12	10.33	11.07	12.14
Hydraulic radius.....	.25	.31	.375	.50	.567	.649	.70	.787	.857
Diameter of corresponding circular sewer.....					2.27	2.60	2.80	3.15	3.43
Itemized quantities per linear foot:									
Cubic feet brick-work.....	1.57	1.96	2.32	3.07	4.70	5.15	5.63	5.95	6.60
Cubic feet concrete.....					4.45	4.60	4.75	5.00	5.24
Square feet trap rock.....									
Diameter pipe invert.....					12"	15"	15"	15"	15"
Cubic yards excavation.....	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.40	1.80	2.00	2.10	2.30	2.40
Cubic yards surplus earth.....	.10	.13	.18	.27	.52	.59	.67	.74	.83
Itemized cost per linear foot:									
Brick-work.....	\$0 29	\$0 36	\$0 43	\$0 57	\$1 39	\$1 53	\$1 67	\$1 76	\$1 95
Concrete.....					82	85	88	92	97
Trap rock.....									
Pipe, with connections and man-holes.....	50	56	76	1 30	10	10	10	10	10
Pipe invert.....					25	33	33	33	33
Excavation and refilling.....	40	44	48	56	63	70	73	80	84
Surplus earth removed.....	2	2	3	4	7	9	10	12	13
Total cost*.....	1 21	1 38	1 70	2 47	3 26	3 60	3 81	4 03	4 32
Increased cost of ramming earth.....	16	17	18	22	27	27	27	28	28
Aggregate cost.....	1 37	1 55	1 88	2 69	3 53	3 87	4 08	4 31	4 60

* In case of paved streets the cost of repaving to be added.

Details of the sewers of Washington—Continued.

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Number of diagram.....	3'3"x4'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3'6x5'3"	3'9"x5'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4'x6"	3'3"x4'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3'9"x5'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4'x6"	4'0"x6'9"	5'x7'6"
Interior dimensions	40.15	49.29	60.42	70.69	40.13	59.05	70.13	95.75	126.44
Relative capacity	3.89	4.14	4.40	4.71	4.19	4.80	5.16	5.67	6.15
Relative cost	13'9"	14'0"	14'3"	14'6"	14'3"	14'9"	15'0"	15'6"	16'0"
Average depth of excavation	12.13	14.18	16.50	18.63	12.12	16.16	18.38	23.26	28.71
Sectional area..... square feet.	12.95	13.95	15.07	16.10	12.88	14.86	15.85	17.84	19.82
Perimeter..... linear foot.	.937	1.01	1.09	1.15	.94	1.087	1.16	1.30	1.45
Hydraulic radius.....	3.75	4.04	4.36	4.60	3.76	4.348	4.64	5.20	5.80
Diameter of corresponding circular sewer.....									
Itemized quantities per linear foot:									
Cubic feet brick-work.....	7.14	7.68	8.25	8.65	6.39	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.65
Cubic feet concrete	5.41	5.81	6.06	6.45	4.21	5.30	6.00	6.70	7.33
Square feet trap rock.....					3.38	3.73	4.00	4.50	5.31
Diameter pipe invert.....	18"	18"	18"	20"					
Cubic yards excavation	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.20	2.60	3.00	3.20	3.00	4.00
Cubic yards surplus earth.....	.92	1.00	1.15	1.26	.93	1.13	1.30	1.47	1.82
Itemized cost per linear foot:									
Brick-work.....	\$2 11	\$2 27	\$2 44	\$2 56	\$1 89	\$2 13	\$2 25	\$2 37	\$2 56
Concrete	1 00	1 07	1 12	1 19		98	1 11	1 24	1 35
Trap rock.....					1 25	1 38	1 48	1 67	1 96
Pipe, with connections and man-holes	10	10	10	10		10	10	10	10
Pipe invert.....	44	44	44	55					
Excavation and refilling	91	98	1 05	1 12	91	1 05	1 12	1 26	1 20
Surplus earth removed.....	14	15	17	19	14	17	19	22	27
Total cost*	4 70	5 01	5 32	5 71	5 07	5 81	6 25	6 86	7 44
Increased cost of ramming earth	28	29	29	31	28	28	31	32	33
Aggregate cost.....	4 98	5 30	5 61	6 02	5 35	6 09	6 56	7 18	7 77

* In case of paved streets, the cost of repaving is to be added.

Details of the sewers of Washington—Continued.

	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Number of diagram.....	5'6"x8'3"	6'x9'	7'x10'6"	7'6"	8'3"	13'2"	20'	20'	22'
Interior dimensions.....	163.13	205.89	309.25	231.02	302.49	1,013.82	3,016.73	3,016.73	3,861.48
Relative capacity.....	7.00	9.19	10.87	9.73	12.94	22.45	50.25	50.92	50.91
Relative cost.....	16'6"	17'0"	18'0"	15'5"	15'9"	23'4"	45'2"	32'2"	33'2"
Average depth of excavation.....	34.74	41.35	56.27	44.18	53.46	136.16	314.16	314.16	380.13
Sectional area.....square feet.	21.80	23.79	27.75	23.56	25.92	41.36	62.83	62.83	69.11
Perimeter.....linear foot.	1.59	1.738	2.027	1.875	2.062	3.29	5.00	5.00	5.50
Hydraulic radius.....	6.36	6.952	8.108						
Diameter of corresponding circular sewer.....									
Itemized quantities per linear foot:									
Cubic feet brick-work.....	10.43	15.00	17.16	12.68	18.40	37.92	28.21	95.17	104.49
Cubic feet concrete.....	8.45	12.83	14.73	16.45	17.15	26.45	135.27	68.31	73.17
Square feet trap rock.....	5.56	6.08	7.77	8.11	12.96	11.85	16.44	16.44	17.14
Diameter pipe invert.....									
Cubic yards excavation.....	4.40	5.20	6.20	5.80	6.40	19	70	44	30
Cubic yards surplus earth.....	2.16	2.75	3.45	2.94	3.62	7.75	16.20	16.20	18.90
Itemized cost per linear foot:									
Brick-work.....	\$3.09	\$4.44	\$5.08	\$3.76	\$5.45	\$11.23	\$8.36	\$28.19	\$30.96
Concrete.....	1.56	2.37	2.72	2.74	2.86	4.41	22.54	11.38	12.19
Trap rock.....	2.06	2.25	2.87	3.00	4.79	4.38	6.08	6.08	6.34
Pipe with connections and man-holes.....	10	10	10	10	10	28	40	33	28
Pipe invert.....									
Excavation and refilling.....	1.32	1.56	1.86	1.74	1.92	5.70	21.00	13.20	9.00
Surplus earth removed.....	32	41	52	43	54	1.17	2.43	2.43	2.83
Total cost*.....	8.45	11.13	13.15	11.77	15.66	27.17	60.81	61.61	61.60
Increased cost of ramming earth.....									
Aggregate cost.....	39	40	46	46	50	2.02	9.68	5.67	2.00
	8.84	11.53	13.61	12.23	16.16	29.19	70.49	67.28	63.60

* In case of paved streets the cost of repaving is to be added.

The following prices have been assumed: Excavation and refilling, 40 cents per cubic yard, from 1 to 5; 35 cents per cubic yard from 5 to 18; 30 cents per cubic yard from 18 to 27. Hauling surplus earth, 15 cents per cubic yard. Brick masonry, \$8 per cubic yard. Concrete, \$4.50 per cubic yard. Trap rock, 37 cents per square foot. In Nos. 24, 25, 26, and 27, excavation is measured allowing a slope of 1 foot horizontal to 2 feet vertical, from springing line to surface, and average depths in 25, 26, and 27, as constructed.

The most prominent fact presented by the table is the great discrepancy between the increase of cost and the increase of capacity, with the increase in the size of these sewers. Taking the two extremes, the 12-inch pipe and the large circular sewer on Boundary street, 22 feet in diameter, it is seen that, while the cost of the large sewer is less than 51 times that of the pipe, the capacity of the one is nearly 4,000 times that of the other. From this point of view it seems folly to construct a sewer whose capacity to carry any storms that may occur shall be at all doubtful.

As recently as the 5th of August, 1878, a rainfall of 2 inches in 40 minutes occurred here—a rate of 3 inches per hour. It ruptured the largest main sewer of Washington—the old Tiber arch. For a distance of 500 feet the brick arch, 18 inches in thickness, and having a span of 30 feet, was lifted bodily and broken at the haunches and at the crown. Fortunately it fell, with the subsiding water, into place again, the fractured edges projecting half-way into the sewer. The sectional area of Tiber sewer is here 220 square feet. If the arch had fallen in and obstructed the water-way, a torrent of 3,000 cubic feet per second would have been thrown upon Pennsylvania avenue.

All of the sewers in this table are designed to carry off 2 inches of rainfall per hour from the areas which they drain, when running quite full of water. All except the large circular sewer of Boundary street (Nos. 24 to 27) are intended to run full bore when occasion requires. The latter carried too large a body of water to be so treated, and is designed as a covered canal, the storm water running only to the height of the spring line of the arch.

With the foregoing assumption the sewers of medium size may run at times quite full, and those of smaller size may run under a slight head, being subjected at such times to an internal pressure which they are fitted to sustain. The largest sizes will never be filled by any such storm as we have any record of. The margin of safety increases with the size of the sewer, and with the quantity of water carried, and, therefore, with the relative importance of this consideration.

It is well known that as the area of a water-shed increases, the *proportion* of rainfall thereon which will reach the sewer or water-course diminishes, because time is required to get there, and during that time absorption and evaporation are at work to dissipate the water. Various formulæ have been proposed to give the law governing this loss, so that sewers might be proportioned to the areas which they are to drain. They are necessarily empirical, and the observed phenomena upon which they rest cannot possibly comprise all the conditions that will be met with in practice. They serve, however, to check the results of such local assumptions as are necessary in dealing with any locality. That of Mr. Burkli Zeigler, as given recently by Mr. Rudolph Hering, C. E., rests upon long and careful observation—

$$q = r \times c^4 \sqrt{\frac{s}{a}}$$

in which r may be taken as the maximum depth of rainfall per hour to be expected, and q is the corresponding depth per hour which will reach the sewer; c is a constant varying from .31 to .75; s equals the general fall in feet per thousand feet of the water-shed; a equals the area of the water-shed. Applied to the four large sections of Boundary sewer, with the assumption of a maximum rainfall of 3 inches per hour, and a

coefficient of .75 adapted to the future condition of this area, it gives the following comparative results:

	No. 24.	Nos. 25 and 26.	No. 27.
Capacity in cubic feet per second (Kutter).....	1, 300	2, 500	4, 150
Rainfall that will reach the sewer in cubic feet per second (Burkli Zeigler)	1, 500	2, 100	4, 300

And beyond this is a large factor of safety, as the full size of the sewer would carry in emergencies double these quantities.

Boundary street sewer is not intended to carry sewage. For many years it will be a fresh-water channel, and afterwards an overflow sewer for the county, when Washington extends over it. All other sewers are designed to carry both storm water and house drainage. No reason obtains here for more than one system for both. The separate system, requiring duplicate sewers, is persistently urged for universal application. As usually applied, it were better named the exceptional system, for it takes care of the sewage and lets the storm water take care of itself. Whenever, in small towns, an open water-course is available, and old fashioned gutters intersecting the streets can be tolerated to convey the storm water to this natural channel, the exceptional system has its proper application. Wherever a city is of sufficient importance to justify the convenience of removing storm water from the surface of streets, the drains must be made of such size that the ordinary dry weather flow of sewers—the water supply of the city—can be taken into these drains without any increase of capacity, together with the storm water. It is not possible to compute their dimensions more closely, and if it were, the difference in cost would be absurdly insignificant.

The sewer drains can be quite as well adapted to the conveyance of sewage as are the small pipes of the so-called separate system. The sewage can be afterwards diverted from these sewer drains at any point and separated from the storm water whenever it is necessary. No additional cost is required for making one system of sewers serve this double purpose. It has even been found better and cheaper in reconstructing old sewers to adapt them to the combined system, for the cost would have been the same to make them storm sewers only, and to this would have been added the cost of a separate system for sewage. These patented systems are naturally urged for any market that can be found for them, and when personal interests obscure the judgment it is not strange that professional opinion lends its influence. Similar hallucinations have misled the wisest of men. It is related of Sir Isaac Newton, that, having a pet cat which was permitted to share the solitude of his study, he had a hole cut in the bottom of the door to give her free entrance and exit. Missing her from the study for a few days, he was informed that the trouble was—a kitten, and starting suddenly from one of those reveries to which science owes so much, he exclaimed, "Well, cut a little hole for the kitten."

I submit herewith tables showing the contracts for supplies for the District of Columbia, and the details of work done under contract and by hired labor in connection with drainage and sewerage and water supply.

Very respectfully,

R. L. HOXIE,
Captain Engineers, U. S. A.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Commissioner.

282 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

B.—REPORT OF CAPT. F. V. GREENE, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.,
ASSISTANT TO THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 20, 1883.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the streets and roads of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

The nature of the work performed is shown in the following statement:

Summary statement of operations and estimates.

No.	Description.	Expended 1882-'83.	Appropriated 1883-'84.	Estimated 1884-'85.
1	Replacement of pavements and improvements of streets and avenues.....	\$298,752 65	\$350,000 00	\$300,000 00
2	Repairs to concrete pavements	49,725 06	50,000 00	50,000 00
3	Material for permit work	19,987 92	30,000 00	50,000 00
4	Repairs to bridges	10,689 30	1,500 00	500 00
5	Repairs to macadam roadways.....	4,998 30		
6	Current repairs of streets, avenues, and alleys	24,942 76	25,000 00	25,000 00
7	Repairs of county roads	24,998 12	20,000 00	25,000 00
8	Cleaning streets	32,969 54	40,000 00	40,000 00
9	Cleaning alleys	7,455 17	7,500 00	10,000 00
10	Lighting streets, &c., erection of lamps, &c	105,056 59	95,380 00	109,000 00
11	Parking commission, labor, &c	17,924 44	18,000 00	18,000 00
12	Continuation of survey of the District, with reference to the extension of various avenues to District line	4,984 10	5,000 00	5,000 00
13	Improving Fourteenth street road	5,704 00		15,000 00
14	Improvement and repairs of Tennallytown turnpike			
		608,187 95	642,380 00	647,500 00

PAVEMENTS.

The condition of the streets on July 1, 1883, was as follows:

Nature of pavement.	Square yards.	Miles.
Concrete (asphalt or coal tar)	1,279,503	52.74
Stone block (granite or trap)	493,569	18.99
Rough stone (cobble or rubble)	576,316	17.20
Macadam	203,096	7.00
Gravel	698,307	34.55
Wood	169,396	7.46
Total improved	3,420,187	137.94
Total unimproved	1,708,856	92.18

The replacement of the worthless wooden pavements has continued to be the principal work on the streets during the past year. These pavements, which covered a length of 34 miles on July 1, 1878, have been replaced at the rate of between 4 and 5 miles during each succeeding year. On the 1st of July last the amount still remaining was 7½ miles. Existing contracts, to be completed on or before December 1, 1883, will remove nearly 5 miles more. The remaining 2½ miles are included in the estimates of work for the next fiscal year, so that by the

1st of January, 1885, it is expected that the last vestige of rotten wood will have disappeared from the streets.

The replacement of these pavements has been a heavy drain on the resources of the District. The total cost of the work when complete will be more than \$1,500,000. The amount expended to date is shown in the following statement:

Replacement of wooden pavements.

Years.	With asphalt.		With granite.		With asphalt block.		Total.	
	Square yards.	Cost.	Square yards.	Cost.	Square yards.	Cost.	Square yards.	Cost.
1878-1879....	104,022.52	\$200,900 18	56,993.24	\$129,657 32	1,093.35	\$2,661 61	162,109.11	\$333,219 11
1879-1880....	67,962.91	104,143 17	45,084.28	87,390 42	3,214.08	6,349 51	116,261.27	197,883 10
1880-1881....	75,469.32	146,291 70	47,742.67	103,678 86			123,211.99	249,970 56
1881-1882....	72,623.94	156,663 71	15,476.69	42,529 05	4,937.24	9,318 60	93,037.87	208,511 36
1882-1883....	87,111.42	198,765 19			14,130.21	31,639 68	101,241.63	229,404 87
Total....	407,190.11	805,763 95	165,296.88	363,255 65	23,374.88	49,969 40	595,861.87	1,218,989 00

This large sum has been expended, not in extending the area of improvements, but simply in correcting the fatal experiment of laying pavements of wood. The original cost of these wooden pavements was a little more than \$4,000,000, as shown by the records of the Board of Public Works.

The necessity of replacing these unhealthy and impassable fragments of wood with a durable pavement has limited the expenditures for new work to a comparatively small amount. The total of this work during the past five years has consisted of 71,473 square yards of new pavements, laid at a cost of \$188,797.43, and 5 miles of unimproved streets, graded and regulated at a cost of \$110,946.08.

During the next fiscal year it will be possible to devote a larger portion of the money available for streets to new work. The estimates provide for expending between one-third and one-half of the appropriations in the eastern and southern sections of the city, although these sections pay in all but one-sixth part of the taxes. A comparatively small amount of wood was originally laid in these sections, and hence in the replacement of the wood they have appeared to be neglected, although all their wood was replaced in advance of that in the northwest section. The estimates for next year have been framed in accordance with the requests of a committee representing the property holders east of the Capitol, and the large amount allotted to that section, in excess of the taxes paid by it, should leave no further grounds of complaint.

The pavements now laid are all of durable materials, the principal constituent being stone. They are of two classes, the first being blocks of granite cemented together by tar in the joints, and the second consisting of fine particles of stone, cemented and held together by asphalt. The asphalt mixture is laid either in a single sheet, on a foundation of concrete masonry, or in the form of blocks prepared in a factory. The granite is the most durable, but it is objected to on account of noise. Its use is therefore restricted to business streets of heavy travel, or to streets occupied by railroad tracks in such manner as to confine the travel within narrow limits. The asphalt is used on all other streets, and forms the principal pavement of the city; it now has an extent of 58 miles, or half as far again as from here to Baltimore.

In the Appendix will be found complete specifications for the manu-

facture and laying of the standard pavements now in use in this city, and also full details regarding all contracts for this class of work during the last fiscal year. All pavements now laid are guaranteed for five years by the contractor, and 10 per centum of the amounts due the contractor are withheld during that period as an additional security and guarantee fund for their repair.

The average cost per square yard of the pavement laid since 1878 is shown in the following statement :

Years.	Granite block.	Asphalt.	Asphalt block.
1878-'79	\$2 15	\$1 80	\$2 37
1879-'80	1 90	1 47	1 87
1880-'81	1 87	1 85	1 76
1881-'82	2 40	2 09	1 90
1882-'83	2 58	2 26	2 19
1883-'84	2 63	2 28	2 09

The concrete pavements laid between 1872 and 1874 were composed of particles of stone cemented by tar; they were, as a rule, inferior to pavements in which the cement is made of asphalt, and they are gradually wearing out. By means of prompt repairs they are kept in order until the top surface has entirely worn off; an entirely new surface of asphalt is then laid upon them. The necessity of preserving these pavements by resurfacing them, in addition to the minor repairs needed from time to time, involves an expense of about \$50,000 per annum. This amount has been appropriated for several years and is included in the estimates for next year. The number of yards resurfaced during the last five years is 126,627, at an average cost of \$1.30 per square yard. The pavements, when thus treated, are nearly as good as new.

In addition to the 70 miles of standard pavements (asphalt and granite) there are 17 miles of cobble, 7 miles of macadam, and 34 miles of gravel, or in all 58 miles of roadways of an inferior character. They are kept in as good order as is possible with the appropriation of \$25,000 for "current repairs." Such repairs as are absolutely necessary to the sidewalks are also paid from this fund.

A detailed statement of its expenditure will be found in the Appendix.

Under the existing law all improvements are made at the expense of the city at large without special assessment upon the abutting property, which is greatly enhanced in value by the improvements. The demand for such improvements being far in excess of the current revenues, an appropriation is made annually for the purchase of materials for "permit work." These materials are issued under certain restrictions to parties who will pay the cost of laying them. This amounts to a voluntary assessment, in which the District pays about two-thirds and the parties benefited one-third. It is evidently advantageous to the District to have as much work done on these terms as possible, and the system is acceptable to property owners, as is shown by the fact that there is always a larger demand for these materials than the appropriation can meet. For the next year the estimates provide for increasing this appropriation and slightly diminishing the appropriation for improvements at the general expense. During the past year 11,434 feet of curb, 9,951 feet of flagging, 700 yards of cobble stones, 7,682 asphalt blocks, and 473,523 paving bricks were purchased from this ap-

proprietion at a cost of \$12,788.02; and about 2 miles of streets were improved by them.

The principal benefit derived from this appropriation is in laying new sidewalks and paving alleys. It often happens, however, that parties decline to contribute anything towards the costs of keeping the sidewalks and alleys adjacent to their property in proper condition. Under these circumstances the system becomes inoperative, and the sidewalks and alleys remain in very bad order. Especially is this the case in regard to the alleys, many of which are in such a condition as to be injurious to health. Legislation is needed to empower the Commissioners, whenever an alley is declared by the health officer to be in such a condition as to constitute a nuisance, injurious to public health, to order it to be paved, the materials being purchased from the appropriation for permit work, and the cost of labor being assessed against the adjoining property, and collected as other taxes are collected.

STREET AND ALLEY CLEANING.

The paved streets and alleys are cleaned by contract at a fixed price per square yard for each cleaning. The rate during the past year, under the contract then existing, was 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per thousand yards, and the total amount cleaned was 122,901,779 square yards. The streets are swept at regular intervals, some daily, some three times, twice, or once a week, and others once in two weeks—depending on the amount of travel. On an average, every paved street is cleaned once in ten days. The sweeping is done by machines between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. The dirt is shoveled up and removed before noon the following day.

Unpaved streets were swept last year from time to time as needed by day's labor. At present the labor of the inmates of the workhouse has been made available for this purpose, and the large force thus brought into use has made it possible during the last few months to put the outlying gravel streets in a cleaner condition than they have known for several years. Ice and snow are partially removed from the principal thoroughfares during the winter by day's labor, but the amount of this work has necessarily been very small. During the coming winter the workhouse labor will be very serviceable for this purpose.

During the past year the total expenses for street cleaning were as follows:

Cleaning paved streets	\$29,188 72
Cleaning unpaved streets	1,006 38
Removing ice and snow	1,289 87
Cost of inspection	1,484 10
Total	32,969 07

The contract with H. L. Cranford expired by limitation on the 30th of June last.

Proposals for continuing the work during the present year were called for in May. The lowest bidder was I. S. Filbert, at 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per thousand yards. The next lowest bidder was L. P. Wright & Son, at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per thousand yards. The difference between the bids on the estimated amount of work for the whole year was \$975. The machines of both parties had been thoroughly tested in actual use in this city, and those of Wright & Son were considered to be enough superior to those of Mr. Filbert to warrant the extra expenditure of \$975. The

contract was therefore awarded to Wright & Son, by whom the work is now being performed.

The contract rate for cleaning paved alleys during the past year was 40 cents per thousand yards, and the total expenditure \$7,455.17, of which \$1,478 was for salaries of inspectors. For the present year the rate is 40 cents per thousand yards. The work was let to the lowest bidder in public competition. The alleys are cleaned once a week in summer and once in two weeks in winter. Unpaved alleys are cleaned from time to time by workhouse labor.

STREET LIGHTING.

The report of the superintendent of lamps shows the following :

Number of lamps June 30, 1882.....	4,240
Erected 1882-'83	34
Relighted 1882-'83.....	2
	<hr/>
Number of lamps June 30, 1883.....	4,276

It is estimated that 65 lamps will be erected during the current year and 48 during the month of July, 1884, making 4,389 lamps for the next fiscal year. Of these, 79 are chargeable to the railroad companies, and 4,310 are to be paid for by the District. The estimates are based on this number.

The cost of lighting during the past year, under contracts with the Washington and Georgetown Gas-Light Companies, was \$25 per annum for each lamp. This included the cleaning, lighting, extinguishing and repairs of all kinds; new lamps were furnished by the District, and a reasonable price was paid for erecting them, as provided in the contract. The total expenses of street lighting, including erection of lamps, were \$105,056.59.

The First Comptroller having disallowed all expenditures for erecting lamps during the past year, as well as the four preceding years, the companies were required in May last to refund payments on this account, amounting in all to several thousand dollars. This they did under protest, and they have since brought suit to recover these amounts, which they claim were due them under the law and the terms of their contracts. The suits are now pending.

During the past year the lamps were lighted on the old village system of six hours per night (2,200 hours per annum) trusting to the moon to make up the deficiency. Urgent recommendations have been made at various times within the past three years to have the law regulating gas-works so amended as to require the lamps to be lighted for at least 3,000 hours per annum, but these efforts have not been successful. The price per lamp was reduced by the act of March 3, 1883, to \$22 per annum, but the law as to hours was not changed. In June last, however, the gas companies consented to make a contract for 2,600 hours during the current year. These agreements will be found in the Appendix. The number of hours should be still further increased to at least 3,000, in order to meet the necessities of a city of the size and importance of Washington, and to conform to the practice of other large cities.

The act of July 1, 1882, required the cost of lighting the streets through which steam railroads run to be paid by the railroads. In accordance with this act, during the past year the bills of the gas company for these streets were regularly certified and forwarded to the railroad companies for *payment to the gas company*—no payments being made on this account by the District. It is stated that the railroad

companies have either neglected or refused to pay the bills. In the act of March 3, 1883, the burden of collecting these bills was thrown upon the District by a clause requiring the District to pay the gas company and then recover from the railroad companies by suit. This is a tedious process, as the suits will not be decided under two or perhaps three years. If the District is to act as collector for the bills of the gas company, then more efficient means should be authorized for enforcing the collections. This could be effected in the same manner as is now provided for collecting bills due from street railroads, *i. e.*, by issuing lien certificates against their property, bearing interest at 10 per cent., and redeemable in one year from date of issue, under penalty of sale.

The illuminating power, purity, and other qualities of the gas are stated in the report of the United States inspector of gas and meters, which is submitted herewith.

PARKING COMMISSION.

The report of the parking commission shows that during the past year 1,735 trees have been planted, 476 trees replanted to replace losses from casualties, and 222 old trees removed. The total number of trees is now 59,401, giving 134 miles of shaded streets.

With the increased growth of the trees the complete success of the methods pursued by the present parking commission during a period of more than ten years becomes every year more apparent. The trees and the asphalt pavements are the distinctive features of Washington streets which attract most notice.

There are a few miles of improved streets where the curbs and sidewalks are on the established lines where trees have not yet been planted. The annual expense of maintaining the boxes and renewing the soil around the large number of trees now planted is so great that the number of new trees to be planted is less with each succeeding year. These boxes are needed not only to guide the tree in its growth, but still more to protect it from destruction by horses gnawing at the bark. It is, therefore, necessary to maintain the boxes as a protection from this sort of injury long after they are unnecessary for any other purpose. During the past few months the first systematic planting has been undertaken on suburban streets, which are technically beyond the city limits, but are important thoroughfares. Fourteenth street and Nineteenth street extended have already been thus planted, and other streets of the same character will be similarly treated.

The steps taken by the parking commission to prevent injury by caterpillars are explained in their report.

COUNTY ROADS.

The amounts expended on each of the roads in the county, under the appropriation of \$25,000, are shown in the Appendix. All this work is done under the direction of the superintendent of roads by day's labor. The appropriation for the current year was reduced to \$20,000. This is not sufficient to keep the roads, which have an extent of more than 100 miles, in proper order. If the estimate of \$25,000 had been approved by Congress, it was intended to complete the reconstruction of the Seventh street road to the Maryland line. The lack of money has made this impossible, and only a small amount of work can be done this year on this important highway.

The purchase of the Tennallytown turnpike from its owners, under

the act of January 19, 1883, has abolished the last toll-gate in the District of Columbia. It has, however, thrown upon the District a road of great importance, being the principal route from neighboring farms to Georgetown, which is in a dilapidated condition. It will be necessary to entirely rebuild it from end to end. The total expense will be about \$37,000, and a special estimate of \$15,000 is submitted for beginning this work next year. With the exception of the unfinished portion of Seventh street, beyond Brightwood, and the Tennallytown turnpike, most of the roads are now in fair condition; but it is impossible to keep them so with a smaller appropriation than \$25,000. Effort is made, so far as the funds available will permit, to macadamize the more important roads in the best manner, and thus make permanent improvements in them. Where this is not possible the roads are repaired with bank gravel. This material, as found in this locality, is of an inferior character on account of the large amount of clay contained in it; but it is the best material which can be obtained in default of means for macadamizing.

SURVEY OF THE DISTRICT.

The careful topographical survey of the District has been continued during the past year by the officers detailed from the Coast Survey. The field-work is now completed over an area of about 20 square miles, and the maps, on a scale of 400 feet to an inch, have been drawn for nearly half that area. The territory thus covered is the most important in regard to the extension of streets and avenues, and the proper subdivision of suburban property. It was expected to have ready to submit with this report a map of the District, showing such of these extensions as are now necessary, with a project for compelling subdivisions to conform to them, but the press of current business during the last two months has delayed the drawing of the map, and it is not yet completed. Its completion is expected during the coming winter.

STEAM RAILROADS.

In my last annual report the inconvenience and annoyance caused by the present location of railroad tracks within the city limits was discussed at length. I then suggested "that the Commissioners recommend to Congress the enactment of a law forbidding the running of trains on the present route of the Baltimore and Ohio road in disregard of the grades of the streets after a certain date; giving that company the option of coming around Capitol Hill or under it on any one of the three routes above named; also repealing the act which granted the Baltimore and Potomac road the right to cross the park on the line of Sixth street, but otherwise confirming the present route of that road; and compelling the immediate enforcement of the requirements above specified along the surface roads, viz, the fencing in of the tracks, the placing of automatic gates at street crossings, and the cessation of the practice of making a freight depot and car-yard on the avenues."

During the succeeding session of Congress the subject was taken up in earnest by the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. It was then learned that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had sold its interest in roads leading south from Washington, and had no desire to come to the southern section of the city. As it did not appear that any material advantage would be gained by bringing the Baltimore and Ohio tracks around to the southern side of the city merely to have a union depot, it was decided to leave this road on the northern side. With this exception, the above

suggestions were adopted, and after several consultations between the committee and the Commissioners, a bill was framed, which, if passed, would have settled the railroad question for several years to come. Unfortunately, the short session of Congress prevented action on the bill. It was reported to the Senate on February 23 by Hon. Mr. Ingalls, chairman of the committee, but no action was taken upon it before the expiration of the session. Its provisions were, in brief, that the two branches of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad should be united at Brooks' Station, outside the city limits, and should then come in on Delaware avenue to the square between D and E streets, North Capitol street, and Delaware avenue, where their depot should be located; that a viaduct above the grade of the tracks should be built at Massachusetts avenue, so as not to interrupt travel on that important thoroughfare; that the line of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad should remain on Maryland and Virginia avenues, as at present, but that their track on Sixth street, north of Maryland avenue, and all their sheds, &c., in the mall should be removed, except the depot building at Sixth and B streets, which would be purchased by the Government; that the use of the avenues for unloading freight should be prohibited under heavy penalties; and, finally, that both roads should be fenced in throughout their whole length within the city limits by substantial curbing and iron fences, with gates at the intersections of cross streets.

It is to be hoped that this bill, upon which the Senate committee were fully agreed, after a long and careful investigation of the whole subject, will be reintroduced without any change, early in the next session, and pressed to its passage.

After the adjournment of Congress without any action in this matter, the increasing business of the Baltimore and Potomac road and its totally inadequate facilities in the way of freight depots and car-yards, resulted in a continuous freight-yard being established on Maryland and Virginia avenues. The citizens residing in that vicinity then appealed to the courts and obtained an injunction against this practice of unloading on the avenues. The company then purchased a square on South Capitol street, near Canal, which partly provided for their traffic. They also asked the Commissioners to grant the use of a part of Canal street, which is 240 feet wide, for a car-yard. After full consideration this privilege was granted, upon the company entering into an agreement, dated September 3, 1883, by which they bind themselves to pay the District \$3,500 per annum for the privilege, to use it in such manner as not to interfere with the travel at intersecting streets, to keep these intersections properly paved, and to erect suitable gates at the more important ones. If the railroad company fails to perform any of the work required by this agreement, the Commissioners are empowered by its terms to perform the work themselves and pay for it out of the proceeds of lien certificates issued against the property of the railroad. The agreement is terminable by either party on six months' notice, and is to be submitted to Congress for approval. A full copy is contained in the Appendix.

This agreement provides a temporary relief in giving space for several hundred cars in a locality where, at present, they cause no inconvenience. It is not likely to prove permanent, for the growth of the city will in a few years demand the removal of these cars to a more remote locality, but so long as it remains in force the company pays to the District the full value of the privileges granted. Gates have already been erected at Four-and-a-half, Seventh, and Eleventh streets, New Jersey avenue, and South Capitol street.

This company has also purchased the square on the west side of Fourteenth street just north of Long Bridge, and has applied for permission to lay its tracks across Fourteenth street into this square in order to use it for a freight-yard. This request has not yet been granted.

Temporary permits, revocable at pleasure, have also been granted to run side tracks into three coal-yards along the line of Maryland and Virginia avenues.

While the presence of a steam railroad is not beneficial to property used for residences, yet it is a self-evident fact that in these days the trade and prosperity of a city cannot be maintained without railroads nor without proper terminal facilities for handling freight within a reasonable distance of the business part of the city. The lines of Maryland and Virginia avenues give such facilities, and if the roads are permanently established there with a sufficient number of freight depots on their own property, this section of the city will rapidly increase in value for business purposes, for which it is admirably adapted. The Senate bill makes ample provision against improper use of the streets by the roads.

TELEGRAPH WIRES.

The number of poles and wires on the streets at present is as follows:

Company.	Number of poles.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.
Western Union	811	21	393
Baltimore and Ohio	175	5	67
Rapid	169	6	22
Bankers and Merchants'	197	5	18
Baltimore and Potomac	117	3	16
United States Government	110	4	28
District of Columbia	623	22	122
Telephone	281	10	91
Electric light	140	3	10
Total	2,623	79	767

This does not include single house-top lines, which probably amount to 150 miles of wire additional.

Three years ago there were 1,266 poles, with 41 miles of line and 336 miles of wire. The pole and wire nuisance has, therefore, more than doubled in the last three years. In the central section of the city there is hardly a street which is free from it.

In the annual report for 1880 the Commissioners recommend to Congress the passage of a law to compel the removal of the wires from poles to underground routes, and cited the almost universal custom of the large cities of Europe (where poles are prohibited, and where the wires are in successful use underground) in support of their recommendation. They were unable, however, to secure any action on the subject by Congress. Since that time the older companies have continually stated that they were desirous of placing their wires underground, and were experimenting with that view, but had not yet perfected their systems. New companies have appeared, asking for poles, on the ground that to refuse them would prevent competition in telegraph service, and that they also would be ready to go underground whenever the system was perfected. By these arguments they have succeeded in getting permits for such poles as were absolutely necessary to get into the city, circuitous routes through the outskirts being generally adopted. It is doubt-

ful, however, if these companies have made much substantial progress on the underground problem, or ever will under these conditions; for no one has ever claimed that an underground system is as cheap as the pole system, and until that impossibility is achieved the companies will never consider the system perfected.

During the past year, therefore, all applications for poles for the telegraph companies have uniformly been rejected except in isolated cases where their poles had become unsafe or were so low as to interfere with the trees. In such cases they have been allowed to replace the old poles with new ones.

The telephone company has, however, been allowed to make a large extension of its pole lines; it has erected poles on Massachusetts avenue, L, Ninth, and Fifth streets; also in a tier of alleys running north of L street from Fifteenth street to Rock Creek, and in another tier running north of G street from Fourteenth street to North Capitol; it has also erected poles on a number of roads beyond the boundary. These privileges have been granted on the ground that without them the telephone service, which was greatly desired by the residents of the city, could not be conducted, that the difficulties in regard to underground telephoning were conceded to be greater than in regard to telegraphing, and that the company would promptly adopt any underground system which was demonstrated to be feasible. Its agent also promised to lay an underground system of 1 mile in length for experiment. He was called upon several months since for information as to his progress with this line, but as yet has failed to make any answer. Under these circumstances it would seem to be proper to refuse all applications of this company for any more poles.

The permits for poles in alleys were granted to this company, partly because the poles in alleys would prove less annoying than those on the streets, and partly because it would remove the most serious objection to the underground system for telephones, viz, the difficulty of house connections—to have a pole in the alley in the center of each block, to which the wires could be carried underground and from which they could be distributed into the rear of houses. Some of these poles will, therefore, form a part of any permanent system.

All permits for poles during the past year have been granted on express condition that they are subject to revocation and the poles to removal at the pleasure of the Commissioners on sixty days' notice.

During the last few months two applications have been received for permits to lay underground wires. The first was from the Standard Underground Cable Company, a company which manufactures cables, but is not a telegraph company. They offered to lay cables from the War Department to the Capitol, and also on a part of the District fire-alarm service; the cables to be laid at the expense of the company and then surrendered to the United States and District authorities, for six months' use and experiment. The laying of these cables was begun on the first of the present month, and is now nearly completed.

The second application was from the Postal Telegraph Company, which desired to bring its wires into the city underground, and do a general telegraph business. Before granting this permit, a careful examination of the city was made with a view of determining what streets should be used for underground wires. It was found that Fourteenth street and T street would form parts of any permanent plans of underground routes, and the privilege of occupying these streets for this purpose was granted to the Postal Telegraph Company. The agreement entered into with them is given in full in the appendix. In brief, it provides that this

company shall have the exclusive right to construct conduits for electrical wires on these streets, provided other companies have the right to lay their wires in the conduits on a fair rental, to be determined, in case of disagreement, by the Commissioners. The conduits are to be constructed at once under the asphalt pavements at crossings of streets; for the rest of the way the cables or conductors are to be laid under the brick sidewalk, and no conduits are required at present. The conduits are of brick masonry, 16 inches square in cross section, inside measurement, with a substantial cover of iron or stone, which can be removed at pleasure in order to give access to the cables. They are large enough to hold several hundred wires laid in such manner as the companies may prefer. These conduits at intersecting streets are now in process of construction, and it is expected that they will be completed early in December. The wires will be laid as soon as completed.

The companies who are laying these underground wires confidently state that telegraph and telephone service can be performed with them fully as well as with the overhead system. In a very few months their success or failure will be an established fact. If they succeed it will then be necessary to institute vigorous measures to compel the speedy removal of the poles. It is expected that the companies will offer every resistance possible to the change, on account of the expense, and the question will probably have to go before the courts for ultimate settlement. Outside of the companies interested, there is hardly any one who is not in favor of the change, and as the companies pay nothing for right of way, there is no real hardship in forcing them to the expense of removal.

Very respectfully,

F. V. GREENE,
Captain Engineers.








MAP OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

Showing the different varieties of

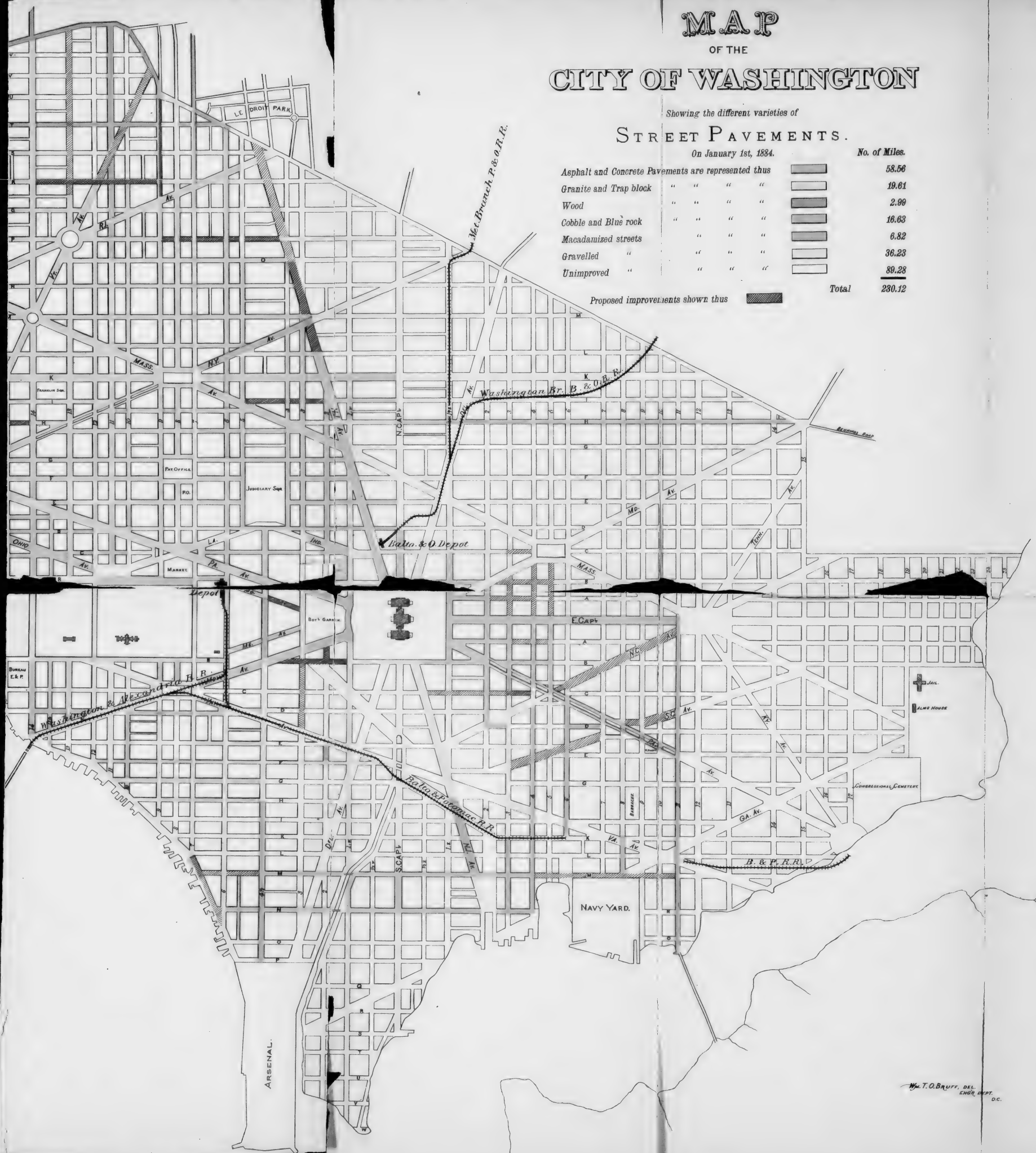
STREET PAVEMENTS.

On January 1st, 1884.

No. of Miles.

Asphalt and Concrete Pavements are represented thus		53.56
Granite and Trap block		19.61
Wood		2.99
Cobble and Blue rock		16.63
Macadamized streets		6.82
Gravelled		36.23
Unimproved		80.28
	Total	230.12

Proposed improvements shown thus



Wm. T. O. Bruff, DEL.
ENGR. DEPT.
D.C.



APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. 1.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CLERK.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER,
Washington, D. C., November 23, 1883.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the clerical work performed in the engineer department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883:

Number of communications received, briefed, and recorded in letters-received book	3,900
Upon these, 7,800 indorsements have been made, and 4,845 reports submitted.	
Number of orders and letters written	2,666
Number of contracts drawn and recorded	372
Number of permits (gas, sewer, and water) issued	3,287
Number of bills and vouchers prepared and forwarded in triplicate	1,708

A large quantity of miscellaneous clerical work, requiring care and attention, incidental to departmental operations, has also been performed.

The assistance rendered the Department of Justice, together with papers and information in protecting the interest of the District of Columbia in suits entered in the Court of Claims against the District, and still pending, has engrossed a large amount of time, labor, and care.

In the water department a new set of water-rent books, containing nearly 21,500 entries of premises that are water takers, have been made. These books are made so as to be available for a period of three years. About 30,000 water-rent bills have been made out, and of these about 20,000 have been distributed to water takers.

In my last report I called attention to the unsuitableness of the present building for District offices. In this connection I desire to invite attention to the rapid increase of the records of the several branches of the District government, and the insecure and inadequate storage room for their protection and preservation. The majority of the rooms are heated by means of stoves and fire-places, so that the safety of the building—notwithstanding the care and vigilance exercised to guard against accident by fire—is greatly endangered, especially during cold weather.

A consolidated summary statement of operations of the department, showing the expenditures for the past fiscal year, together with appropriations made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, is herewith submitted.

A summary tabulated statement, showing the receipts and expenditures of the several public markets of the District for the past fiscal year, is also submitted. This statement shows that the revenues exceed the expenditures \$4,497.83, being an increase of \$495.18 over last year's receipts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH C. ROCK,
Chief Clerk.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Commissioner D. C.

294 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Consolidated summary statement of operations of the engineer department, showing the expenditures for the past fiscal year, together with appropriations made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	Expenditures for year ending June 30, 1883.	Appropriations for year ending June 30, 1884.	Estimates for year ending June 30, 1885.
Engineer department:			
Salaries	\$37, 114 02	\$56, 550 00	\$61, 150 00
Contingent expenses	4, 498 47	5, 000 00	5, 500 00
Water office:			
Salaries	9, 339 00	9, 342 00	9, 342 00
Contingent expenses	1, 822 09	2, 400 00	2, 400 00
Pumping expenses and pipe distribution	49, 501 50	47, 751 50	130, 000 00
Main, &c., for protection of Government Printing Office	5, 599 94	3, 500 00	
Interest and sinking fund on water stock bonds	44, 610 00	44, 610 00	44, 610 00
Cleaning and repairing lateral sewers and basins	19, 999 53	20, 000 00	25, 000 00
Construction of lateral sewers	19, 953 00	20, 000 00	
Boundary street and auxiliary sewer:			
1880	75, 330 48		100, 000 00
1881			
1882			
1883			
Intercepting sewers, 1884		75, 000 00	
Public hay scales	186 72	500 00	500 00
Markets:			
Compensation of market-masters	5, 399 96		
Contingent expenses	1, 120 40		
Cleaning tidal sewers	2, 984 09	3, 000 00	3, 000 00
Repairs to pumps	2, 999 31	3, 000 00	2, 000 00
Replacement of pavements and work on sundry avenues and streets	298, 752 65	350, 000 00	300, 000 00
Repairs to concrete pavements	49, 725 06	50, 000 00	50, 000 00
Material for permit work	19, 987 92	30, 000 00	50, 000 00
Repairs to bridges	10, 689 30	1, 500 00	500 00
Repairs to macadam roadways	4, 998 30		
Current repairs to streets, avenues, and alleys	24, 942 76	25, 000 00	25, 000 00
Repairs to county roads	24, 998 12	20, 000 00	35, 000 00
Division of streets, alleys, and county roads office	5, 600 00		
Cleaning streets	32, 969 54	40, 000 00	40, 000 00
Cleaning alleys	7, 455 17	7, 500 00	10, 000 00
Lighting streets, &c., and erection of lamps	105, 056 59	95, 380 00	109, 000 00
Parking commission, compensation of superintendent and assistant superintendent	1, 900 00		
Parking commission, labor, &c.	17, 924 44	18, 000 00	18, 000 00
Continuation of surveys of District of Columbia	4, 984 10	5, 000 00	5, 000 00
Compensation of superintendent of lamps	900 00		
Improving Fourteenth street road	5, 704 00		
Rent of property yards	300 00		
Binding and care of records in surveyor's office	465 70		
Improvement and repair of Tennallytown turnpike			15, 000 00
	897, 812 16	933, 033 50	1, 041, 002 00

* 2d section, \$10,457.70; 3d section, \$30,242.62; 4th section, \$34,630.16.

Summary statement of various District markets, 1882-'83.

Class of stall.	Eastern market.		Western market.		Georgetown market.	
	Number of stalls.	Monthly rent.	Number of stalls.	Monthly rent.	Number of stalls.	Monthly rent.
Butcher	18	\$4 00	{ 15 26	{ \$9 00 4 50	{ 16	\$2 16
Bacon	5	4 00	{ 1	{ 7 50	{ 4	2 16
Butter	8	4 00	{ 3	{ 3 75	{ 12	2 16
Bread			{ 7½	{ 3 00	{ 8	2 16
Miscellaneous	8	4 00	12	6 00		
Fish	3	3 00	{ 3 2	{ 6 00 3 00	{ *4	90 00
Hucksters	38	3 00	{ 5 31	{ 3 00 6 00	{ 20	2 16
Receipts		2, 906 00		4, 970 90		†1, 310 52
Expenditures		1, 866 90		1, 833 42		989 27

* Sold annually.

† Includes \$90 for stalls in market.

APPENDIX No. 2.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, September 6, 1883.

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the transactions of this office during the year ending June 30, 1883.

During that period 652 orders for surveys were received and 158 subdivisions recorded, and the following services performed for the District of Columbia per orders of the honorable Commissioners, viz:

Fifteen surveys of streets, alleys, roads, wharves, lots for schools, fire, and police stations.

Thirty-five reports (after investigation) upon streets, alleys, roads, and miscellaneous subjects..

One hundred and twenty-six maps, plats, and tracings.

Three plats, showing change of location in alleys, were recorded.

Since my last report many of the oldest and most valuable records, such as books of original plats and subdivisions, have been rebound and maps mounted on linen, which will preserve them from decay for many years. Nevertheless, in order to render their preservation more secure, I recommend that an appropriation be asked for to have duplicate copies made of those records not already copied and the duplicates already made carefully compared and verified, so that they can receive the official certificate of the surveyor of the District of Columbia attesting their correctness. This would give them official status for all practical purposes, and in this way the originals (which should only be used in cases of litigation) could be preserved for many years. The books have been rebound so often, and in many instances the paper cut so close to the writing, as not to allow any more to be cut therefrom without completely obliterating the official certificates.

The disfiguration of these records by continuous use would entail an irreparable loss upon the business interests of this community.

To perform the work necessary in the making of the records mentioned I recommend the employment of one draughtsman, at a salary of \$1,400 per annum, and one clerk, at \$1,200 per annum. Your personal observation will at once perceive the necessity for speedy action.

These records contain all the information respecting the early history of this District under the municipal governments of Washington and Georgetown, and also the county, which, prior to 1871, was under the jurisdiction of the levy court, and embraced all the territory in the District of Columbia not included in the aforementioned cities. The foundation for all titles to property in this city is contained in said records, inasmuch as they show the relations existing between the United States and the original proprietors at the time Washington was selected as "temporary and permanent seat of the Government of the United States," and which under an engineer and a commission, consisting of three commissioners appointed by the President, was platted, surveyed, and marked out into streets, avenues, alleys, and squares, the last of which were divided between the United States and the proprietors of the original tracts.

I desire also to call your attention to the necessity of establishing the boundary lines of the District at such points where the county roads cross it. The police are at a loss to know how far their jurisdiction extends into the county, and make frequent inquiries at this office respecting it. This matter should be definitely settled by planting large

stones on both sides of the roads leading from the city where they cross the District line. In this way much valuable time of the police could be saved and legal controversy as to jurisdiction avoided.

I beg leave also to invite your attention to the following paragraphs contained in my last report:

Of the miscellaneous subjects referred to this office, may be mentioned the ever-changing enumeration of houses, confusion arising from the impractical system of a number for each 20 feet adopted by the old city corporation; the condemnation, opening and closing public ways; obstructions and encroachments upon the same; cases of special assessments dependent for adjustment upon a review of the older records of the office, and calls from the district attorney for record evidence in defense of the District before the courts.

As all public improvements are based upon the original mapping of the District, and current changes of record only in this office, unofficial and indirect demands for information, significant only in the aggregate, occupy much valuable time for which the surveyor cannot be compensated under the existing status of his office.

In view of this condition of affairs, I respectfully request your consideration again of so much of my annual reports—those of my predecessor included—as relates to the status of this office, and ask that in your report to Congress you will recommend the legislation necessary to place it in a position where it will receive proper executive consideration, and be on an equal footing with the other offices of this District.

Such was the expressed intention of your predecessor, and in your last annual message you gave the matter consideration, but owing to the pressure of your official duties, was unable to prepare a plan for Congressional consideration and action which would meet the requirements of so important an office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. FORSYTH,
Surveyor District of Columbia.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Commissioner D. C.

Estimate of expenses for conducting the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

For salary of surveyor.....	\$3,000 00
salary of one draughtsman	1,400 00
salary of one clerk	1,200 00
salary of two rodmen, at \$720	1,440 00
salary of one messenger	480 00
care and preservation of records, binding books, mounting and restoring maps, &c	300 00
books, stationery, instruments, and repairs, and other contingent expenses	400 00
care of horse and wagon	300 00
	<hr/>
	8,520 00

Provided that the fees of the office shall be turned over to the District of Columbia.

Very respectfully,

WM. FORSYTH,
Surveyor District of Columbia.

APPENDIX No. 3.

REPORT OF THE PARKING COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1883.

SIR: The parking commission has the honor of reporting as follows:

During the year ending June 30, 1883, 1,735 trees have been planted; 476 spaces replanted to replace losses from casualties; 222 old trees removed, and 1,658 holes prepared for further plantings.

During the above-mentioned period there has been received 3,225 tree-boxes, 49,500 stakes, 6,000 pounds of straps for fastening, and 83 kegs of nails used in putting up new boxes and repairing old ones.

In all streets where the trees have been planted five years or more, there is now sufficient shade and effect from the street trees proper, so that in narrow parkings, especially where old trees exist, these can well be spared, and ought to be removed, so as to avoid the sanitary evils which result from dense masses of foliage, preventing thorough ventilation.

There are also many trees in the pathway of the streets, or sidewalks, which can only be looked upon as public nuisances; these also should be removed without delay.

For several years the caterpillar nuisance has greatly taxed the means of the commission, and the efforts made to abate these injurious insects have only been partially successful. This difficulty will yearly increase as the trees attain a larger size and their numbers annually increase. The statement has been made that there are more caterpillars on the trees of this city than can be found in any other city on this continent. This is only true in one sense, and that is, that there are more trees in this city than there are in any other, but there is nothing in climate or position that favors any abnormal increase of insects in this District.

By the aid of the Entomological Division of the Department of Agriculture, which furnished the necessary apparatus, efforts were made to subdue the caterpillars by poison. Experiments were made with Paris green, London purple, and a kerosene emulsion, diluted with water, and showered over the trees by improved spraying apparatus.

So far, the operations have only been experimental, as it is desirable to discover how much of the active ingredients can be used to different trees, and in various stages of growth, without injury. This has been in a measure determined so far as to justify the statement that it is only a question of expense to keep the trees quite free of insects. But the large number of trees to be operated upon, and the extensive territory over which they are spread, precludes the supposition that any method by which each individual tree is to be inspected, and operated upon, if necessary, can be executed without a very considerable outlay, both in labor and material.

Many of the earlier planted trees—notably the lindens and ash-leaved maples—indicate the necessity of an extension of the spaces originally prepared for their roots. The abridgment of root growth causes the formation of flower-buds and heavy crops of seeds, which greatly retard growth of branch. When the trees have reached a size sufficient for their positions, rapidity of growth will not be an object of much moment, but in their present state a continued vigorous extension is desirable.

In former reports reference has been made to the fact that the older trees do not require boxes, so far as the latter contribute to their shelter or support, and unquestionably the appearance of the streets would be measurably enhanced if the boxes could be dispensed with; but wherever this has been tried the trees have been bitten by horses and otherwise so severely cut and manipulated, that it has been found necessary to replace the boxes in order to save the trees from destruction.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. R. SMITH.
JOHN SAUL.
WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER, U. S. A.,
Engineer Commissioner D. C.

APPENDIX No. 4.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

~~RECEIVED~~ OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS,
~~WASHINGTON~~ DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
 Washington, September, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my annual report, covering the transactions of this office since my last report, commencing July 1, 1882, together with recommendations and estimates for the fiscal year 1884-'85.

Tabular statement of permits issued for buildings, &c., from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

No.	Description.	Value.
730	New brick dwellings	\$2, 374. 505
2	Apartment houses	145, 000
1	Private school	15, 600
27	Stores	94, 700
7	Office buildings	31, 235
5	Churches	136, 000
67	Private stables	76, 510
1	Livery stable	19, 000
13	Workshops and mills	12, 150
519	Brick repairs and additions	306, 822
50	New frame dwellings	51, 922
13	Private stables (frame)	1, 580
504	Frame repairs	59, 104
31	Removals	2, 200
112	Sheds	5, 625
71	Awnings	
32	Vaults (470½ lineal feet)	
2. 215	Permits, at a total value of	3, 331, 963

The total revenue for the twelve months amounts to \$4,070.

By reference to the above statement it will be seen that the total number of new buildings erected in the cities of Washington and Georgetown during the year is 853, and 93 frame buildings in that portion outside of the fire limits, against 622 and 77, respectively, during the year previous.

The number of permits this year is 485 more than last year, and the value of the improvements is \$863,000 in excess of last year's.

Fifty-six notices have been served for violations and defective structures, all of which have been complied with.

Fifty-four condemnations of structures, as dangerous to life and limb, have been made, and the buildings have been made safe under the direction of this office, except in a few instances where buildings have been condemned to be taken down.

There have been entered 69 complaints of defective and dangerous buildings, all of which have been examined and the defects remedied.

The assistant attending to the outside work reports 2,844 examinations of new buildings and repairs as having been made by him during the year. This argues well for my former recommendations for an additional assistant, which extra expense would more than repay the public by better control of the details in construction, which it is impossible for one assistant to do properly, as over 300 buildings and repairs are constantly going on, and scattered over the entire city and county.

DISTRICT BUILDINGS.

Police stations.

The three new station-houses for the first, second, and fifth precincts have been fully completed at the following cost:

Police station No. 1.

Cost of site.....	\$1,979 10
Amount of contract	11,000 00
Extra iron beam.....	25 00
Extra three 1-inch tie-rods	25 00
Grading and fencing and steps	141 25
Platform and rail in office	55 00
Telephone board	2 00
Iron frames and water-closets.....	246 00
Gas-fixtures.....	55 00
Whitewashing	18 00
Staining floors.....	12 00
Miscellaneous items, painting, &c	52 76
Foreman's wages.....	165 33
	<hr/>
	13,776 44

Police station No. 2.

Cost of site.....	\$3,075 84
Amount of contract	10,750 00
Extra iron beam and rod	25 00
Extra tie-rods	25 00
Extra fencing and grading	213 00
Extra platform and rail in office.....	55 00
Iron frames and water-closets.....	246 00
Gas fixtures	55 00
Whitewashing	20 00
Staining floors	12 00
Miscellaneous items, painting, &c.....	52 76
Foreman's wages.....	165 33
Stable.....	405 20
Paving brick.....	26 27
	<hr/>
	15,126 40

Police station No. 5.

Cost of site.....	\$7,750 00
Amount of contract	11,307 31
Extra iron beam with tie-rods.....	25 00
Extra plumbing	60 00
Extra whitewashing	18 00
Extra iron tie-rods.....	33 00
Extra stable	481 00
Extra gas fixtures.....	55 00
Extra platform and rail	55 00
Extra telephone board	2 00
Extra staining floors	12 00
Extra party wall.....	25 00
Extra iron frames and water-closets.....	328 00
Extra miscellaneous items	52 77
Foreman's wages.....	165 34
	<hr/>
	20,369 42

The District now owns six of the eight station-houses, leaving the sixth and seventh precincts occupying rented buildings, and as they are poorly adapted for the accommodation of the officers and prisoners, I would recommend the construction of two buildings for those precincts, the cost of which, including sites, I estimate at \$15,000 each. The six buildings owned by the District are now in good condition, and only need such repairs as are occasioned by the usual wear and tear.

The exterior of the "police court" building is becoming dilapidated.

The roof and cornices are so far decayed that they need renewing at once. The stuccoing needs general repairs, and the exterior wood-work and walls need painting. To make the repairs as stated I estimate will cost \$1,500.

There have been expended \$587.35 on repairs to stations through this office. The amount necessary for repairing station-houses is estimated at \$1,000.

Engine-houses.

The five engine-houses and the two truck-houses are in excellent condition. The reconstruction of the old town hall in West Washington for the No. 5 Company, when finished, will be commodious and well adapted.

In this department the houses (except No. 3, which is owned by the United States) are all owned by the District, and are all well adapted and kept in good condition. The amount expended during the fiscal year for repairs was \$915.17. The appropriation for repairs on engine-houses for the current year being but \$500, can only be used to make such repairs as are necessary to keep them in running order, and as it is advisable to keep them up to their present good condition, I would recommend that \$1,200 be appropriated for the next year.

Market-houses.

The amount expended during the fiscal year for repairs, through this office, was \$412.80. The three market-houses owned by the District need painting and other repairs necessary to keep them in good condition, which I estimate will require an appropriation for the next year of \$800.

Washington Asylum and Workhouse.

The appropriation of \$1,000, made last year, has been expended in plastering and finishing the principal story of the south wing, and for the construction of an iron stairway in this section, from the basement to the third story, rendered necessary to prevent both sexes from coming in contact in passing down the stairway in the center corridor.

The exterior of the Asylum building needs painting, and the current repairs to this and the Workhouse I estimate will cost \$1,000.

Public schools.

The reconstruction of the Jefferson building has been completed, and the appropriation of \$57,000 has been expended, as follows:

Contract.....	\$43,997 00
Extra concreting in center building.....	160 00
Extra 5-inch down-spouts.....	30 75
Extra iron letters, gilded on front.....	25 00
Extra 20-coil chambers complete.....	400 00
Steam-heating.....	3,448 38
Plumbing.....	1,606 00
Pay-roll.....	677 58
Wrought-iron stacks.....	517 00
Scaffolding.....	102 00
Draughtsman.....	342 50
Blackboarding.....	155 26
Bronzing heaters.....	48 00
Miscellaneous supplies.....	16 23
Printing.....	30 02
Stationery.....	5 02
Foreman's wages.....	808 00
	<hr/>
	52,368 74

The balance of the appropriation has been expended for furniture, as the "act" provided.

New buildings.

There have been erected three public school buildings, for which \$96,000 was appropriated, namely: \$48,000 for one twelve-room building in the first division; \$24,000 for one eight-room building in the fourth division; and \$24,000 for one eight-room building in the seventh division, and the appropriations have been expended as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Analostan building, situated on the south side of G street northwest, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, square 80.

Purchase of site.....	\$8, 000 00
Amount of contract.....	39, 136 52
Extra trap in boiler-room.....	6 95
Drawing plans.....	260 00
Stationery and printing.....	38 77
Foreman's wages.....	350 00
Balance.....	207 76
	<hr/>
	48, 000 00

FOURTH DIVISION.

Amidon building, situated on the northeast corner of Sixth and F streets southwest, on square 495.

Cost of site.....	\$5, 949 12
Amount of contract.....	16, 555 36
Extra iron rod.....	6 20
Heating.....	1, 300 00
Drawing plans.....	130 00
Printing.....	13 86
Stationery.....	4 52
Balance.....	40 94
	<hr/>
	24, 000 00

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Banneker building, situated on Third street northwest, between K and L streets, square 526.

Cost of site.....	\$3, 500 00
Amount of contract.....	17, 755 70
Extra for coal air-ducts.....	45 00
Extra paving.....	203 20
Extra wire guards.....	28 00
Extra relaying pavements.....	87 00
Heating.....	1, 300 00
Drawing plans.....	130 00
Printing.....	13 87
Stationery.....	4 52
Blackboarding.....	36 95
Foreman's wages.....	406 00
Balance.....	489 76
	<hr/>
	24, 000 00

The appropriation of \$10,000 for increasing facilities of escape from fire by stairways and doors in the several school buildings of the District has been expended, as follows:

Fire-proof stairs and floors, in Sumner building.....	\$6, 242 58
Fire-proof stairs and floors, in Lovejoy building.....	3, 400 00
Reversing doors, in Franklin building.....	50 00
Reversing doors, in county schools.....	54 00
Reversing doors, in Washington and Georgetown schools.....	196 00
Unexpended balance.....	57 42
	<hr/>
	10, 000 00

302 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The \$10,000 appropriated for steam-heating and ventilation in the Gales and Webster buildings, and the \$1,500 appropriated for building two ventilating stacks in each of the above buildings, have been expended, as follows:

Contract for steam-heating and ventilation	\$8,063 00
Contract for stacks	1,500 00
200 transom lifters	470 00
Putting on lifters to transoms	53 54
Printing	2 00
Unexpended balance.....	1,411 46
	<hr/>
	11,500 00

Four extra ventilating brick shafts have been erected in the High School at a cost of \$1,500, the amount appropriated by Congress for this purpose.

An addition to the school building near Howard University was completed within the time prescribed by the act of Congress, and the amount appropriated was expended, namely, \$3,318.

The appropriation of \$2,000 for inclosing and improving grounds at the Henry, High, Garnett, Webster, and Gales school buildings has been expended, as follows:

Paving, grading, and graveling at the High and Henry	\$822 17
Grading, gravel, and concrete, at Garnett	169 00
Fencing, at Garnett.....	293 36
Survey	10 00
Stone steps, at Webster	175 00
Paving, &c., at Gales	491 00
Unexpended balance.....	39 47
	<hr/>
	2,000 00

The \$1,000 appropriated for completing water-closets and ventilating the same in the several school buildings have been expended as follows:

Water-closets, &c., in the Gales building	\$327 00
Water-closets, &c., in the Webster building	327 00
Water-closets, &c., in the High building	332 00
Unexpended balance.....	14 00
	<hr/>
	1,000 00

REPAIRS.

The appropriation of \$15,000 for the repairs to public schools has been expended in the several divisions, as follows:

First division.....	\$2,343 02
Second division.....	2,510 17
Third division.....	1,851 06
Fourth division.....	1,882 84
Fifth division.....	1,478 00
Sixth division	1,474 87
Seventh division	2,152 04
Eighth division	686 00
Rent of wareroom and shop	144 00
Wages of foreman	472 00
Unexpended balance.....	6 00
	<hr/>
	15,000 00

I would recommend that not less than \$35,000 be appropriated for repairs to the public school buildings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. This increased amount is made necessary from the fact that the amounts asked for for this and the three preceding years have been cut down, when making the appropriation, to such an extent that the amounts were, as stated by the trustees, insufficient to repair the build-

ings—further than to keep them habitable—while the exterior of them is going to decay for want of repairs to wood-work and painting. In the county there are seventeen and in the city three wooden buildings owned by the District, each one of which needs painting, and several of them need new roofs, and other repairs to the exterior and fences. There are in the city thirty-five, and in the county four, exclusive of the three in the city and two in the county in course of construction, making forty-four brick school buildings in the city and county, and a total of sixty-four school buildings.

A majority of the buildings in the city are of the large class, fitted with steam-heating and all necessary appliances, which need to be kept in good condition. Those buildings, with the exception of the nineteen built within the last four years, and now in course of construction, need extensive repairs to the exterior, such as repairs to wood-work, inclosures, and general repainting. Those recently built also need constantly minor repairs and adjusting. Of the nineteen new buildings the fund has only been sufficient to kalsomine four of them; the other fifteen should be kalsomined as speedily as possible, to protect the sand-finished walls. It is false economy to allow the buildings to run down until they reach a decaying condition, and I am satisfied that an appropriation of \$35,000 should be made for each of the two succeeding years, which will put the buildings in a condition that they may be kept up at a reduced amount.

I have for this and the preceding years recommended appropriations as follows, and each has been reduced, as shown below:

For the year ending June 30, 1881, I recommended \$20,000; \$15,000 was appropriated. For the year ending June 30, 1882, I recommended \$20,000; only \$10,000 was appropriated, which sum was entirely inadequate, and a deficiency of \$3,000 was obtained, which was a necessity to keep the buildings in a habitable condition.

For the year ending June 30, 1883, \$20,000 was again recommended, but \$15,000 was appropriated. For the present fiscal year \$20,000 was recommended for repairs, and for the inclosing and improvement of the grounds at the High, Henry, Webster, Gales, Garnett, Anacostia, and school on Bladensburg turnpike the sum of \$16,400 was asked for, making \$36,400, but for all of the above work only \$15,000 was appropriated, and by the wording of the bill the repairs are to be made, and the grounds named above inclosed and improved.

The best disposition that could be made of this fund is contained in the order of the Commissioners, dated July 14, apportioning \$11,000 to repairs and \$4,000 to the improvement of and inclosing the grounds.

The above statement shows that the amounts asked for repairs in the four years have been reduced \$26,000, and the amount asked for inclosing and improving grounds, \$12,400.

It is, therefore, plain to be seen, by the above showing, why the buildings are becoming dilapidated, notwithstanding the care taken in an economical and judicious use of the fund.

Appended is a list of the school buildings owned by the District their locality and capacity, which will convey some idea of their great extent and the amount of funds necessary to keep them in proper repair, and the appliances in a good working condition.

The necessity for new buildings is for the board of school trustees to recommend; but, as to the character of the buildings, I would suggest that the plan of the recently constructed buildings be adhered to, containing eight to ten rooms and not over two stories in height above the basement, as they are far preferable to the three-story and basement

(twelve rooms) buildings, in case of fire or panic, and on account of the difference in construction and the expensive heating apparatus.

Two buildings containing eight rooms each can be erected at the cost of one of the twelve-room buildings, the only difference being the cost of one more site, but which gives the advantage of a separate and more conveniently located school.

In making appropriations for new school buildings for the next fiscal year, I would suggest that one eight-room building be constructed to take the place of the Chamberlain, in Georgetown, and another eight-room building be erected on the site now occupied by the old brick school building on Third street, Georgetown. An eight-room building located on that site would accommodate the schools now in this and the old "church building" on Montgomery street, and, possibly, the rented building on Stoddart street.

The Montgomery-street site, being thus vacated, could be disposed of. These buildings are unfit for occupancy as schools, and should be vacated as soon as practicable.

In addition to the three old buildings named, the old wooden building at Twenty-second and I streets northwest should also be replaced by a suitable building as soon as funds can be made available.

Those old school buildings, when replaced by new structures, places all the schools in good and suitable buildings, so far as owned by the District, in the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

List of school buildings owned by the District of Columbia.

FIRST DIVISION.

Franklin building: Seventeen rooms and exhibition hall, exclusive of basement, heated by steam.

Force building: Twelve rooms and basement, heated by steam.

Analostan building: Twelve rooms and basement, heated by steam.

Thompson building: Six rooms and basement, heated by furnace and stove.

Berrett building: Two rooms, heated by stoves.

Old frame building, corner of Twenty-second and I streets northwest: Eight rooms, heated by stoves.

SECOND DIVISION.

Seaton building: Ten rooms and exhibition hall, exclusive of basement, heated by steam.

Henry building: Twelve rooms and basement, heated by steam.

Abbott building: Nine rooms and basement, heated by furnace.

Webster building: Twelve rooms and basement, heated by steam.

Gales building: Twelve rooms and basement, heated by steam.

High School: Twenty-eight rooms and large exhibition hall, exclusive of basement, heated by steam.

THIRD DIVISION.

Wallach building: Ten rooms and basement, heated by steam.

Peabody building: Twelve rooms and exhibition hall, exclusive of basement, heated by steam.

Cranch building: Six rooms and basement, heated by steam.

McCormick building: Four rooms and basement, heated by furnace.

Old Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Seventh and G streets southeast: Two rooms, heated by stoves.

Anacostia building: Two rooms, heated by stoves.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Jefferson building: Twenty rooms and large exhibition hall, heated by steam.

Greenleaf building: Four rooms, heated by stoves.

Potomac building: Four rooms, heated by stoves.

Amidon building: Eight rooms, heated by furnace.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Curtis building: Ten rooms and exhibition hall, heated by steam.

Prospect street building: Four rooms, heated by stoves.

High street building (frame): Four rooms, heated by stoves.

Third street building: Three rooms, heated by stoves.

SIXTH DIVISION.

One one-room frame: Ridge road.

One one-room frame: Conduit road.

One two-room brick: Tennallytown.

One two-room frame: Grant road.

One one-room frame: Grant road.

One two-room frame: Brightwood.

One one-room frame: Brightwood.

One four-room frame: Mount Pleasant.

One one-room brick: Columbia road.

One one-room frame: Fort Slocum.

One two-room brick: Bladensburg turnpike.

One one-room brick: Brooks' Station.

One one-room frame: Queen's Chapel.

One one-room frame: Queen's Chapel.

One two-room frame: Benning's.

One two-room brick: Benning's.

One one-room frame: Benning's.

One two-room frame: Good Hope.

One two-room frame: Giesborough.

One six-room frame: Hillsdale.

One six-room brick: Anacostia.

One six-room frame: Howard University.

One two-room frame: Soldiers' Home.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Sumner building: Ten rooms and exhibition hall and basement, heated by steam.

Stevens building: Eight rooms and basement, heated by steam.

Garnett building: Twelve rooms and basement, heated by steam.

Miner building: Ten rooms and basement, heated by furnace.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

John F. Cook building: Twelve rooms, heated by furnace.

Randall building: Twelve rooms, heated by furnace.

Banneker building: Eight rooms heated by furnace.

Lincoln building: Twelve rooms, heated by steam.

Lovejoy building: Six rooms, heated by stoves.

Anthony Bowen building: Eight rooms heated by stoves.

Estimates.

DISTRICT BUILDINGS.

Repairs to public schools	\$35,000 00
Repairs to engine-houses	1,200 00
Repairs to market-houses	800 00
Repairs to police station houses	1,000 00
Repairs to police court	1,500 00
Washington Asylum and Workhouse	1,000 00

OFFICE EXPENSES.

Salary of inspector of buildings	\$2,400 00
Salary of draughtsman and permit clerk	1,600 00
Salary of one assistant inspector	1,000 00
Salary of one clerk on accounts, &c	1,000 00
Salary of one messenger	480 00
Miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, printing forms, blank books, repairs to wagon and harness, and livery of horse	500 00
Total	6,980 00

In submitting the estimates of this department I have included the sum of \$1,000 for salary of a clerk, as it is an absolute necessity to keep up the work of the office; the draughtsman's time having been taken up on clerical work has kept back the plans of buildings beyond the time they were required, and the work required of him. I find it impossible for him to keep up, notwithstanding that I have required the assistant on building inspection to remain in the office from one to two hours each day to enter the permits in his field books, and have also required the messenger to assist him as far as he is capable, when not otherwise engaged. The loss of time by the assistant being required to enter permits curtails his time on field work, which branch of the work is at all times suffering for want of an additional inspector, my time being so fully occupied that I cannot assist either our present clerk and draughtsman, or to any great extent relieve the outside inspector.

I would call your attention to the necessity of an appropriation of a sufficient amount to be used in taking down dangerous structures. The Regulations require them, in case of refusal of the owners to take down the structures, that they be taken down by the District government, and the expense incurred in taking down to be made a lien upon the property and collected as other taxes. But for want of a fund applicable, the law on defective and dangerous structures is inoperative. About four or five hundred dollars per annum would be sufficient for the purpose.

I would also recommend that Congress be asked to pass an act to prevent the officers of the Government from erecting wooden buildings in the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

Several of them have been recently erected, notably at the Columbia Hospital, Agricultural Department, on the corner of B and Twelfth streets southwest, on the Armory grounds on B street between Sixth and Seventh streets southwest, and on the square west of the Capitol grounds. The erection of these buildings has been the cause of great complaint by private citizens, who are prohibited in the two cities from

erecting a wooden building, and being done by the General Government is certainly a cause for dissatisfaction.

In conclusion, permit me, sir, to acknowledge the uniform courtesy and confidence which this department has received from you in all its transactions.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS B. ENTWISLE,
Inspector of Buildings.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Commissioner D. C.

APPENDIX No. 5.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LAMPS.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LAMPS,
Washington, D. C., September 27, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of the operations of this office, and expenditures incurred from June 30, 1882, to June 30, 1883, showing a total expenditure of \$106,125.79.

During the past year the street lamps have been lighted twenty-two hundred hours. The contract entered into with the Washington and Georgetown Gas-Light Companies has, with some few exceptions, been satisfactorily carried out. The repairs to the street lamps by the Georgetown Gas-Light Company have not been done to the satisfaction of this office during the past three months. The company has been notified that if there is any cause for complaint in the future they will be reported for violation of contract. Great dissatisfaction exists, and justly so, at the small and limited number of hours allotted by law for lighting the streets. The number of hours are entirely inadequate, as the past winter has demonstrated the fact that the street lamps should be lighted at least three thousand hours per annum, as the lamps had to be lighted nearly every night during the past winter, owing to the weather being dark and stormy, at the expense of other portions of the year.

The cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston light their street lamps thirty-eight hundred hours per annum. On a request of the District Commissioners the Washington Gas-Light Company has agreed, on and after July 1, 1883, to reduce the price of gas per thousand feet and increase the number of hours for lighting the street lamps to twenty-six hundred hours per annum, which will not only be a great convenience to the public, but a saving to the District. The Georgetown Gas-Light Company, while agreeing to an increase of hours for the street lamps, has made no reductions in the price of gas to the public, which, I think, in justice to the citizens of Georgetown, should be reduced. As the price per lamp has been reduced by act of Congress from \$25 to \$22 per annum, the hours can be increased without adding any additional expense. I would again respectfully call your attention to the bad effects of granting permits for the erection of awnings without a proviso that the street lamps shall not be interfered with. In many cases the lamps are rendered entirely useless by having the lights obstructed, principally on some of our main business streets. A great cause of annoyance to this office and also the gas companies has been remedied in the building of vaults under sidewalks where lamp-posts are standing. The practice heretofore has been to set the lamp on the foundation wall of the vault, which was very difficult to

reach after the arch was turned in case of a trap-leak or renewal of service pipe without cutting the brick-work. The remedy is to leave the lamps standing on the mother earth and build the foundation wall around it, so that the lamps can always be reached for repairs. I would also respectfully recommend that the gas companies be requested to prohibit the employment of substitutes by the regular lamp-lighters, as it causes great annoyance to the police department, and it is hard for the police to distinguish between the substitute and the burglar; as the substitute is not known to the police, the burglar often commences his depredations by extinguishing the lamps. An order was issued by the Engineer Commissioner to the police department to arrest any unauthorized person found extinguishing the lamps before the proper hours marked on the schedule—a copy of which is placed in the hands of the proper officer of that department on the first of each month. One arrest has already been made by the police for a violation of this order—the party being an unauthorized person acting as a substitute for the lamp-lighter. The stride of improvements in the northwest and northeast sections of the city require a large appropriation for the erection of lamps in the future. Only thirty-four lamps have been erected during the past year, owing to the limited appropriation made by Congress.

W. H. BAILEY,
Superintendent.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Commissioner D. C.

Tabular statement of expenditures for lamps and gas from June 30, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.

Gas for street lamps	\$104,558 99
Gas for District offices	578 88
Gas for market-houses	490 32
30 lamp-posts purchased	198 00
30 lamps purchased	75 00
Erecting street lamps	221 10
2 street signs	3 50
	<hr/>
	106,125 79
	<hr/>

Number of lamps in District June 30, 1882	4,240
Number erected since	34
Number relighted	2
	<hr/>
	4,276
Number discontinued	1
	<hr/>
	4,275

APPENDIX No. 6.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND METERS.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND METERS,
Washington, D. U., September 3, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to submit the annual report of this office, showing its operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. CALVERT FORD,
Inspector of Gas and Meters.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ILLUMINATING POWER AND PURITY.

The illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas-Light Company from June 24, 1882, to June 23, 1883, was as follows :

Average illuminating power during the year	candles..	17.27
Highest illuminating power during the year	do...	19.43
Lowest illuminating power during the year	do...	15.19
Average quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year	grains..	2.30
Highest quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year	do...	9.18
Lowest quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year	do...	.34
Average quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year	do...	9.63
Highest quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year	do...	19.00
Lowest quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year	do...	5.48

On eighteen occasions during the past year the gas supplied by the Washington Gas-Light Company was of less illuminating power than sixteen candles, as follows :

	Candles.
July 12	15.67
July 27	15.54
August 14	15.88
August 25	15.96
September 8	15.63
September 14	15.61
September 18	15.93
September 23	15.67
September 25	15.79
September 26	15.95
December 4	15.90
December 12	15.66
December 26	15.19
December 27	15.84
December 29	15.89
December 30	15.52
January 29	15.94
July 19	15.83

On twenty-four occasions during the past year the gas supplied by the Washington Gas-Light Company contained an excess of ammonia over the five grains allowed in each 100 cubic feet as follows :

	Grains.
June 24	9.18
June 26	9.13
June 27	7.22
June 28	5.61
August 12	5.61
August 14	6.12
August 15	6.58
August 16	7.18
August 17	6.71
August 18	6.37
April 12	5.10
April 23	8.07
May 4	5.18
May 5	5.10
May 9	5.65
May 10	5.18
May 11	5.86
May 12	5.35
June 11	5.73
June 12	5.78
June 18	6.24
June 19	5.99
June 20	5.69
June 23	5.95

310 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas-Light Company, from June 24, 1882, to June 23, 1883, was as follows:

Average illuminating power during the year.....	Candles. 16.79
Highest illuminating power during the year.....	18.83
Lowest illuminating power during the year.....	14.51
Average quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	Grains. .92
Highest quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	2.80
Lowest quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	.30
Average quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	13.43
Highest quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	21.09
Lowest quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	8.22

On thirty-one occasions during the past year the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas-Light Company was of less illuminating power than sixteen candles, as follows:

June 26.....	Candles. 15.33
June 27.....	14.93
June 28.....	15.63
June 29.....	15.86
July 13.....	15.70
July 24.....	15.90
August 18.....	15.70
September 13.....	15.54
September 14.....	15.16
September 15.....	15.96
October 5.....	14.93
October 7.....	15.38
October 10.....	15.95
October 17.....	14.75
October 23.....	15.78
October 25.....	15.41
October 26.....	15.91
November 22.....	15.94
November 29.....	15.37
December 4.....	14.51
December 18.....	15.98
December 23.....	14.57
December 26.....	15.44
December 30.....	15.98
January 6.....	15.93
January 12.....	15.07
January 17.....	15.40
January 20.....	15.93
January 23.....	15.10
January 24.....	14.98
January 30.....	15.70

On four occasions during the past year the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas-Light Company contained an excess of sulphur over the 20 grains allowed in each 100 cubic feet, as follows:

December 1.....	Grains. 21.09
December 2.....	21.09
January 8.....	20.13
January 9.....	20.13

INSPECTION OF METERS.

One thousand four hundred and forty-two meters were inspected and proved by this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883. With the exception of two meters, the above number were inspected and proved for the Washington and Georgetown Gas-Light Companies and for consumers of gas.

The results of inspection were as follows: 80 registered fast, average error 3.33 per cent.; 151 registered slow, average error 5.92 per cent.; 1,139 registered within the limits allowed by law, namely, 2 per cent. either way, and were sealed and returned to the companies for service; 71 did not register the gas flowing through them, and one was locked so no inspection could be made.

Two hundred and sixty-two of the above-mentioned meters were inspected on complaint; 66 were complained of by consumers of gas; 28 registered fast against the consumers, average error 3.13 per cent.; 13 registered slow against the companies, average error 3.83 per cent., and 25 registered within the limits allowed by law. One hundred and ninety-six were complained of by the gas companies; 8 registered fast against the consumers, average error 4.31 per cent.; 112 registered slow against the companies, average error 13.24 per cent.; 4 registered within the limits allowed by law; 71 did not register, and 1 was locked.

The act of Congress abolishing the office of assistant inspector of gas and meters has been in force since July 1, 1882. Since that date the duties of the entire office have devolved upon the inspector, and on account of this reduction in the force it was found impracticable during the winter months for meters to be inspected, proved, and sealed as expeditiously as heretofore, and as a consequence the Washington Gas-Light Company were compelled to place in service meters that had not been inspected, proved, and sealed by this office. The company, however, have replaced the meters used without being sealed with meters that were inspected, proved, and sealed as required by law.

The act of Congress making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, approved March 3, 1883, contains a clause requiring the inspector of gas and meters to pay into the Treasury of the United States all fees collected by him. The provision referred to is being complied with, but, in consequence of this requirement, the laboratory has been deprived of its maintenance, as the eighth section of an act regulating gas-works, approved June 23, 1874, authorizing the inspector to apply all fees collected to maintaining and keeping in good order and repair the laboratory and apparatus, has been repealed by the act of March 3, 1883.

I respectfully recommend that the attention of Congress be called to the fact that, owing to the change in the law governing this office, no provision is made to defray the expenses of the laboratory for the current fiscal year, and the inspection of gas and meters would have been seriously interfered with after the balance on hand June 30, 1883, was expended if an arrangement personal to the inspector had not been made by which the expenses incident to inspection are defrayed.

I further recommend that the act of Congress regulating gas-works, approved June 23, 1874, be modified so as to require, when for any purpose whatever the heads of meters that have been inspected, proved, and sealed are removed by the gas companies, meters of this description should be classed as repaired meters, and brought to this office for reinspection before again being placed in service.

S. CALVERT FORD,
Inspector of Gas and Meters.

310 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas-Light Company, from June 24, 1882, to June 23, 1883, was as follows :

	Candles.
Average illuminating power during the year.....	16. 79
Highest illuminating power during the year.....	18. 83
Lowest illuminating power during the year.....	14. 51
	Grains.
Average quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	. 92
Highest quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	2. 80
Lowest quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	. 30
Average quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	13. 43
Highest quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	21. 09
Lowest quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	8. 22

On thirty-one occasions during the past year the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas-Light Company was of less illuminating power than sixteen candles, as follows :

	Candles.
June 26.....	15. 33
June 27.....	14. 93
June 28.....	15. 63
June 29.....	15. 86
July 13.....	15. 70
July 24.....	15. 90
August 18.....	15. 70
September 13.....	15. 54
September 14.....	15. 16
September 15.....	15. 96
October 5.....	14. 93
October 7.....	15. 38
October 10.....	15. 95
October 17.....	14. 75
October 23.....	15. 78
October 25.....	15. 41
October 26.....	15. 91
November 22.....	15. 94
November 29.....	15. 37
December 4.....	14. 51
December 18.....	15. 98
December 23.....	14. 57
December 26.....	15. 44
December 30.....	15. 98
January 6.....	15. 93
January 12.....	15. 07
January 17.....	15. 40
January 20.....	15. 93
January 23.....	15. 10
January 24.....	14. 98
January 30.....	15. 70

On four occasions during the past year the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas-Light Company contained an excess of sulphur over the 20 grains allowed in each 100 cubic feet, as follows :

	Grains.
December 1.....	21. 09
December 2.....	21. 09
January 8.....	20. 13
January 9.....	20. 13

INSPECTION OF METERS.

One thousand four hundred and forty-two meters were inspected and proved by this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883. With the exception of two meters, the above number were inspected and proved for the Washington and Georgetown Gas-Light Companies and for consumers of gas.

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I further recommend that the act of Congress regulating gas-works, approved June 23, 1874, be modified so as to require, when for any purpose whatever the heads of meters that have been inspected, proved, and sealed are removed by the gas companies, meters of this description should be classed as repaired meters, and brought to this office for reinspection before again being placed in service.

S. CALVERT FORD,
Inspector of Gas and Meters.

312 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of the illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas-Light Company, from June 24, 1882, to June 23, 1883.

Months of the year.	No. of observations.*	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Number of occasions that sulphureted hydrogen was present during the year.
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	
July	24	17.47	18.73	15.67	3.23	9.12	1.40	12.42	16.49	9.24	17
August	27	16.93	19.10	15.54	3.45	7.18	.89	10.38	18.49	7.19	24
September ...	27	16.98	18.53	15.61	2.37	3.48	1.82	8.40	19.00	6.02	26
October	25	17.47	19.11	15.79	1.65	2.29	1.10	6.70	8.90	5.48	25
November	27	17.63	18.86	16.50	1.17	3.10	.59	10.19	13.35	7.53	27
December	25	17.25	17.99	16.34	.86	2.63	.42	9.59	14.48	6.85	23
January	24	17.45	19.43	15.19	1.59	4.25	.51	9.05	11.30	6.16	24
February	26	17.45	18.87	15.94	1.46	2.76	.42	8.62	14.04	5.89	25
March	24	17.28	18.70	16.33	.57	1.23	.34	10.83	13.70	8.73	24
April	24	17.02	18.09	16.03	2.22	8.07	.68	9.59	13.01	7.53	24
May	26	17.12	18.53	16.01	3.96	5.86	1.53	8.86	11.30	6.16	18
June	26	17.24	18.99	16.09	4.14	6.24	1.44	11.01	17.12	7.87	12
Sum total for the year....	305	207.29	.....	.....	27.67	.....	.....	115.64	.....	.....	269

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Sulphu- reted hydrogen.
Mean of 305 ob- servations.*	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	Number of times present during the year.
17.27	19.43	15.19	2.30	9.18	.34	9.63	19.00	5.48	269
	Jan. 13, 1883.	Dec. 26, 1882.		June 24, 1882.	March 6, 1883.		Aug. 25, 1882.	Oct. 20, 1882.	

* Each observation consists of twenty readings on the Bunsen photometer at intervals of one minute.

On eighteen occasions the illuminating power of the gas was less than sixteen candles.

On twenty-four occasions ammonia was in excess of the quantity allowed.

Traces of sulphureted hydrogen were found on two hundred and sixty-nine occasions.

S. CALVERT FORD,
United States Inspector of Gas and Meters
for the District of Columbia.

Report of the illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas-Light Company, from June 24, 1882, to June 23, 1883.

Months of the year.	No. of observations.*	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Number of occasions that sulphureted hydrogen was present during the year.
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	
July.....	24	16.47	18.08	14.93	.98	1.87	.68	12.18	13.97	10.68	.....
August.....	27	16.97	18.83	15.70	1.05	1.90	.71	14.84	17.53	11.23	.....
September...	27	16.87	18.59	15.16	1.14	1.85	.54	14.05	19.45	12.33	.....
October.....	25	16.49	18.10	14.75	.88	1.63	.42	11.69	13.01	8.35	.....
November..	27	16.70	18.01	15.43	.75	1.61	.45	12.42	13.56	11.31	.....
December....	25	16.43	17.97	14.51	.43	.71	.34	16.48	21.09	12.68	.....
January.....	24	16.44	17.90	15.07	.43	.57	.30	17.30	20.13	14.79	.....
February....	26	16.57	17.41	14.98	.70	1.22	.34	15.45	19.04	11.23	.....
March.....	24	17.39	18.14	16.38	1.30	2.04	.79	13.14	17.12	9.86	.....
April.....	24	17.30	18.47	16.16	1.77	2.80	1.07	12.10	14.24	10.41	.....
May.....	26	16.94	18.04	16.32	.80	1.22	.61	11.41	13.42	8.22	.....
June.....	26	16.97	18.08	16.11	.87	1.26	.64	10.14	10.96	9.04	.....
Sum total for the year....	305	201.54	.....	.....	11.10	.....	.....	161.20	.....	.....	.....

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Sulphureted hydrogen.
Mean of 305 observations.*	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	Number of times present during the year.
16.70	18.83 Aug. 7, 1882.	14.51 Dec. 4, 1882.	.92	2.80 Mar. 26, 1883.	.30 Jan. 22, 1883.	13.09	21.09 Dec. 1, 1882.	8.22 May 18, 1883.	None.

* Each observation consists of twenty readings on the Bunsen photometer at intervals of one minute.

On thirty-one occasions the illuminating power of the gas was less than sixteen candles.

On four occasions sulphur was slightly in excess of the quantity allowed.

S. CALVERT FORD,
United States Inspector of Gas and Meters
for the District of Columbia.

314 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of meters inspected and proved for the Washington Gas-Light Company and for consumers of gas in Washington, from June 30, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Whole number of meters tested....	59	29	48	187	157	157	177	97	88	67	91	169	1,326
New meters for company.....				143	114	132	117	42	22	2	35	119	726
Number fast.....				2	3	3	12	5	4		1	6	36
Per cent. fast.....				2.46	2.98	2.33	2.70	2.85	2.99		2.41	3.20	*2.74
Number slow.....				2	3	2	2				1	1	11
Per cent. slow.....				2.71	4.77	2.17	2.36				2.62	2.08	*2.79
Number correct.....				139	108	127	103	37	18	2	33	112	268
Repaired meters for company.....	49	17	43	23	40	8	14	28	35	43	43	34	377
Number fast.....			1		1				1	1	1	1	6
Per cent. fast.....			3.50		2.30				2.29	4.50	4.50	3.25	*3.39
Number slow.....			1		1				2	2	3	3	12
Per cent. slow.....			4		2.29				6.84	4.14	3.60	3.15	*4.00
Number correct.....	49	17	41	23	38	8	14	28	32	40	39	30	359
Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.....		2		3	1	3	11	2	5	2	3	4	36
Number fast.....					1	2	4	1	1		1	1	11
Per cent. fast.....					2.33	4.02	4.46	2.47	2.90		3.33	3.16	*3.23
Number slow.....		1					4			1	1		7
Per cent. slow.....		2.87					2.84			2.99	4.23		*3.23
Number correct.....		1		3		1	3	1	4	1	1	3	18
Consumers' meters on complaint of company.....	10	10	5	18	2	14	35	25	26	20	10	12	187
Number fast.....				2			1		1	2			6
Per cent. fast.....				2.32			3.71		2.29	6.54			*3.71
Number slow.....	6	9	4	6	1	5	16	15	16	14	8	7	107
Per cent. slow.....	17.07	23.98	8.43	12.67	8.91	27.85	13.99	12.75	13.92	11.20	13.16	18.88	*15.23
Number correct.....							1		1			1	3
Consumers' meters on complaint of company that did not register.....	4	1	1	19	1	9	17	10	8	4	2	4	70

*Average per cent.

† One locked.

REMARKS.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, this office inspected and proved for the Washington Gas-Light Company and for consumers of gas in Washington 1,326 meters. Of this number 59 registered fast, average error 3.26 per cent.; 137 registered slow, average error 6.31 per cent.; 1,059 registered within the limits allowed by law, namely, 2 per cent. either way; 70 did not register the gas flowing through them; and 1 was locked, so no test could be made.

S. CALVERT FORD,

United States Inspector of Gas and Meters for the District of Columbia.

Report of meters inspected and proved for the Georgetown Gas-Light Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown, from June 30, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Whole number of meters tested....	2	62	10		7	2	7	19	2	2		1	114
New meters for company.....	1		2					6					8
Number fast.....													
Per cent. fast.....													
Number slow.....	1												1
Per cent. slow.....	3.20												*3.20
Number correct.....			1										7
Repaired meters for company.....		62	5					6					67
Number fast.....		2											2

* Per cent.

Report of meters inspected and proved, &c.—Continued.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Per cent. fast.....		3.20											*3.20
Number slow.....		2											2
Per cent. slow.....		3.25											*3.25
Number correct.....		58	5										63
Consumers' me- ters on com- plaint of con- sumers.....			2		5	1	5	12	2	2		1	30
Number fast.....			2		2	1	3	5	2	1		1	17
Per cent. fast.....			2.33		2.49	3.01	2.89	3.78	3.42	2.50		4.20	†3.07
Number slow.....					2		1	3					6
Per cent. slow.....					4.29		3.96	5.09					†4.44
Number correct.....					1		1	4		1			7
Consumers' me- ters on com- plaint of com- pany.....	1		2		2	1	2	1					9
Number fast.....						1		1					2
Per cent. fast.....						6		3.85					†4.92
Number slow.....	1		2				2						5
Per cent. slow.....	3.34		18.09				12.37						†11.26
Number correct.....					1								1
Consumers' me- ters on com- plaint of com- pany that did not register.....					1								1

* Per cent.

† Average per cent.

REMARKS.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, this office inspected and proved for the Georgetown Gas-Light Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown 114 meters. Of this number 21 registered fast, average error 3.73 per cent.; 14 registered slow, average error 5.53 per cent.; 78 registered within the limits allowed by law, namely, 2 per cent. either way; and 1 did not register the gas flowing through it.

S. CALVERT FORD,

United States Inspector of Gas and Meters for the District of Columbia.

Report showing the pressure of gas supplied by the Washington Gas-Light Company, as registered in this office, from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

Month.	Mean pressure expressed in inches.	Maximum pressure expressed in inches.	Minimum pressure expressed in inches.
July	1.00	1.20	.71
August .....	.96	1.20	.69
September	1.08	1.40	.58
October	1.01	1.30	.67
November .....	.99	1.43	.51
December	1.10	1.59	.68
January	1.10	1.58	.75
February	1.09	1.63	.74
March	1.11	1.50	.57
April	1.11	1.50	.63
May	1.17	1.49	.49
June	1.10	1.56	.63
	12.82		

Average: Mean pressure, 1.06 inches; maximum pressure, 1.63 inches; minimum pressure, .49 inches.

The above record represents the pressure of the gas at this point during the hours that street lamps were lighted.

S. CALVERT FORD,

*United States Inspector of Gas and Meters
for the District of Columbia.*

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Report showing the pressure of gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas-Light Company, as registered in laboratory on High street, from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

Month.	Mean pressure expressed in inches.	Maximum pressure expressed in inches.	Minimum pressure expressed in inches.
July	1.42	1.98	.99
August	1.35	1.92	.90
September	1.28	1.85	.92
October	1.23	1.87	.94
November	1.21	2.07	.97
December	1.26	2.03	.96
January	1.27	2.07	.86
February	1.30	2.14	.87
March	1.27	1.97	.78
April	1.44	2.06	1.06
May	1.57	2.10	1.15
June	1.71	2.19	1.17
	16.31		

Average: Mean pressure, 1.35 inches; maximum pressure, 2.19 inches; minimum pressure, .78 inches.

The above record represents the pressure of the gas at this point during the hours that street lamps were lighted.

S. CALVERT FORD,
United States Inspector of Gas and Meters
for the District of Columbia.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES INSPECTOR
OF GAS AND METERS,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1883.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

Cash on hand July 1, 1882	\$94 10
Cash received for meter inspections	733 00
Cash received from Washington Gas-Light Company for stationery, standard candles, and repairs	100 00
	927 10
Disbursements from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883, for maintaining and keeping in good order and repair the laboratory and apparatus	780 91
Cash on hand July 1, 1883	146 19

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy taken from the books in this office.

S. CALVERT FORD,
Inspector of Gas and Meters.

APPENDIX No. 7.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF CEMENT AND ASPHALT.

OFFICE OF CHEMIST, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., October, 1883.

MAJOR: I have the honor herewith to submit a report of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883. They have continued, as heretofore, to be chemical and mechanical analyses,

and scientific investigations and experiments for the various departments of the government of the District of Columbia, more especially for the Engineer Department, Health Office, and Metropolitan Police.

HEALTH OFFICE.

For the health office eighty analyses were made in such cases as were referred to me by Dr. Smith Townshend, the health officer of the District, with a view of determining their usefulness and influence on the sanitary condition of the District. They were as follows:

Analyses of water	samples..	31
Analyses of butter	do....	10
Analyses of milk	do....	13
Analyses of meat	do....	14
Analyses of cheese	do....	3
Analyses of vinegar	do....	5
Analyses of cakes	do....	3
Also, suggestions to abate nuisances		1
Total analyses		<u>80</u>

In each particular case a report was, at the proper time, submitted to the health officer.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

For the Metropolitan Police and the police court three analyses were made, as follows:

- 1st. A piece of pudding, supposed to contain poison;
- 2d. Several pieces of salt tongue, supposed to contain poison—arsenious acid was discovered in a large quantity; and
- 3d. Butter.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

For the engineer department I have, as in preceding years, made daily analyses, as the work progressed, of the mixture of the asphalt pavements laid in the District. The average percentage of asphalt cement in 168 samples is:

Chemically pure cement	9.05 = Commercial, 13.575.
Chemically pure carbonate of lime	8.90
Silica	82.05
	<u>100.00</u>

The average composition of the asphalt blocks is as follows:

Asphalt cement, c. p	7.36
Broken stone, Ca O CO ²	92.64
	<u>100.00</u>

These compositions give entirely satisfactory results. Weekly reports of the analyses were submitted to Capt. F. V. Greene, assistant engineer, District of Columbia.

At the request of Captain Greene, several analyses of different asphalts and stones were also made, the results of which were, at the proper time, submitted to him.

At the request of Capt. R. L. Hoxie, assistant engineer, District of Columbia, several analyses were also made of the grounds, traversed in boring for the new water works. These analyses were for the purpose

of ascertaining the nature of the strata perforated ; and reports thereof were submitted to him.

All the hydraulic cements used on the public works have, at my laboratory, been submitted to a daily test as to their tensile strength, and weekly reports of the results obtained, together with an annotation of the places where used, were submitted to Captain Hoxie and Captain Greene.

The following tables represent the average tensile strength of the various kinds of home-made and Portland cements :

TABLL I.—Average tensile strength in pounds per square inch of the Virginia and Maryland hydraulic cements employed on the public works, District of Columbia.

Names.	Granular resi- due on a sieve No. 60 = 3,600.	Quantity of sand with cement.	One day.	Five days.	Ten days.	Fifteen days.	Twenty days.	Thirty days.	Sixty days.	Ninety days.	Six months.	Twelve months.
	Per ct.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Round Top.		Neat cement....	57	104	138	175	190	253	314	330	348	390
		1 sand, 1 cement.	20	90	115	120	135	155	225	245	.....	.....
		2 sand, 1 cement.	.....	45	60	80	95	125	155	168	.....	.....
Cumberland.		Neat cement....	49	105	153	168	200	222	309	320	335	360
		1 sand, 1 cement.	15	80	120	128	132	145	215	225	.....	.....
		2 sand, 1 cement.	.....	40	55	72	90	112	140	150	.....	.....
Shepherds- town.		Neat cement ...	32	67	87	108	129	180	227	250	290	320
		1 sand, 1 cement.	10	45	70	82	95	116	140	165	.....	.....
		2 sand, 1 cement.	.....	20	50	75	82	90	109	120	.....	.....

TABLE II.—Average tensile strength in pounds per square inch of Portland cement employed on the public works, District of Columbia.

Names.	Granular resi- due on a sieve, No. 60 = 3,600.	Quantity of sand with cement.	One day.	Five days.	Ten days.	Fifteen days.	Twenty days.	Thirty days.	Sixty days.	Ninety days.	Six months.	Twelve months.
	Per ct.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Sailor	20	Neat cement....	125	245	310	340	360	390	400	425	495	657
		2 sand, 1 cement.	55	90	100	120	130	170	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyckerhoff ..	4	Neat cement....	170	335	353	362	380	430	525	570	670	700
		2 sand, 1 cement.	100	125	163	170	208	260	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. B. White & Bros.	14	Neat cement....	175	340	355	369	390	442	535	600	690	728
		2 sand, 1 cement.	80	130	160	167	200	220	.....	.....	.....	.....
O. F. Olsen & Son.	3	Neat cement....	165	320	360	370	379	440	545	610	680	700
		2 sand, 1 cement.	95	159	170	175	225	251	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broecks, Shoobridge & Co.	8	Neat cement....	143	319	340	352	370	426	530	592	635	695
		2 sand, 1 cement.	80	150	172	179	203	239	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III.—*Average tensile strength in pounds per square inch of the American standard Portland cement.*

Name.	Granular residue on a sieve No. 60=3,600.	Quantity of sand and cement.	One day.	Five days.	Ten days.	Fifteen days.	Twenty days.	Thirty days.
			Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Standard American Portland cement.	0	Neat cement	120	313	371	472	490	590
		2 sand, 1 cement ..	80	193	223	270	295	350

In my last year's report it was endeavored to explain the qualities which a hydraulic cement ought to possess and the processes and analyses employed, &c.; it is not deemed necessary to repeat here that explanation. I will, however, try to explain the subsequent experiments and researches made with a view to manufacture Portland cement in this country, in such a manner as to enable it to compete with the qualities and price of that made in England, France, and Germany.

My last annual report ended with the expressed hope that we would no longer, for our public works, have to depend on the importation from foreign countries of Portland cement. Already these hopes have been almost realized by the following processes of my invention, which are now in operation on quite a large scale, and it is expected that the manufacture of Portland cement will be further propagated throughout the United States, bringing this superior class of cement in more general use than heretofore for all engineering works, it being a cement the results of which, when properly made, the engineer can with certainty rely upon.

Portland cement is in rare instances made from natural rock wherein the requisite ingredients have been found combined in proper proportions; usually it is manufactured from chalk and clay, either by the "dry" or "wet" process. These methods of manufacturing Portland cement are in extensive operation in Europe. Attempts have been made in this country to employ the same method; but, owing to the difficulty of finding clay and chalk—carbonate of lime—containing in proper form the proper ingredients, in such proximity to one another as to admit of economical working, the attempts have not met with pecuniary success.

Argillo-calcareous cement rocks, called hydraulic limestones, are found quite abundantly in this country, and have been used extensively for the manufacture of cement; but, although containing silica, alumina, lime, and other ingredients, they are generally ineffective in themselves to produce Portland cement. The cements made from them are generally of the common class; such, for instance, as the Rosendale, the Cumberland, the Shepherdstown, &c. I ascertained that these stones are generally deficient in the amount of lime they contain; but, as a rule, wherever a cement rock or hydraulic limestone formation occurs, there are also to be found rocks capable of producing lime, which lime, in given proportion, can be added to the hydraulic or cement stones, in order to arrive at the proper proportions of the constituents of Portland cement. All the ingredients required for its manufacture are thus to be obtained on the spot, thus obviating the great obstacle which heretofore has been in the way of a successful production of Portland cement in an industrial way. Still another impediment exists in this country which prevents the manufacture of Portland cement in competition with the man-

manufacturers of Europe. That is, the high price of labor in this country. Therefore, something had to be done in order to lessen the labor and the time, and consequently the cost of the manufactured article "Portland cement," and it is this result that I have practically accomplished.

In order that it may be more readily understood I will first briefly describe the usual methods of manufacturing Portland cement, and will then state my improvements thereon.

Portland cement is a compound of argillo-calcareous substances; it may be made from either natural rock or earth, wherein, by analysis, are found in the necessary proportions silica, alumina, lime, magnesia, &c., or from a combination, or from mixing carbonate of lime with clay of various kinds. It can be thus made in two ways, known as the "wet" or the "dry" process.

By the "wet" process clay and chalk, having been collected in proper proportions, are thrown into a mill, water is added, the mixture is constantly stirred, and the "mix" is rendered into an almost impalpable powder, causing a perfect admixture. The "mix," in a paste of about the consistency of cream, is then let to flow into drying floors heated by steam, for the purpose of expelling by artificial heat the excess of water, or into backs or vats, about 2 feet deep, set in the open air, where by evaporation and decantation the water is drawn out. Under this process the paste is cut into bricks or squares and dried by artificial or natural heat, after which they are ready to be placed in the kilns to be calcined, to be powdered, and to be barreled.

By the "dry" process the chalk and clay, or their equivalents, having been dried and powdered, are in a dry state mixed in a dry mixer; they are then run into a pug-mill, where just sufficient water is added to make a stiff paste. The material, as it exudes from the pug-mill, is cut into bricks and carried to a drying-room. After about two weeks' time it is ready to be brought to the kiln to be calcined, as described in the preceding process. It is then ground and barreled.

If the moist paste could be calcined without drying, the following disadvantages would be obviated:

- a. The immense storage-room for the wet paste.
- b. The repeated handling.
- c. The irregularity of the manufactured article, the paste being composed of materials of different specific gravities.
- d. The large capital to carry the stock of the paste in the backs, and of the materials requiring by the "wet" process from two to three months to dry, and by the "dry" process about two weeks.
- e. The large cost of drying-floors.
- f. The large cost of fuel required in the drying operation.
- g. The handling of the material from the mixer to the drying floors or "backs" and then back to the kiln, as also the great waste of time and money before the mixed material can be used.

It is thus noticeable that all the disadvantages are directly due to the preliminary drying operation, which is performed before the calcining operation can take place, and for the following reasons:

Ordinary paste formed into bricks or other forms, when subjected in the moist state to a great heat, will fly apart and break off into powder, leaving nothing behind; therefore proper calcination is impossible. This effect is due to the sudden evaporation of the water contained in the bricks or pieces. The water in its course towards evaporation meets an obstacle (the coating formed on the outside of the bricks) and breaks it in order to escape. This scaling off goes on continually until the whole is reduced to powder. For that reason recourse is had to the

method now in use, of thoroughly drying the paste before calcining it, a process of both great length of time and at great cost.

The problem to be solved is how bricks or pieces can be produced in a state of moisture with sufficient porosity to allow the water of evaporation to escape during the calcining operation without breaking the bricks into small pieces or dust. I discovered that this result can be obtained by mixing a combustible, 4 to 5 per cent. (a hydrocarbon preferred), with the argillo-calcareous material prior to the calcining operation. I also discovered that if the material were of such a character as to need a small percentage of potash, which sometimes is the case, sawdust can be used as combustible, leaving with its ashes the needed potash and producing the desired effect. In practice, I first mix the combustible with the dry material in powder. I then add to this mixture water in sufficient quantity to make a thick paste. The mixing is effected in any suitable mixing apparatus. The paste thus produced is then in the usual way shaped into bricks or other forms, which in their moist state are put into the kiln and subjected to the calcining operation; they should, in fact, be removed at once from the mill or place where formed and put into the kiln, no delay being necessary. During the calcining operation, the combustible contained in the brick burns out gradually, and the brick is thus little by little, according to the penetration of the combustion, made porous. The steam or vapor has thus afforded to it a free passage from the brick, and the latter, throughout the process of calcination, preserves its form and shape unimpaired. The calcination is more uniform and regular by reason of the introduction throughout the brick of a heat-giving combustible. After calcination, at the proper heat, the bricks or forms are ground, and the product is barreled in the usual manner.

The advantages of this process over the methods of manufacture heretofore practiced are numerous and are perceived at a glance. It obviates all the disadvantages before enumerated; the vats or backs and the acres of storage room required. It lessens the handling of the cement by about one-third, because it permits the paste to be carried directly from the mixers to the kilns. It prevents irregularity, which is the result of the "wet" system. It lessens the outlay of capital required to carry the paste for months before it is ready for use. It does away with drying-floors, and it also does away with all expense for fuel now required to dry the paste. In fact, as compared with both the "dry" and the "wet" system, it reduces the time required for its manufacture from months by the "wet" and weeks by the "dry" system to but two or three days. And, finally, it insures a regular and uniform product at a reduced reasonable price, so reasonable as to insure its being sold not only in competition with the article imported from Europe, but in preference to all other cements.

The Portland cement thus manufactured, which I shall here term the American standard Portland cement, gives the results as exhibited by Table No. 3, which so far, certainly, compares well with the very best imported Portland cement.

In my last annual report I was able to state that, by the labors of this department and the advice given by it to the Virginia and Maryland cement manufacturers, they were enabled to produce hydraulic cements far superior to the well-known Rosendale cement. That reputation has not been dimmed during the past year; the quality has rather been bettered; and yet the same low price still remains, about 20 per cent. below that of the Rosendale cement, making an enormous saving for the public works of the District. Nevertheless, in all important public works

Portland cement will in time take the place of the common home-made cements.

Looking over the tables of tensile strength of the various grades of cement, principally where mixed with sand, the great advantage of using the Portland quality in preference to the common cements will be perceived at a glance.

It is a well-known fact that many engineering works have only been made successful by the application of Portland cement. The resources of it in its application are almost innumerable. We have seen it applied with extraordinary success in works which heretofore were impossible to execute successfully. This is the principal reason why I have devoted so much time to discover a process by which to manufacture in this country this quality of cement, so as to facilitate a competition by American cement manufacturers, as well in quality as in price, with those of Europe. Much more can be said in regard to the application and qualities of the Portland cement; it would, however, lengthen this report and would be more applicable in a treatise on the subject.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to add again what I have already stated in former reports, that the advancement in the art of manufacturing this very important cement is due to the patience and indefatigable labors of the engineer department of the District of Columbia, and I once more take the opportunity to thank the Commissioner and the officers of his department for the facilities, aid, and encouragement they have granted me in the prosecution of my experiments.

I am, major, very respectfully,

E. J. DE SMEDT, *Chemist D. C.,*

General Inspector of Cements and Asphalt Pavements.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER,

United States Engineers, Engineer Commissioner D. C.

APPENDIX No. 8.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DIVISION.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DIVISION,
Washington, November 12, 1883.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office from the date of my last report, October 11, 1882, to June 30, 1883, the end of the fiscal year:

DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES.

The total amount of drawback certificates found due by reason of the revision of the special assessments, exclusive of amounts due to holders of lien certificates not presented, was		\$731,395 50
Total amount of drawback certificates issued		717,934 65
Ready for issue, awaiting evidence, &c		13,460 85
Amount of drawback certificates redeemed:		
In payment of special assessments		440,600 46
In payment of general taxes as reported to this office by the collector, D. C.		260,793 60
Outstanding		16,540 59
		717,934 65

EIGHT PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

The amount of 8 per cent. certificates outstanding October 11, 1882.....	\$435,200 00
Redeemed in payment of special assessments as per records of this office, par value.....	\$72,750 00
Redeemed by commissioner of the sinking fund at various dates, as per reports kindly furnished upon inquiry at his office	7,300 00
	<hr/> 80,050 00
Outstanding	<hr/> 355,150 00
To which should be added interest at 6 per centum from maturity, estimated at.....	170,500 00
The amount of uncollected special assessments as revised pledged to the redemption of the 8 per cent. certificates, as appears upon the records of this office, was	581,295 92

which amount does not include interest upon the lien certificates held by the commissioner of the sinking fund nor the amounts charged to the several street railroads, which remain as heretofore reported.

LIEN CERTIFICATES HELD BY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, ET AL.

The amount of uncollected special assessments due to the holders of lien certificates issued by the late Board of Public Works and by them sold to the First National Bank of New York *et al.*, exclusive of interest and payments into court, was \$135,898.77.

Amount of drawback certificates due under act approved June 17, 1878, to holders of these lien certificates and liable to be issued on demand was \$99,643.47.

This amount represents the reduction caused by the revision of the assessments upon which these outstanding lien certificates were issued, but the holders still decline to accept the drawback certificates for the reduction without allowance for the accrued interest, and the lien certificates remain outstanding for the unpaid balances due thereon, and bear upon their face interest at 10 per centum per annum.

Your attention is invited to this subject, which seems to require some further action in order to enable this office to close these accounts now so long outstanding.

I desire also to call your attention to the outstanding assessments pledged to the sinking fund.

The amount outstanding October 11, 1882, was.....	\$672,084 95
The amount outstanding June 30, 1883, was.....	581,295 92

Collected during 8½ months.....	90,789 03
---------------------------------	-----------

an average of about \$400 per diem. These accounts are now all in arrears, and many of the delinquents are holding off, hoping for further allowances to be based upon future acts of Congress. It is suggested that the remedy for this lies in a more stringent law to enforce the collection by sale. Property offered was withdrawn for want of bidders, the existing law being considered entirely inadequate to convey a good title to a purchaser at such sale.

The amount of drawback certificates received for account of the sinking fund by this division, in accordance with orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, dated April 17, 1880, and July 1, 1880, and after examination transmitted to the auditor of the District of Columbia, under order of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, dated March 8, 1881, from the date of my last report, October 11, 1882,

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to June 30, 1883, was \$9,296.86, a detailed statement of which will be found in Appendix 1.

The amount of payments made by this division on account of lien certificates issued by the late Board of Public Works and not held by the commissioner of the sinking fund from October 11, 1882, to June 30, 1883, including principal and interest, was \$11,514.67, a detailed statement of which will be found in Appendix 2.

The number of communications received, entered of record, numbered, and filed in this division to June 30, 1883, was 30,029.

Powers of attorney have been filed to the number of 8,053.

From October 11, 1882, to June 30, 1883, there were 1,288 communications written and reports made, exclusive of those by indorsement.

Very respectfully,

WM. OSCAR ROOME,
Chief of Special Assessment Division.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER,
Corps of Engineers U. S. A., Engineer Commissioner D. C.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DIVISION.

APPENDIX 1.—Statement of drawback certificates received for account of sinking fund by this division, in accordance with orders of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, dated April 17, 1880, and July 1, 1880, and transmitted to auditor District of Columbia, under order of Commissioners of District of Columbia, dated March 8, 1881, from October 11, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

1882.		1883.	
Oct. 9	\$22 78	Jan. 25	\$20 25
10	17 97	27	7 93
12	315 56	31	153 04
13	47 95	Feb. 2	54 08
16	68 34	3	1 52
17	3 31	5	4 00
18	157 61	6	20 16
19	43 74	7	103 69
20	78 38	9	63 48
21	80	10	11 26
23	2 21	12	14 60
24	30 03	13	44 77
25	78 38	15	44 56
26	38 18	16	2 97
28	20 30	21	7 70
30	185 47	23	47 87
31	528 40	24	12 43
Nov. 1	1, 295 59	27	323 47
9	9 82	28	13 20
10	37 77	Mar. 5	26 08
14	14	6	26 61
20	40 72	7	70 01
24	67 85	9	24 28
29	25 03	10	109 70
Dec. 1	112 74	12	91 18
2	2 23	13	12 45
6	43 64	17	57 80
7	212 56	19	175 74
13	34 05	20	81 42
14	12 20	21	15 73
15	71 12	23	16 22
26	50 03	29	3 37
28	43 20	30	51 82
30	25 17	Apr. 3	119 04
1883.		4	1 96
Jan. 3	113 79	5	122 93
4	95 86	6	59 41
6	78 55	11	10 97
16	5 88	12	9 69
23	33 04	18	110 77
24	36 98	19	174 64

1883.		1883.	
Apr. 21	\$16 50	May 28	\$42 97
23	54 40	29	138 61
26	439 14	31	141 32
27	54 32	June 1	17 17
28	63 28	2	20 11
30	219 72	4	98 54
May 2	93 97	5	302 89
3	155 63	8	32 44
7	14 83	9	21 30
9	32 67	14	28 95
10	134 65	16	2 68
12	42 50	22	7 24
14	21 97	26	28 55
19	24 97	28	104 04
23	21 10	29	73 10
24	69 71	30	147 03
25	94 55		
26	125 44		
			9,296 86

APPENDIX 2.—Statement of payments made by this division on account of lien certificates issued by Board of Public Works, and not held by the commissioner of the sinking fund, from October 11, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

Number of lien.	Amount.	Date of payment.	To whom paid.
6070	\$22 85	Oct. 14, 1882	John A. Haywood.
1388	181 53	Oct. 14, 1882	Paid by surrender.
1205	724 83	Oct. 17, 1882	S. J. Block.
3151 or 3157	223 99	Oct. 19, 1882	Lewis Johnson & Co.
2976	113 00	Oct. 20, 1882	D. O'C. Callaghan.
1280	212 83	Oct. 24, 1882	Paid by surrender.
1281	12 05	Oct. 24, 1882	Do.
1282	66 93	Oct. 24, 1882	Do.
962	520 73	Oct. 26, 1882	Do.
1900	115 54	Oct. 27, 1882	Do.
2798	44 74	Oct. 27, 1882	Do.
2799	47 44	Oct. 27, 1882	Do.
66 (county)	408 62	Oct. 30, 1882	Lewis Johnson & Co.
65 (county)	156 17	Oct. 30, 1882	Do.
1951	160 90	Nov. 1, 1882	Do.
2184	262 28	Nov. 21, 1882	Paid by surrender.
2185	253 37	Nov. 21, 1882	Do.
2186	253 37	Nov. 21, 1882	Do.
2061	143 50	Nov. 27, 1882	Lewis Johnson & Co.
2043	146 79	Dec. 9, 1882	Paid by surrender.
2148	268 66	Dec. 9, 1882	Do.
2149	419 45	Dec. 9, 1882	Do.
6040	146 03	Dec. 11, 1882	Do.
2076	81 46	Dec. 11, 1882	Do.
2018	172 69	Dec. 12, 1882	Do.
2421	19 06	Dec. 13, 1882	Do.
1183	243 38	Dec. 14, 1882	Do.
3595	291 05	Dec. 14, 1882	Lewis Johnson & Co.
2792	51 02	Dec. 14, 1882	Do.
78 (county)	256 19	Dec. 14, 1882	Do.
645, 646, 647, 648	189 98	Dec. 14, 1882	Do.
6067	38 36	Dec. 15, 1882	A. P. Clark.
1433	210 78	Jan. 3, 1883	Lewis Johnson & Co.
507	97 87	Jan. 3, 1883	Do.
3179	250 19	Jan. 11, 1883	Do.
268	81 50	Jan. 22, 1883	Paid by surrender.
1207	739 89	Jan. 27, 1883	Allen C. Clark.
2807	292 70	Feb. 6, 1883	John T. Lenman.
1956	320 63	Feb. 24, 1883	Lewis Johnson & Co.
1960	158 88	Mar. 9, 1883	Paid by surrender.
6071	13 51	Apr. 7, 1883	D. O'C. Callaghan.
33 (county)	12 12	Apr. 19, 1883	Lewis Johnson & Co.
19808	95 88	Apr. 19, 1883	Do.
19807	327 59	Apr. 19, 1883	Do.
3268	253 19	Apr. 19, 1883	Do.
3269	253 18	Apr. 19, 1883	Do.
61 (county)	34 57	Apr. 19, 1883	Do.
1732	336 82	June 1, 1883	Allen C. Clark.
1434	1,786 58	June 21, 1883	Lewis Johnson & Co.
	11,514 67		

APPENDIX No. 9.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STANDARD PAVEMENTS.

Specifications for granite paving blocks, 1883.

QUALITY.

First. The blocks may be of any syenite or granite equal in hardness to what is known as Quincy granite, but they must be of an uniform grain and texture, without lamination or stratification, and free from excess of mica or feldspar; hard basaltic stone that will take a smooth polish under traffic will not be accepted. Soft or weather-worn stones obtained from the surface of the quarry will not be accepted.

SIZE.

Second. The blocks must be of the following dimensions, viz: In length, not more than 8 nor less than 6 inches; in width, not more than 5 nor less than 3 inches; in depth, not more than 6 nor less than 5½ inches. The size preferred is 7 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 6 inches deep. They must be sufficiently dressed to present rectangular faces, with straight edges on top, bottom, and sides, and all blocks whose faces vary more than half an inch from a rectangular shape will be rejected. The sides and ends of the blocks must be so dressed that they will make close-fitting joints, and any block which has projections or knobs larger than half an inch will be rejected.

CONDITIONS OF DELIVERY.

Third. Blocks shipped by water must be delivered within one of the property yards of the District of Columbia, which are situated at the foot of Sixth street and of G street, respectively; blocks shipped by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad will be delivered on reservation 17, or on the reservation at intersection of Maryland and Virginia avenues, between Seventh and Ninth streets; blocks shipped by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad may be delivered on the triangular space between G and H streets, Delaware avenue and First street. In every case the cost of unloading the blocks and placing them in the property yards or reservations ready for inspection must be paid by the contractor.

The blocks will be carefully inspected upon delivery by the Engineer Commissioner or his agents, and all blocks which do not conform to the foregoing specifications in size or quality must be immediately removed by the contractor at his own expense. The contractor must also furnish at his own expense such laborers as may be deemed necessary by the Engineer Commissioner to assist his agents in inspecting and culling the blocks.

Fourth. All bids must be accompanied by a specimen block of the size and quality described in these specifications, labeled with the name of the bidder and the locality of the quarry; bids not accompanied by specimen blocks will not be accepted.

Specifications for laying granite block pavement, 1883.

1. The granite block pavement will be laid on a foundation of gravel and sand, with filling of hot paving cement from coal tar.

2. The stone blocks will be furnished by the District at ———, and must be hauled to the street at the contractor's expense.

3. All wood blocks, &c., necessary to be removed shall be taken up and removed immediately from the line of the work. The subsoil or other matter is then to be excavated and removed to the depth of $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the top line of the proposed new pavement when fully rammed. Should there be any spongy material or vegetable matter in the bed thus prepared, all such material will be removed and the space filled with clean gravel or sand. Care must be taken in excavating to preserve the proper crown, which will be sensibly the same as at present where the street is paved with wood or stone blocks. All holes and inequalities to be filled to a proper level with sand or gravel only, such filling to be well and faithfully compacted by rolling or ramming.

4. Upon the foundation as above is to be laid a bed of fine bank gravel, to be approved by the Engineer Commissioner, 4 inches in depth when compressed, to be screened from all pebbles measuring more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in their largest dimensions, and to be thoroughly rolled and rammed. Upon this will be laid a bed of fine, sharp-washed sand, thoroughly dry, 3 inches in thickness, to serve as a bed for the blocks, which will be laid directly upon and imbedded in it, with close joints. The stone blocks are to be laid at right angles with the line of the street, with such crown as the Engineer Commissioner may direct; each course to be of blocks of a uniform width and depth, and so laid that all longitudinal joints shall be broken by a lap of at least 2 inches. When thus laid, the blocks shall be immediately covered with clean, fine hot gravel in proper quantities, and raked until all the joints be come filled therewith, and the blocks will then be carefully rammed to a firm, unyielding bed, with uniform surface, and with proper grade and crown. There will then be poured into the joints, at a temperature of 300° Fahrenheit, paving cement of proper consistency, to be approved by the Engineer Commissioner, to be obtained by the direct distillation coal-tar, and to be the residuum therefrom. The cement required is ordinarily numbered between 5 and 6 at the manufactory. It will be poured into the joints of the pavement until the sand beneath and the gravel between the blocks will absorb no more and the joints are filled flush with the upper surface of the pavement. Dry, hot gravel not larger than three-fourths of an inch in any dimension will then be poured along the joints filled with paving cement as just described, and will be consolidated by tapping with a light rammer. Not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of paving cement to each square yard of pavement will be required; this quantity must be brought upon the ground, upon the line of the work, and whatever may remain after the completion of the work will be the property of the District of Columbia, and will be hauled to the Sixth street property yard, at the expense of the contractors. Any wastage of paving cement by pouring over the surface of the pavement instead of between the blocks will be estimated and deducted from the amount reported to have been used, and any such wastage of paving cement remaining upon the surface of the pavement must be covered with a sufficient quantity of fine, dry gravel to absorb it.

Specifications for laying asphaltum pavements, 1883.

1. Asphaltum pavements will be $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness when compressed, with a base of hydraulic cement concrete 6 inches in depth.

2. The sand beneath the present wood pavement, and all other material necessary to be removed, will be removed from the street; soft

or spongy places, not affording a firm foundation, will be dug out and refilled with good earth, well rammed, and the entire road-bed will be thoroughly rolled with a heavy steam-roller.

Upon the foundation as above will be laid a bed of hydraulic cement concrete 6 inches in thickness, to be made as follows:

One measure of cement equal to the best quality of freshly-burned Cumberland or Shepherdstown cement, manufactured upon the formula of this office, and two of clean, sharp, washed sand, free from clay, will be thoroughly mixed, dry, and then made into a mortar with the least possible amount of water; broken stone or brick, thoroughly cleaned from dust and dirt, drenched with water, but containing no loose water in the heap, will then be incorporated immediately with the mortar in such quantities as will give a surplus of mortar when rammed. This proportion, when ascertained, will be regulated by measure. Each batch of concrete will be thoroughly mixed, and mixing being continued on the board until each piece of stone or brick is completely coated with mortar; it will then be spread and at once thoroughly compacted by ramming until free mortar appears upon the surface. The whole operation of mixing and laying each batch will be performed as expeditiously as possible, with the use of a sufficient number of skilled men. No gravel will be used in the concrete, but only angular fragments of stone or brick, having rough faces obtained by fracture, and measuring not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in their largest dimensions. The upper surface will be made exactly parallel with the surface with the pavement to be laid, and will be protected from the action of the sun and wind until set. Upon this base will be laid the wearing surface or pavement proper, the basis of which, or paving cement, will be pure asphaltum, unmixed with any of the products of coal-tar.

3. Where the pavement is laid adjacent to the track of a street railway a strip 2 feet wide, of paving blocks of granite or syenite will be laid next the track, with a foundation of bituminous concrete extending to the depth of the bottom of the cross-ties. This foundation will consist of small broken stone, clean, sharp, sand, and paving cement of coal-tar from direct distillation, of the consistency usually numbered between 4 and 5. The ingredients and their relative proportions of this foundation will be such as to constitute a solid base of broken stone, the voids of which are filled with sand and paving cement, and will require the approval of the Engineer Commissioner. The joints between the paving blocks will be filled with a hot paving cement, composed of refined asphalt, 100 parts, and heavy petroleum oil, 10 parts; or of cement obtained from the direct distillation of coal-tar and of the consistency ordinarily numbered between 5 and 6.

These blocks will be laid as headers, and the alternate courses will be 22 and 26 inches in length, so as to form a toothing where the stone pavement joins the asphalt. The width of the blocks will be from 4 to 6 inches, and their depth from 5 to 6 inches. The dimensions here given will be strictly adhered to, and the blocks must be of durable and uniform quality, selected for this purpose. The blocks will be carefully inspected after they are brought on the line of the work, and all blocks which, in quality and dimensions, do not conform strictly to these specifications will be rejected, and will be immediately removed from the line of work. Contractors will be required to furnish such laborers as may be necessary to aid the instructor in the examination and culling of the blocks; and in case the contractors shall neglect or refuse to do so, such laborers as, in the opinion of the Engineer Commissioner, may be necessary will be employed, and the expense incurred

will be deducted and paid out of any money then due or which thereafter may become due the contractors. The blocks may be of any syenite or granite, equal in hardness to what is known as Quincy granite; but hard, basaltic stone that will take a smooth polish under traffic will not be used.

Where the new pavement joins an existing wood pavement a 3-inch pine plank will be set on edge between the two, and both pavements fitted well up against it. Where the new pavement joins an existing stone pavement, a line of parking curb will be set on edge between the two and both pavements fitted well up against it. This curb will be furnished by the District at the G street property yard, and must be hauled to the work and placed in position at the contractor's expense.

4. The following specifications for wearing surface will be adhered to, unless a more satisfactory pavement should be presented:

The wearing surface will be composed of—

1st. Refined Trinidad or Cuban asphaltum.

2d. Heavy petroleum oil.

3d. Fine sand, containing not more than one per centum of hydro-silicate of alumina.

4th. Fine powder of carbonate of lime.

The Trinidad asphaltum (so called) whether crude or refined, as found in this market, contains from 20 to 35 per centum of impurities, and must be refined and brought to an uniform standard of purity and gravity.

The Cuban asphalt contains a greater percentage of asphaltene and less of petroleum than the Trinidad asphalt, and therefore requires a larger percentage of heavy petroleum oil to make an asphaltic cement of a similar quality as to its malleability.

The heavy petroleum oil, which may be the residuum, by distillation of the petroleum oils, as found in the market, generally contains water, light oils, coke, and a gummy substance soluble in water. This petroleum oil must be freed from all impurities, and brought to a specific gravity of from 18° to 22° Beaumé, and a fire test of 250° Fahrenheit.

By melting and mixing these two hydro-carbons, petroleum oil, and asphaltum, the matrix of the pavement called asphaltic cement is manufactured, which cement shall have a fire test of 250° Fahrenheit, and, at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit, shall have a specific gravity of 1.19.

They will be mixed in the following proportions, by weight:

<i>With Trinidad asphalt.</i>		<i>With Cuban asphalt.</i>	
Pure asphalt	100 parts.	Pure asphalt	100 parts.
Heavy petroleum oil	20 parts.	Heavy petroleum oil	30 parts.

The purity of the asphalt shall be ascertained, and the quantity of heavy petroleum oil to be added to it shall be in accordance with the percentage of pure asphalt which it contains when crude, whether Cuban or Trinidad asphalt.

The asphaltic cement being made in the manner above described, the pavement mixture will be formed of the following materials, and in the proportions stated:

Asphaltic cement	from 15 to 18
Sand	from 70 to 65
Pulverized carbonate of lime	from 15 to 17
	<hr/>
	100 100

In order to make the pavement homogeneous the proportion of asphaltic cement must be varied according to the quality and character of the sand. The Engineer Commissioner or his inspectors will make frequent inspections of the works where the paving mixture is manufactured, and will specify the exact amount of asphaltic cement, between the limits above given, which shall be used in each batch. If the proportions of the mixture are varied in any manner from those specified by the inspector, the mixture will be rejected and condemned, either before or after it is placed on the street. Its use will not be permitted, and, if already placed on the street, it will be removed and replaced by proper material at the expense of the contractor.

The sand and asphaltic cement are heated separately to about 300° Fahrenheit. The pulverized carbonate of lime, while cold, is mixed with the hot sand in the required proportions, and is then mixed with the asphaltic cement at the required temperature and in the proper proportion, in a suitable apparatus which will effect a perfect mixture.

The pavement mixture, prepared in a manner thus indicated, will be laid on the foundation in two coats. The first coat, called cushion coat, will contain from 2 to 4 per cent. more asphaltic cement than given above; it will be laid to such depth as will give a thickness of half an inch after being consolidated by a roller. The second coat, called surface coat, prepared as above specified, will be laid on the cushion coat; it will be brought to the ground in carts, at a temperature of about 250° Fahrenheit, and, if the temperature of the air is less than 50°, the contractor must provide iron carts, with heating apparatus, in order to maintain the proper temperature of the mixture; it will then be carefully spread, by means of hot iron rakes, in such manner as to give a uniform and regular grade, and to such depth that, after having received its ultimate compression of two-fifths, it will have a thickness of 2 inches. This depth will be constantly tested by means of gauges furnished by the Engineer Commissioner. The surface will then be compressed by hand rollers; after which a small amount of hydraulic cement will be swept over it, and it will then be thoroughly compressed by a steam roller weighing not less than 250 pounds to the inch run, the rolling being continued for not less than five hours for every 1,000 yards of surface.

All materials used will be subject to inspection, and will be of the quality and kind now on file in the office of the Engineer Commissioner.

The degree of fineness, both of sand and powdered limestone, will be determined by testing with the screens now on file in the Engineer Department.

The powdered carbonate of lime will be of such degree of fineness that 16 per centum by weight of the entire mixture for the pavement shall be an impalpable powder of limestone, and the whole of it shall pass a No. 26 screen. The sand will be of such size that none of it will pass a No. 80 screen, and the whole of it shall pass a No. 20 screen.

In order to make the gutters, which are consolidated but little by traffic, entirely impervious to water, a width of 12 inches next the curb will be coated with hot pure asphalt and smoothed with hot smoothing irons, in order to saturate the pavement to a certain depth with an excess of asphalt.

5. If considered advisable, a strip of granite block pavement will be laid in the place of the gutter, of such width as may be prescribed, and in accordance with the specifications for granite block pavements. In this case the edge next the carriageway will consist of headers toothing into the pavement of the carriageway.

Specifications for laying compressed asphalt block pavement.

1. The asphalt pavement will be laid on a foundation of gravel and sand.

2. The asphalt blocks will be furnished by the District at the following locality, viz:———, and must be hauled to the street at the contractor's expense.

3. All wood blocks, &c., necessary to be removed shall be taken up and removed immediately from the line of the work. The subsoil or other matter is then to be excavated and removed to the depth of 12 inches below the top line of the proposed new pavement, when fully rammed. Should there be any spongy material or vegetable matter in the bed thus prepared, all such material will be removed and the space filled with clean gravel or sand. Care must be taken in excavating to preserve the proper crown, which will be sensibly the same as at present where the street is paved with wood or stone blocks. All holes and inequalities to be filled to a proper level with sand or gravel only, such filling to be well and faithfully compacted by rolling or ramming.

4. Upon the foundation as above is to be laid a bed of fine bank gravel, to be approved by the Engineer Commissioner, 4 inches in depth when compressed, to be screened from all pebbles measuring more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in their largest dimensions, and to be thoroughly rolled and rammed. Upon this will be laid a bed of fine, sharp, washed sand, thoroughly dry, 3 inches in thickness, to serve as a bed for the blocks, which will be laid directly upon and imbedded in it with close joints. Special care will be observed to make the surface of this bed of sand exactly parallel to the surface of the pavement when complete; this will be accomplished by dragging a straight-edge over it, or otherwise. The blocks must be laid by the pavers standing or kneeling upon the blocks already laid, and not upon the bed of sand.

The blocks are to be laid at right angles with the line of the street, with such crown as the Engineer Commissioner may direct; each course to be of blocks of an uniform width and depth, and so laid that all longitudinal joints shall be broken by a lap of at least 4 inches. Each course of blocks will be driven against the course preceding it by a heavy maul, in order to make the joints as tight as possible. When thus laid the blocks will be immediately covered with clean, fine sand, entirely free from any loam or earthy matter, perfectly dry, and screened through a sieve or screen having not less than twenty meshes to the inch. The blocks will then be carefully rammed by placing a plank over several courses, and ramming the plank with a heavy rammer. The ramming will be continued until the blocks reach a firm, unyielding bed and present a uniform surface, with proper grade and crown. Any lack of uniformity in the surface must be corrected by taking up and relaying the blocks. When the ramming is complete a sufficient amount of fine, dry sand, as above described, will be spread over the surface, and swept or raked into the joints.

APPENDIX No. 10.

Sewer and miscellaneous contracts from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

No. of contract.	Date of contract.	Name of contractor.	Locality.		Description of work.	Cost.	Remarks.
			Street.	From— To—			
239	1879. Oct. 31	F. M. Draney			Removing and transporting night soil for the period of five years from November 3, 1879.	.....	Incomplete.
245	Oct. 30	D. B. Cooper	Boundary	Fourteenth street east. Eighth street east.	Construct the second section of Boundary street (intercepting) auxiliary sewer, 20 feet interior diameter.	\$10,457 70	Complete.
324	1881. May 5	W. J. Acker and George Neitzey	do	Twelfth street east. Westwardly	Construct the third section of Boundary street (intercepting) auxiliary sewer, 20 feet interior diameter. Remove garbage, &c., for a period of five years from July 1, 1881. Construct high-school building on square 446.	30,242 62	Incomplete.
330	June 4	F. M. Draney			Furnish and deliver 75,000, more or less, trap-rock blocks.	.....	Do.
371	Aug. 10	J. G. Bright and Robert Humphrey.			Construct an egg-shaped sewer, 2.25 by 3.37 feet, inside measurement, extending from the end of the present sewer in Virginia avenue to Sixth street, including seven new manholes, and rebuilding one manhole.	.....	Complete.
385	Dec. 7	Chase Andrews			Construct an egg-shaped sewer, 2.75 by 4.12 feet, inside measurement, extending from Sixth street to Fourth and a-half street, including three manholes.	2,641 28	Do.
386	Dec. 15	William Hussey	C street southwest.	Seventh street. Tiber sewer	Construct an egg-shaped sewer, 3.5 by 5.25 feet, inside measurement, extending from Fourth and a-half to Third street, including three manholes. Construct an egg-shaped sewer, 3.75 by 5.62 feet, inside measurement, extending from Third street to the Tiber sewer, including three manholes.	1,859 32	Do.

388	1882. April 12	W. B. Downing & Bro.				Construct an egg-shaped sewer, 2.5 by 3.37 feet, inside measurement, along the north side of D street and west side of Four-and-a-half street, including seven manholes. Construct a 24-inch pipe sewer on the south side of Virginia avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets southwest, including three manholes. Construct an 18-inch pipe connection at Seventh street, including one manhole. Construct 12-inch overflows at C and Third streets, Virginia avenue and Four-and-a-half street, and connection at C and Seventh streets southwest, all in the city of Washington, D. C. Reconstruct the Jefferson School Building upon its present site in the city of Washington, D. C. Construct the fourth section of Boundary street (intercepting) auxiliary sewer, 20 feet interior diameter, from terminus of third section this sewer westwardly.	34, 630 16	Incomplete.
389	May 12	B. J. Coyle	Boundary			Furnish and deliver for year ending June 30, 1883.		Complete.
395	Aug. 4	J. Lansburg	Furniture			do		Do.
396	Aug. 5	R. Leitch & Sons	Plumber's material.			do		Do.
397	Aug. 1	W. Ballantyne & Son	Stationery			do		Do.
398	Aug. 1	do	School-books			do		Do.
399	Aug. 2	R. Cohen	Boots and shoes			do		Do.
400	Aug. 21	Johnson Bros.	Fuel			do		Do.
401	Aug. 21	Great Falls Ice Company	Ice			do		Do.
402	July 31	Judd & Detweiler	Blank forms and printing.			do		Do.
403	Aug. 1	C. M. Towson	Dry goods, clothing, and notions.			do		Do.
404	Aug. 4	Willett & Libbey	Lumber and building material.			do		Do.
405	Aug.	George White & Co	Lamp-posts and miscellaneous castings.			do		Do.
406	July 29	J. T. Varnell & Son	Fresh meat and corned beef.			do		Do.
407	July 29	do	Bacon and ham			do		Do.
408	Aug. 1	Scheller & Stevens	Drugs and chemicals.			do		Do.
409	July 31	Washington Brick Machine Company.	Brick			do		Do.
410	July 22	Barbour & Hamilton	Groceries			do		Do.

APPENDIX No. 10.—*Sewer and miscellaneous contracts from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883—Continued.*

No. of contract.	Date of contract.	of contractor.	Locality.		Description of work.	Cost.	Remarks.
			Street.	From— To—			
411	1882. July 26	H. I. Gregory	Stoves, tinware, and heating apparatus.		Furnish and delivery for year ending June 30, 1883.	.....	Complete.
412	Aug. 2	Acker & Co.	Bluestone.		do	.....	Do.
413	July 29	S. Emery	Granite.		do	.....	Do.
414	July 27	J. L. Savage	Hardware.		do	.....	Do.
415	July 27	do	Telegraph supplies.		do	.....	Do.
416	Aug. 2	Conrad Becker	Saddlery.		do	.....	Do.
417	July 19	J. McClelland	Iron, pipe, &c.		do	.....	Do.
418	Aug. 5	J. H. McGill	Glass, paints, and varnish.		do	.....	Do.
420	July 5	John H. Howlett	Police station house.		Construct upon sub-lots Nos. 72 and 73, square No. 495, on E street, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets southwest.	.....
421	July 6	James Hughes	Police station house.		Construct upon south half of lot No. 18 and north half of lot No. 19, square 293, on Twelfth street, between C and D northwest.	.....
423	July 12	C. Thomas	Public school building.		Construct a frame addition in rear of the public school building situated on Sixth street extended.	.....
424	July 12	Potomac Terra Cotta Company.	Terra cotta material.		Furnish and deliver for year ending June 30, 1883.	.....
425	July 12	R. C. Hewett	Forge.		do	.....	Do.
426	July 17	Eureka Fire Hose Company	Fire-hose.		do	.....	Do.
427	July 21	C. Thomas	Police station house.		Construct upon lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20, square 361, on U street, between Ninth and Vermont avenue.	.....
428	July 26	J. M. Wheatley	Cement, lime, and plaster.		Furnish and deliver for year ending June 30, 1883.	.....
429	July 29	Bright & Humphrey			Construct fire-proof floors and stairways in the Sumner school building.	.....
430	Aug. 4	Baker, Pratt & Co.	School furniture.		For hall in High School building.	.....
431	July 12	P. Malony	E street southwest	Four-and-a-half street. Sixth street.	Construct 12-inch pipe sewer, with manholes and all appurtenances complete.	558 30	Complete.

442	Sept. 13	Thomas Somerville & Sons	.....	.....	Construct two ventilating stacks, &c., in Webster school building and two in the Gales school building.	1,434 00	Complete.
444	Sept. 26	Downing & Bro.	.....	.....	Construct 12-room school building upon lots Nos. 11 and 12, square 80.	2,745 92	
445	Sept. 26	.....do	.....	.....	Construct two-story and basement school building upon lots Nos. 11 and 12, square 526.	826 92	
446	Sept. 30	J. T. Corrigan	.....	.....	Construct two-story and basement brick school building upon lots Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 15, square 495.	1,156 24	
448	July 19	John McClelland	.....	.....	Furnish and deliver for year ending June 30, 1883.		
449	Oct. 5	William H. Mohler	.....	Fifth street	Construct 300 feet 2 by 3 feet, and 270 feet 2.5 by 3.75 feet egg-shaped sewer.		
			.....	Seventeenth street	Construct 650 feet 2 by 3 feet, 250 feet 2.25 by 3.37 feet egg-shaped sewer and lay 100 feet of 18-inch pipe sewer in place of 12-inch pipe sewer.		
			.....	Eighteenth street	Lay 519 linear feet 18-inch pipe sewer where the present 15-inch pipe is to be taken up; 300 linear feet 15-inch pipe sewer and 90 linear feet 12-inch pipe sewer.		
			.....	Thirteenth street east and alley in square 1026.	Lay 394 linear feet 24-inch pipe sewer; 135 linear feet 24-inch pipe sewer; 48 linear feet 18-inch pipe sewer, and 205 linear feet 12-inch pipe sewer.		
453	Dec. 27	I. D. Smead & Co	.....	Sixth street	Furnish and set two No. 8 Ruttan tubular masonry furnaces in public school building located upon lots Nos. 11 and 12, square 526, also two No. 8 Ruttan tubular masonry furnaces in the public school building, located upon lots Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 15, square 495, together with the Ruttan & Smead system of heating and ventilating.		
454	1883. April 5	W. B. Downing & Bro.	.....	.....	Construct fire-proof brick extension to Lovejoy school building.	86,552 46	

APPENDIX

Contracts for the improvement and repairs of

A.—ASPHALTUM

No. of contract.	Date.	Name of contractor.	Locality.		
			Street.	From—	To—
434	Aug. 23, 1882	H. L. Cranford	Mass. avenue.....	1st street	3d street NW.....
			R. I. avenue.....	9th street	13th street NW...
436	Aug. 22, 1882	A. L. Barber	N. J. avenue	D street	M street NW
			N. H. avenue	M street.....	Du Pont Circle ...
			Pa. avenue.....	Circle.....	26th street NW...
			14th street.....	M street	Boundary st. NW.
			2d street.....	Pa. avenue.....	D street SE.....
			D street	2d street.....	3d street SE.....
			5th street.....	E. Capitol street	Pa. ave. SE.....
			M street	N. H. avenue.....	26th street NW...
			33d street.....	N street	P street NW.....

AMOUNTS CHARGED TO

434	.....	Capitol, O street and South Washington.	R. I. avenue.....	9th street.....	13th street NW...
436	.....	do	N. J. avenue	D street	M street NW.....
436	.....	Washington & Georgetown Railroad.	Pa. avenue.....	Circle.....	Boundary st. NW.
436	.....	do	14th street.....	M street.....	.....

No. 11.

streets from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

PAVEMENTS.

Description and character of work.	No. of square yards.	Cost per square yard.	Contract work.	Cost of material.	Total cost.	Remarks.
Lay asphaltum pavement 2½ inches thick when compressed, with base of hydraulic cement concrete 6 inches in thickness.	3,857.74	\$2 26	\$8,833 79	.....	\$8,833 79	\$115.30 extra work.
.....do	9,268.56	2 26	21,057 85	\$19 25	21,077 10	\$229.39 extra work. 37.69 square yards laid by the railroad company.
.....do	21,634.10	2 26	49,197 10	435 46	49,632 56	\$690.95 extra work. 171.20 square yards laid by the railroad company.
.....do	10,047.11	2 25	22,869 16	119 18	22,988 34	\$263.16 extra work.
.....do	4,145.37	2 25	9,404 64	.....	8,404 64	\$67.56 extra work. 252.69 square yards laid by railroad company.
.....do	15,661.77	2 26	33,653 94	63 05	33,716 99	\$696.50 extra work. 1,078.83 square yards laid by railroad company.
.....do	4,906.14	2 27	11,330 95	41 02	11,371 97	\$194.01 extra work.
.....do	1,453.74	2 27	3,313 13	.....	3,313 13	\$13.14 extra work.
.....do	4,916.42	2 27	11,395 79	97 60	11,493 39	\$235.52 extra work.
.....do	9,170.96	2 26	21,123 45	64 84	21,188 29	\$398.07 extra work.
.....do	2,049.51	2 27	4,741 43	3 56	4,744 99	89.04 extra work.
	87,111.42	.....	196,921 23	843 96	197,765 19	

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Granite blocks adjacent to tracks.	37.69	.....	.....	.....	\$94 22	
.....do	171.20	.....	.....	.....	428 00	
.....do	252.69	Work done by railroad company.
.....do	1,078.83	Work done by railroad company.
	1,540.41	522 22	

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APPENDIX No. 11.—Contracts for the improvement

B.—GRANITE

No. of contract.	Date.	Name of contractor.	Locality.		
			Street.	From—	To—
432	Aug. 21, 1882	James Reynolds ...	F street	Four-and-a-half street.	One-half street SW.
443	.....	J. A. Blundon.....	Seventh street...	Q street	Boundary street NW.
447	.....	M. Fitzgerald	Eleventh street..	M street	O street SE

AMOUNTS CHARGED TO

443	.....	W. & G. Company ..	Seventh street...	Q street	Boundary street NW.
447	.....	Anacostia Company	Eleventh street..	M street	O street SE.

and repairs of streets—Continued.

BLOCK PAVEMENTS.

Description and character of work.	No. of square yards.	Cost per square yard.	Contract work.	Cost of material.	Total cost.	Remarks.
Lay granite block pavement with filling of heated gravel and paving cement in the joints, grade, set, and reset curb, lay crossing-walk, brick pavement, &c.	6,777.49	\$0 61	\$5,790 31	\$14,705 26	\$20,495 57	\$34.51 extra work. \$221.76 deducted for deficiency in tar; \$108 deducted for sand; \$104 deducted for inspection.
Lay granite block pavement with gravel and paving cement in joints, set and reset curb, take up, break, and relay rubble pavement, lay sidewalk, &c.	4,339.61	85	7,544 63	8,632 02	16,176 65	Includes all extra and incidental work. \$65.99 deducted for paving cement. 847.58 square yards laid by railroad company.
Lay granite block pavement, with heated gravel and paving cement in the joints.	4,697.75	87	3,763 14	8,039 92	11,803 06	\$109.12 deducted for paving cement and sand. 330.58 square yards laid by railroad company.
	15,814.85	.....	17,098 08	31,377 20	48,475 28	

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Granite blocks adjacent to tracks.	852.85	14 56	847.58 square yards laid by railroad company.
.....do	330.58	.....	.....	.....	887 02
	1,183.43	.....	.....	.....	901 58

and repairs of streets—Continued.

PAVING BLOCKS.

Description and character of work.	No. of square yards.	Cost per square yard.	Contract work.	Cost of material.	Total cost.	Remarks.
Lay compressed asphalt block.	7,012.10	\$2 19	\$15,911 25	.....	\$15,911 25	Includes extra work amounting to \$554.75
.....do	4,152.06	2 19	9,219 75	\$13 58	9,233 33	
.....do	2,966.05	2 19	5,647 90	847 20	6,495 10	Includes extra work, \$56.35; 25.98 square yards paid by railroad company; \$847.20 paid from appropriation of 1882. (Material on hand.)
	14,130.21	30,778 90	860 78	31,639 68	

RAILROAD COMPANY.

.....	25.98	\$56 90	
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SIDEWALKS.

Artificial stone sidewalk.	4,631.00	\$1 95	\$9,731 78	\$144 13	\$9,875 91	Includes connection, connection boxes, and all incidental work.
Artificial stone sidewalk.	182.02	1 79	325 81	61 25	387 06	Do.
Asphalt block sidewalk.	1,002.68	1 25	1,329 43	28 32	1,357 75	Do.
Artificial stone sidewalk.	2,202.15	1 95	6,717 93	74 88	6,792 81	Do.
Granolithic sidewalk.	865.85	2 35				
Seyssel rock sidewalk.	988.70	2 00	2,044 15	29 04	2,073 19	Do.
	9,872.40	.....	20,149 10	337 62	20,486 72	\$44 deducted for cost of inspection.

and repairs of streets—Continued.

REGULATING.

Description and character of work.	No. of sq. yards. of grading.	No. of sq. yards of graveling.	Contract work.	Cost of material.	Total cost.	Remarks.
Grade, set and reset curb, lay and re-lay sidewalk, build and rebuild sewer basins, gravel road-way, &c.....	4,958.25	8,345.96	\$3,849 94	\$2,124 94	\$5,974 88	Includes extra work; \$24 de-ducted for in-spection.
Grade.....	9,546.10	.....	954 61	.....	954 61	
Grade.....	2,254.60	.....	225 46	.....	225 46	
Grade.....	2,066.02	.....	206 60	.....	206 60	
	18,824.97	8,345.96	5,236 61	2,124 94	7,361 55	

LATION.

Square yards.	Amount.
87,111.42	\$197,765 19
15,814.85	48,475 28
14,130.21	31,639 68
9,872.40	20,486 72
18,824.00	7,361 55
145,752.88	305,728 42

APPENDIX No. 11.—*Contracts for the improvement*

F.—REPAIRS TO BITUMINOUS

No. of contract.	Date.	Name of contractor.	Locality.		
			Street.	From—	To—
435	Aug. 23, 1882	H. L. Cranford	F street.....	12th street.....	13th street NW.
			1st street.....	H street.....	I street NW....
			New Jersey ave..	C street.....	D street NW...
			14th street.....	H street	Boundary NW..
			H street.....	7th street.....	10th street NW..
			3d street.....	D street	K street NW....
			D street	3d street.....	N. J. ave. NW...
			6th street.....	Louisiana ave...	D street NW....
			9th street.....	F street.....	G street NW....
			G street	New Jersey ave.	22d street NW...
			9th street.....	Pennsylvania ave	P street NW....
			New York ave...	9th street.....	15th street NW..
			Alley	9th and 10th sts..	D and Esds NW..
			O street.	4th street.....	10th street NW..
			M street.....	18th street.....	Connecticut ave.
			Connecticut ave	K street	M street.....
			Scott Circle.....	.....	.....
			20th street.....	K street.....	Boundary.....
			Connecticut ave.	I street.....	do
			17th street.....	P street	B street NW....
			I street.....	11th street.....	17th street NW..
			Pennsylvania ave	18th street.....	27th street.....
			1st street.....	B street	Pennsylvania ave
			Pennsylvania ave	1st street.....	15th street NW..
			Grant street.....	9th street.....	10th street NW..
			14th street.....	at.....	Corcoran street..
			N. Hampshire av.	and M street .....	.....
			Various.....	.....	.....

and repairs of streets—Continued.

CONCRETE PAVEMENTS.

Description and character of work.	No. of square yards.	Cost per square yard.	Contract work.	Cost of material.	Total cost.	Remarks.
Resurface with asphalt wearing surface....	1,612.60	\$1 47	\$2,115 76	.....	\$2,215 76	105.28 square yards laid by railroad company.
...do	{ 703.11	1 47	{ 1,036 68	.....	1,036 68	Includes extra and incidental work.
...do	{ 4.44	70				
...do	1,641.77	1 47	2,237 94	.....	2,237 94	119.36 square yards laid by railroad company
Repairs	567.15	1 47	833 71	.....	833 71	Repairs to W. C. Murdock's work on contract No. 114.
...do	30.18	1 47	44 36	.....	44 36	Repairs to D. W. Bailey's work on contract No. 222.
Resurface with asphalt surface	14,885.97	1 47	23,313 58	.....	23,313 58	Includes extra and incidental work.
...do	3,412.31					Do.
...do	791.36	1 47	5,776 11	.....	5,776 11	Do.
...do	475.21	1 47	1,208 47	.....	1,208 47	Do.
Repairs	373.28	1 47	729 20	.....	729 20	Do.
...do	1,254.59	85	321 08	.....	321 08	Do.
...do	542.85	85	1,081 72	.....	1,081 72	Do.
...do	119.18	85	461 42	.....	461 42	Do.
...do	108.58	85	125 38	.....	125 38	Do.
...do	111.02	85	96 09	.....	96 09	Do.
...do	220.04	1 47	176 52	.....	176 52	Do.
...do	651.19	85	224 98	.....	224 98	Do.
...do	209.12	1 47	734 15	.....	734 15	Do.
...do	192.10	85	217 36	.....	217 36	Do.
...do	631.82	85	202 13	.....	202 13	Do.
...do	142.18	85	657 59	.....	657 59	Do.
...do	591.32	1 47	246 30	.....	246 30	Do.
...do	257.29	85	502 62	.....	502 62	Do.
...do	327.25	85	280 04	.....	280 04	Do.
...do	72.25	1 47	481 06	.....	481 06	Do.
...do	151.20	1 47	110 19	.....	110 19	Do.
...do	156.51	1 47	222 26	.....	222 26	Do.
...do		1 47	299 51	.....	299 51	Do.
...do	5,149.82	{ 1 47	{ 4,612 86	.....	4,612 86	Do.
		85				
	34,985.49	.....	48,649 07	.....	48,649 07	

APPENDIX No. 11.—*Contracts for the improvemen*

G.—AMOUNTS CHARGED TO

No. of contract.	Railroad company.	Locality.		
		Street.	From—	To—
434	Capitol, North O Street and South Washington.	Rhode Island ave.	9th street.....	13th street NW...
436	do.....	New Jersey ave ..	D street	M street NW.....
435	do.....	1st street	At D street NW ..	
435	do.....	4th street.....	G street	N. Y. avenue NW ..
435	do.....	G street	New Jersey ave..	3d street NW.....
435	do.....	O street	9th street	10th street NW ..
435	do.....	Maryland ave.....	3d street.....	6th street SW
535	do.....	Pennsylvania ave.	At 14th street ..	
435	do.....	G street	New Jersey ave ..	4th street NW
435	do.....	4th street	G street	New Jersey ave ..
435	do.....	O street	4th street	10th street NW ..
435	do.....	11th street.....	G street	K street NW
435	do.....	E street	At Penna. ave ..	
435	do.....	G street	3d street.....	4th street NW
435	do.....	New York ave.....	At 11th street ..	
435	do.....	O street	7th street.....	10th street NW...
436	Washington and Georgetown	14th street.....	M street.....	Boundary st. NW ..
436	do.....	Pennsylvania ave.	Circle	26th street NW ..
443	do.....	7th street.....	Q street	Boundary st. NW ..
435	do.....	New York ave.....	West of	14th street.....
435	Metropolitan.....	F street	12th street.....	13th street NW...
435	Washington and Georgetown	Pennsylvania ave.	At 9th street NW	
435	Metropolitan.....	New Jersey ave ..	C street	D street NW.....
443	do.....	7th st	Q street	Boundary st. NW ..
437	do.....	29th street	N street	P street NW
435	do.....	9th street.....	At F street NW ..	
435	do.....	14th street.....	H street	N. Y. avenue NW ..
435	do.....	C street	At New Jersey ave	
435	do.....	Pennsylvania ave.	At 9th street ..	
435	do.....	1st street	B street	E. Capitol st. NE.
435	do.....	9th street.....	At Penna. ave ..	
435	do.....	F street	At 13th street NW	
435	do.....	F street	7th street	9th street NW.....
443	do.....	7th street.....	Q street	Boundary st. NW ..
435	do.....	1st street	At East Capitol ..	
447	Anacostia.....	11th street.....	M street.....	River SE
435	Columbia.....	Mass. ave	At 5th street NW	
435	do.....	K street	7th street.....	9th street NW
435	do.....	New York ave.....	7th street.....	15th street NW...
435	do.....	New York ave.....	At 9th street NW	
435	do.....	K street	7th street.....	9th street NW.....
435	do.....	New York ave.....	14th street.....	15th street NW...

and repairs of streets—Continued.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Description and character of work.	Number of square yards.	Cost.	Remarks.
Granite blocks, laid adjacent to tracks	37.69	\$94 22	
.....do.....	171.28	428 00	
Repairs to concrete pavements.....	1.20	1 02	
.....do.....	.43	37	
.....do.....	12.78	10 86	
.....do.....	63.50	40 00	
.....do.....		78 00	
Repairs to asphalt pavements	5.19	7 63	
Repairs to concrete pavements	6.49	5 52	
.....do.....	1.13	96	
.....do.....	9.77	8 30	
.....do.....	2.00	1 70	
Repairs to asphalt pavements	8.78	12 91	
Repairs to concrete pavements	67.58	54 06	
.....do.....	6.30	10 42	
.....do.....	.87	74	
Granite blocks adjacent to tracks	1,078.83		Work done by R. R. Co.
.....do.....	252.69		Do.
.....do.....	842.31		Do.
Repairs to concrete pavements.....	10.70	9 09	
Resurfacing with asphalt	105.28	154 76	
Repairs to asphalt pavement.....	2.62	3 85	
Resurfacing with asphalt	119.36	175 46	
Granite blocks adjacent to tracks	10.54	14 56	
Asphalt blocks	25.98	56 90	
Repairs to concrete pavements.....	.95	81	
.....do.....	6.20	3 91	
Granite blocks adjacent to tracks	5.93	5 04	
Repairs to asphalt pavement.....	2.21	3 25	
Repairs to concrete pavement.....	10.39	8 83	
Repairs to asphalt pavement.....	.88	1 29	
Repairs to concrete pavements.....	3.95	3 36	
Repairs to asphalt pavement	65.28	95 96	
Granite blocks adjacent to tracks	5.27	14 56	
Repairs to concrete pavements.....	18.82	16 00	
Granite blocks adjacent to tracks	330.58	887 02	
Repairs to concrete pavement.....	3.89	3 31	
.....do.....	.47	40	
Repairs to concrete pavement and granite blocks ..	39.04	53 34	
Repairs to concrete pavement .....	.85	74	
.....do.....	5.22	4 44	
.....do.....	5.10	4 33	
	3,347.25	2,275 92	

APPENDIX No. 11.—Contracts for the improvement and repairs of streets—Continued.

II.— MISCELLANEOUS CONTRACTS.

No. of contract.	Date.	Name of contractor.	Description.	Total cost.	Remarks.
439	Aug. 31, 1872	H. L. Cranford	Sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets	\$12,969 08	
419	July 3, 1882	John White	Sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning alleys	7,455 17	
422	July 12, 1882	Washington Gas-Light Company	Light, extinguish, repair, and keep clean, and furnish gas for street lamps	94,486 01	
438	Aug. 26, 1882	Georgetown Gas-Light Company	do	10,072 98	
	July 6, 1881	Booth Brothers	Furnish granite paving blocks	14,843 10	
	Order of Com., D. C.		do		
384	Dec. 6, 1881	W. R. Davis	Construct bridge over James Creek Canal at M street south	3,972 10	Includes \$156.76 extra work.
450		King Iron Bridge Company	Repairs to P street bridge, over Rock Creek	4,656 76	Includes \$255.12 extra work.
455	Apr. 26, 1883	J. A. & C. F. Schneider		2,781 96	
				171,237 16	

APPENDIX No. 12.—List of inspectors employed, 1882-'83.

INSPECTORS.

Name.	Service rendered.		Compensation.		Amount paid each.	Under contract.	Paid from appropriation—
	No. of days.	No. of months.	Per diem.	Per annum.			
1. G. W. Scarf.....	269	.....	\$4 00	.....	\$1,076 00	No. 435.....	For repairs to bituminous concrete pavements.
2. G. W. Scarf.....	28	.....	4 00	.....	112 00	No. 434-436.....	For replacement of pavements.
3. E. Y. Beggs.....	119	.....	4 00	.....	476 00	Do.....	Do.
3. Wm. Brown.....	112	.....	4 00	.....	448 00	No. 434-436.....	Do.
4. J. T. Postlethwaite.....	66	.....	4 00	.....	264 00	No. 437-440.....	Do.
5. W. H. Calhoun.....	232	.....	4 00	.....	928 00	No. 384, and order.....	For repairs to bridges.
6. W. H. Calhoun.....	20	.....	4 00	.....	80 00	July 6, 1881, and contracts 432, 437-450.	Do.
7. J. R. Howard.....	30	.....	4 00	.....	120 00	No. 433.....	For work on sundry avenues and streets.
8. B. F. Burns.....	67	.....	4 00	.....	268 00	No. 434-436.....	For replacement of pavements.
9. Charles Sioussa.....	70	.....	4 00	.....	280 00	No. 441, 451, 452.....	Do.
10. J. R. Graham.....	53	.....	4 00	.....	212 00	No. 443.....	Do.
11. J. J. Burrows.....	16	.....	4 00	.....	64 00	No. 447.....	Do.
12. E. Harper.....	1	1	.....	\$960 00	80 90	No. 419.....	For cleaning alleys.
13. E. Harper.....	.....	11	.....	1,200 00	1,098 90	No. 439.....	For cleaning streets.
14. W. L. Hinds.....	.....	1	.....	1,200 00	101 10	No. 439.....	Do.
15. W. L. Hinds.....	.....	11	.....	960 00	879 10	No. 419.....	For cleaning alleys.
16. G. H. Hughes.....	258	.....	2 00	.....	516 00	No. 419.....	Do.
17. N. E. Thompson.....	30	.....	3 00	.....	90 00	No. 439.....	For cleaning streets.
18. J. R. Howard.....	43	.....	4 00	.....	172 00	No. 386.....	Lateral sewer, 1883.
19. J. R. Howard.....	6	.....	4 00	.....	24 00	No. 431.....	Do.
20. J. R. Howard.....	156	.....	4 00	.....	624 00	No. 449.....	Do.
21. B. C. French.....	28	.....	2 00	.....	56 00	No. 389.....	Fourth section boundary sewers, 1882.
22. T. A. Washington.....	25	.....	2 50	.....	62 50	No. 245.....	Second section boundary sewers, 1880.
23. T. A. Washington.....	22	.....	2 50	.....	55 00	No. 324.....	Third section boundary sewers, 1881.
24. C. W. Curtis.....	123	.....	2 00	.....	246 00	No. 324.....	Do.
25. E. G. Rock.....	2	.....	2 50	.....	5 00	No. 245.....	Second section boundary sewers, 1880.
26. T. J. Hackett.....	313	.....	4 00	.....	1,252 00	No. 389.....	Fourth section boundary sewers, 1882.
27. E. C. Manning.....	64	.....	2 50	.....	160 00	No. 245.....	Second section boundary sewers, 1880.
28. E. C. Manning.....	169	.....	2 50	.....	422 50	No. 324.....	Third section boundary sewers, 1881.
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,073 00	.....	.....

APPENDIX No. 13.

REPORT OF THE PROPERTY CLERK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 1, 1883.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the property clerk for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

Very respectfully,

F. O. BECKETT,
Property Clerk, Engineer Department.

Maj. G. I. LYDECKER,
United States Engineers, Commissioner D. C.

CLASS 1.—*Stationery.*

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers..... \$7,260 30

Issued as follows to—

Executive department.....	639 27
Engineer department.....	548 59
Water department.....	228 76
Auditor.....	146 60
Assessor.....	149 15
Collector.....	234 37
Attorney.....	50 23
Public schools.....	5,770 75
Fire department.....	36 86
Health department.....	348 54
Inspector of buildings.....	116 79
Police department.....	698 71
Washington Asylum.....	64 23
Telegraph and telephone service.....	14 57
Liquor license board.....	7 17
Surveyor.....	11 20
Register of wills.....	100 00
Coroner.....	17 00
Parking commission.....	1 50
Police court.....	71 97
Markets.....	3 44
Small-pox service.....	60

7,260 30

CLASS 2.—*Blank forms and printing.*

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers..... 9,500 70

Issued as follows to—

Executive department.....	3,086 38
Engineer department.....	1,341 19
Water department.....	446 90
Auditor.....	102 95
Assessor.....	448 23
Collector.....	267 84
Attorney.....	377 25
Inspector of buildings.....	110 17
Public schools.....	1,779 69
Police department.....	370 61
Fire department.....	57 55
Police court.....	102 50
Health department.....	848 10
Washington Asylum.....	49 90
Transportation of prisoners.....	20 25
Relief of poor.....	84 84
Telegraph and telephone service.....	1 35
Small-pox service.....	5 00

9,500 70

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CLASS 3.—*School books.*

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers	\$2,455 46
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Issued as follows to—

Public schools	2,453 74
Washington Asylum	1 72
	<hr/> 2,455 46

CLASS 4.—*Furniture.*

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers	4,219 50
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Issued as follows to—

Executive department	76
Engineer department	2 07
Water department	7 59
Auditor	4 81
Collector	2 16
Health department	2-6 41
Public schools	1,544 52
Fire department	155 13
Police department	1,851 82
Washington Asylum	192 00
Markets	1 57
Conveyance of prisoners	1 57
Various offices in Columbia Building	169 09
	<hr/> 4,219 50

CLASS 5.—*Hardware.*

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers	\$4,902 61
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Issued as follows to—

Executive department	4 65
Engineer department	936 26
Water department	365 49
Attorneys	1 08
Public schools	1,674 21
Fire department	418 10
Police department	209 74
Washington Asylum	347 89
Police court	9 75
Health department	11 60
Parking commission	553 96
Inspector of buildings	112 21
Telegraph and telephone service	206 17
Markets	24 92
Small-pox service	6 93
Various offices in Columbia Building	19 65
	<hr/> 4,902 61

CLASS 6.—*Stoves, tinware, and heating apparatus.*

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers	2,953 24
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Issued as follows to—

Engineer department	197 37
Water department	61 97
Attorneys	32 87
Public schools	1,372 17
Fire department	98 61
Police department	497 18
Police court	68 94
Washington Asylum	208 30
Health department	66 10
Parking commission	41 26
Telegraph and telephone service	36 78
Markets	11 87
Small-pox service	25 03
Various offices in Columbia Building	234 79
	<hr/> 2,953 24

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CLASS 7.—Plumbers' supplies.

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers..... \$5,295 74

Issued as follows to—

Water department	4,431 56
Public schools	695 48
Washington Asylum	117 31
Fire department	51 39

5,295 74

CLASS 8.—Iron pipe and castings.

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers..... 10 433 65

Issued as follows to—

Water department	10,031 95
Engineer department	176 70
Parking commission	225 00

10,433 65

CLASS 9.—Groceries.

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers 12,900 98

Issued as follows to—

Engineer department	42 47
Water department	24 96
Public schools	39 28
Fire department	53 95
Police department	121 65
Police court	3 60
Health department	5 62
Assessors	1 00
Markets	9 79
Telephone and telegraph service	2 42
Washington Asylum	12,515 34
Small-pox service	54 35
Various offices in Columbia Building	26 52

12,900 98

CLASS 10.—Boots and shoes.

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers..... 1,233 90

Issued as follows to—

Executive department	8 25
Engineer department	144 00
Water department	40 00
Washington Asylum	1,041 65

1,233 90

CLASS 11.—Saddlery.

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers 2,423 77

Issued as follows to—

Executive department	35 97
Engineer department	165 70
Water department	72 90
Inspector of buildings	30 75
Assessor	9 75
Health department	15 60
Fire department	1,887 10
Police department	21 30
Washington Asylum	45 60
Parking commission	13 95
Telegraph and telephone service	14 00
Conveyance of prisoners	100 15
Small-pox service	5 00

2,423 77

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CLASS 12.—*Drugs and chemicals.*

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers..... \$3,904 09

Issued as follows to—

Executive department.....	17 91
Engineer department.....	156 54
Water department.....	646 46
Public schools.....	71 00
Fire department.....	614 29
Police department.....	193 92
Police court.....	1 80
Washington Asylum.....	1,387 82
Telegraph and telephone service.....	735 73
Health department.....	24 75
Collector.....	35
Small-pox service.....	14 04
Various offices in Columbia Building.....	39 48

3,904 09

CLASS 13.—*Glass, paints, and varnish.*

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers..... 820 94

Issued as follows to—

Water department.....	70 68
Health department.....	7 36
Police department.....	7 88
Fire department.....	92 37
Public schools.....	324 19
Washington Asylum.....	45 19
Inspector of buildings.....	134 27
Parking commission.....	11 66
Small-pox service.....	1 75
Markets.....	25 59

820 94

CLASS 14.—*Lumber and building material.*

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers..... 3,609 64

Issued as follows to—

Engineer department.....	1,555 08
Water department.....	86 74
Public schools.....	936 75
Fire department.....	233 14
Washington Asylum.....	403 88
Parking commission.....	388 49
Health department.....	2 70
Markets.....	2 86

3,609 64

CLASS 15.—*Forage.*

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers..... \$10,293 69

Issued as follows to—

Engineer department.....	593 39
Water department.....	345 38
Assessors.....	124 52
Collector.....	33 12
Health department.....	599 26
Police department.....	287 47
Fire department.....	5,475 78
Washington Asylum.....	2,103 32
Conveyance of prisoners.....	342 58
Telegraph and telephone service.....	219 02
Parking commission.....	143 40
Small-pox service.....	26 45

10,293 69

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CLASS 16.—*Fresh meat and corned beef.*

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers \$5,668 71

Issued as follows to—

Washington Asylum	5,604 26
Small-pox hospital.....	63 95
Fire department	50

5,668 71

CLASS 17.—*Bacon and ham.*

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers 677 82

Issued as follows to—

Washington Asylum	674 25
Small-pox hospital	3 57

677 82

CLASS 18.—*Ice.*

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers..... 762 74

Issued as follows to—

Various offices in Columbia Building.....	217 54
Health department.....	20 30
Attorney.....	6 09
Police department	204 42
Public schools.....	19 16
Fire department	114 60
Police court.....	37 50
Washington Asylum	137 03
Telegraph and telephone service.....	6 10

762 74

CLASS 19.—*Lamp-posts and miscellaneous castings.*

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers 1,210 29

Issued as follows to—

Engineer department	1,042 68
Public schools	167 61

1,210 29

CLASS 20.—*Fuel.*

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers 38,225 69

Issued as follows to—

Various offices in Columbia Building.....	815 04
Engineer department.....	90 51
Water department	8,589 74
Attorney.....	71 90
Police court	276 54
Health department.....	199 88
Public schools	19,509 48
Fire department	1,449 98
Police department	1,993 74
Washington Asylum	5,000 25
Telegraph and telephone service.....	66 00
Parking commission.....	13 20
Surveyor	20 75
Small-pox hospital.....	78 08

38,225 09

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 355

CLASS 21.—*Dry goods, notions, &c.*

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers	\$3,626 14
Issued as follows to—	
Water department	2 60
Public schools	66 70
Fire department	407 45
Police department	487 15
Washington Asylum	2,619 94
Telegraph and telephone service	6 60
Health department	10 60
Various offices in Columbia Building	12 00
Small-pox service	13 10
	3,626 14

CLASS 22.—*Telegraph supplies.*

Total amount purchased, as per invoice and vouchers	2,309 36
Issued as follows to—	
Telegraph and telephone service	2,300 51
Collector's office	8 85
	2,309 36

CLASS 23.—*Construction material.*

Amount on hand per last report, July 1, 1882	\$32,016 74
Amount purchased to June 30, 1883	68,376 34
Total to be accounted for	100,393 08
Issued as follows to—	
Engineer department	73,768 16
Public schools	169 26
Fire department	4 10
Washington Asylum	43 20
Water department	18 50
Markets	2 40
Police department	42 20
Parking commission	4 00
Balance remaining on hand	26,341 26
Total to be accounted for	100,393 08

CLASS 24.—*Miscellaneous supplies, expenses, and repairs.*

For various offices in Columbia Building—	
For awnings	39 00
For repair to furniture	75 42
For carpentering and repairs	231 00
For plumbing and gas-fitting	151 98
For paper-hanging	43 15
For cleaning and laying carpets	46 14
For gas-fixtures	93 17
For repairs to clock and battery	22 80
For speaking-tube (complete)	19 00
For hauling	26 65
For whitewashing and kalsomining	11 00
For locksmithing	14 55
For miscellaneous items	9 25
Total	783 11

CLASS 28.

For executive department—	
For livery	453 54
For horseshoeing	30 75
For binding	66 30
For repairs to carriages	97 75
For stamps and dye-pad	18 25

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For telephone exchange service.....	\$153 64
For purchase of carriage.....	600 00
For badges for drivers of public vehicles.....	200 00
For gas-governors for public buildings.....	500 00
For veterinary service.....	6 00
For frame for engrossed letter.....	20 00
For repairs to District hay-scales.....	175 00
For miscellaneous expenses.....	9 88

2,331 11

For engineer department:

For shoeing horses.....	163 15
For blacksmithing.....	387 11
For rent of square No. 473.....	300 00
For livery.....	315 91
For horse hire.....	109 64
For repairs to instruments and tape-lines.....	182 05
For purchase of carriage.....	165 00
For transit and leveling rod.....	150 00
For old transit instrument.....	10 00
For telephone exchange service.....	129 06
For veterinary service.....	36 70
For derrick, complete.....	76 30
For repairs to vehicle.....	174 90
For carpentering.....	94 60
For roofing property yard.....	10 00
For block and rope.....	40 20
For one two-seat wagon.....	150 00
For photolithographing and reprinting maps.....	100 00
For map case.....	40 00
For road scraper, leveler, street plow, and plowshares.....	82 00
For oak hoisting bucket.....	10 00
For labor.....	44 12
For paper-hanging.....	10 22
For maps.....	5 00
For pad, ribbon, and ink.....	3 50
For miscellaneous items.....	14 50
For water cask.....	5 00

Total.....2,808 96

For water department:

For pump logs.....	230 19
For binding.....	174 50
For blacksmithing.....	53 35
For carpentering.....	19 25
For dater and pad.....	6 00
For rubber caps and oiled coats.....	22 45
For whitewashing.....	5 00

510 64

For auditor's office:

For ribbons, stamp, and wheel.....	15 25
For lettering tags.....	5 00
For repairs to furniture.....	27 95
For carpentering.....	10 50
For labor, moving safe.....	10 00
For glass in door.....	7 00
For book straps.....	4 00
For leather tags.....	5 00

85 70

For assessor's office:

For horseshoeing.....	12 00
For repairing carriage.....	55 00

67 30

For collector's office:

For dog tags	\$165 65
For repairing stamp	3 50
For satchel	7 25
For carpentering	10 00
For horseshoeing	6 90
For bank messenger's book	6 00
	<hr/>
	199 30
	<hr/>

For attorney's office:

For telephone exchange service	20 47
For carpentering	6 25
	<hr/>
	26 72
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For inspector of buildings:

For horseshoeing	14 25
For carpentering	32 80
For repairing carriage	76 05
	<hr/>
	123 10
	<hr/>

For surveyor's office:

For binding old records	242 50
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For coroner's office:

For telephone exchange service	11 60
	<hr/>

For public schools:

For school desks and chairs	8,640 88
For repairing, moving, and setting school furniture	526 92
For philosophical instruments and supplies	1,528 85
For chemicals and apparatus for laboratory	599 99
For drawing-models	33 00
For insect cases	24 00
For gas-fixtures	436 23
For carpenters' work and repairs	825 04
For hauling furniture and supplies	344 05
For telephone exchange service	196 73
For clocks	25 00
For hanging gongs	75 00
For repairing clocks	15 65
For gymnastic apparatus	63 06
For book binding	12 00
For stamps and pads	9 00
For gas-fittings	42 72
For miscellaneous items	29 06
	<hr/>
	13,427 18
	<hr/>

For police department:

For repairs to van and ambulance	305 48
For telephone exchange service	147 51
For horseshoeing	74 25
For hauling	85 10
For book binding	33 00
For glazing	52 23
For labor	23 50
For carpentering	179 10
For cleaning and laying carpets	55 87
For veterinary service	14 35
For cartridges	38 00
For stretchers	83 00
For police calls	19 79
For awnings	55 00
For gas-fixtures	48 15
For file case and files	90 00

358 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For officers' designations.....	\$36 30
For wreath and chains	110 00
For miscellaneous items	29 99
	<hr/>
	1,480 62
	<hr/>

For police court:	
For telephone exchange service	63 00
For rubber stamps	6 00
For repair to iron railing	35 00
For repair to furniture	14 29
For carpentering and repairs	201 63
For hauling ashes	5 90
For plumbing	2 20
For labor	1 50
	<hr/>
	329 52
	<hr/>

For parking commission:	
For tree-boxes and stakes	3,326 25
For hauling tree-boxes and stakes	212 93
For tree straps	456 13
For soil	121 90
For labor	69 79
For trees	57 50
For repairs to wagon	54 65
For agricultural implements	15 90
For repairs to tools and implements	113 65
	<hr/>
	4,368 70
	<hr/>

For telegraph and telephone service:	
For carpentering	134 54
For plumbing	5 88
For gas fixtures	13 25
For hauling	16 00
	<hr/>
	169 67
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For transportation of prisoners:	
For repairs to van	138 51
For horseshoeing	53 75
	<hr/>
	192 26
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For small-pox service:	
For vaccine points	22 00
For telephone service	125 00
For repairs to ambulance	11 50
For boxes	13 00
For rubber coat	3 00
For horseshoeing	3 50
	<hr/>
	238 50
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For markets:	
For glazing	25 69
For burner tips	1 75
	<hr/>
	27 44
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For public stable:	
For carpentering	96 81
For gas-fitting and plumbing	13 74
For glazing	2 44
For steaming horse blankets	3 00
	<hr/>
	115 99
	<hr/>

For health department :

For telephone exchange service	\$109 56
For repairing wagon	24 50
For hauling	65 56
For carpentering	137 60
For horseshoeing	108 25
For locksmithing	10 20
For cleaning carpets	8 56
For dating-stamp and ribbon	10 95
For cartridges	20 00
For badges	5 00
For lime	180 00
For repair to furniture	4 04
For labor	8 00
For horse hire	3 00
For repairs to clocks	4 00
For plumbing	2 50
For glazing	1 08
	<hr/>
	702 74
	<hr/> <hr/>

For Washington Asylum :

For crockery ware	68 10
For veterinary service	10 00
For horseshoeing	4 50
For agricultural implements and supplies	256 16
For repair to vehicle	96 00
For wagon material	30 20
For slop-tubs	27 00
For two wagons	160 00
For telephone service	37 44
For paper-hanging	15 83
For building	20 42
For surgical instruments	71 00
For bottles of dispensary	110 60
For wire-work	140 50
For miscellaneous items	9 75
	<hr/>
	1,037 41
	<hr/> <hr/>

For fire department :

For fabric hose	2,270 00
For repairs to apparatus	1,410 34
For Prunty's cut-off valves and nozzles	525 00
For valves and connections	70 00
For couplings and nozzles	19 38
For suction hose and couplings	170 00
For fitting up sliding rods, &c.	225 00
For spring mattresses	373 58
For making remattresses	42 85
For telephone exchange service	37 50
For cleaning and laying carpets	30 56
For pasturage	13 17
For hauling ashes	19 95
For bell-hanging	8 35
For miscellaneous items	24 74
	<hr/>
	5,240 42
	<hr/> <hr/>

Total for miscellaneous supplies, expenses, &c.	34,520 49
Total for year ending June 30, 1883	237,585 19

F. O. BECKETT,
Property Clerk, Engineer Department.

APPENDIX No. 14.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Schedule of work proposed to be executed during the fiscal year 1884-'85.

CLASS A.—REPLACEMENT OF WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

Street.	From—	To—	Square yards.	Cost per yard.	Total cost.
Second street southwest.	B street	Maryland avenue	1,070	\$2 25	\$2,407 50
B street southwest	First street	do	5,430	2 75	14,932 50
Water street southwest.	L street	M street	1,566	2 75	4,306 50
Missouri avenue north-west.	Third street	Four-and-a-half street ..	2,481	2 75	6,822 75
New Jersey av'e north-west.	L street	O street	10,724	2 25	24,129 00
P street northwest	New Jersey avenue	Ninth street	6,230	2 25	14,017 50
Do	Fifteenth street	Eighteenth street	8,123	2 25	18,276 75
R street northwest	Ninth street	Fourteenth street	7,590	2 25	17,077 50
Ninth street northwest	Rhode Island avenue ..	Boundary street	3,400	2 25	7,650 00
Eighteenth street north-west.	K street	L street	1,429	2 75	3,929 75
Nineteenth street north-west.	K street	M street	3,740	2 75	10,285 00
Twenty-second street northwest.	do	do	2,806	2 25	6,313 50
Twenty-third street northwest.	do	do	2,920	2 25	6,570 00
New Hampshire avenue northwest.	P street	Q street	2,710	2 25	6,097 50
L street northwest	Pennsylvania avenue ...	Twenty-sixth street ...	486	2 25	1,093 50
Potomac street, Georgetown.	M street	O street	2,517	2 25	5,663 25
Total Class A			63,222		149,572 50

CLASS B.—REPLACEMENT OF RUBBLE PAVEMENTS.

H street northwest	Fourteenth street	Fifteenth street	1,566	\$2 25	*\$3,679 50
Do	Sixteen-and-a-half street.	Nineteenth street	4,890	2 25	*14,519 50
I street northwest	Second street	Fifth street	4,940	2 25	*13,860 62
Total Class B			11,396		32,059 62

CLASS C.—NEW PAVEMENTS.

A street southeast	Third street	Fifth street	2,355	\$2 25	*\$5,455 75
C street southeast	New Jersey avenue	Fourth street	7,220	2 25	*18,598 51
A street northeast	Second street	do	3,460	2 25	*8,015 00
B street northeast	do	Fifth street	4,540	2 25	*10,515 00
C street northeast	Third street	Fourth street	1,612	2 75	*4,540 40
Third street northeast ..	East Capitol	Maryland avenue	3,380	2 25	*7,530 40
Fourth street northeast ..	do	do	4,616	2 25	*10,693 80
Fifth street northeast ..	do	do	5,240	2 25	*12,139 40
M street southwest	Four-and-a-half street ..	Seventh street	2,823	2 75	*9,309 25
Third street southwest ..	B street	Virginia avenue	6,200	2 75	*20,200 70
Water street southwest ..	M street	Sixth street	3,822	2 75	*12,360 30
Vermont avenue north-west.	R street	T street	6,956	2 25	*17,541 30
Thirteenth street north-west.	Corcoran street	do	4,890	2 25	*12,495 50
Fifteenth street north-west.	P street	Q street	2,227	2 25	*6,110 75
O street, Georgetown ...	Twenty-eighth street ...	Thirty-second street ...	5,813	2 25	*13,459 25
P street, Georgetown ...	Thirty-second street	Thirty-fifth street	3,420	2 75	*13,198 50
Total Class C			68,574		182,463 81

* Includes extra grading, new curb, and sidewalks.

† Includes extra grading.

CLASS D.—GRADING AND REGULATING.*

Street.	From—	To—	Square yards.	Cost per yard.	Total cost.
M street southeast	Fourth street	Eleventh street .....	.....	.....	\$9, 530 51
North Carolina avenue southeast.	Sixth street	do .....	.....	.....	9, 399 60
South Carolina avenue southeast.	Third street	do .....	.....	.....	7, 542 12
New Jersey avenue northwest.	O street	Boundary .....	.....	.....	6, 402 56
Vermont avenue north-west.	T street	do .....	.....	.....	2, 940 50
Thirteenth street north-west.	do	do .....	.....	.....	4, 641 00
For filling up any streets below the established grade, provided the cost in no instance shall exceed 10 cents per cubic yard					5, 000 00
					45, 456 29

* Consists of grading, laying sidewalks with curbstone and gutters, graveling the roadway, and laying flag crossings.

Asphalt pavements are estimated at \$2.25 per square yard, and granite block pavements at \$2.75 per square yard.

The above estimates do not include the work within two feet of railroad tracks, which will be paid for by the railroad companies.

RECAPITULATION.

Class A.—Replacement of wooden pavements	63, 222	.....	149, 572 50
Class B.—Replacement of rubble pavements	11, 396	.....	32, 059 62
Class C.—New pavements	68, 574	.....	182, 463 81
Class D.—Grading and regulating .....		.....	45, 456 29
Total	143, 192	.....	409, 552 22

APPENDIX No. 15.

Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1883.

WASHINGTON

Street.	From	To—	Carriage-way.						Remarks.
			Asphalt or concrete.	Granite.	Wood.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Gravel.	Unimproved.
			Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.
North Capitol	B street north	C street north	50					2,333	
Do	C street north	Boundary	50					30,358	4,542
South Capitol	B street south	M street south	50					26,284	
Do	M street south	N street south	50			3,243			
Do	N street south	River	50					13,259	
1st street east	B street north	B street south	50						
Do	do	C street north	35						
Do	C street north	K street north	35					9,994	
Do	K street north	Boundary	35						9,431
Do	B street south	C street south	38	2,151					
Do	C street south	Canal	35					5,639	
Do	Canal	River	35					3,500	6,222
1st street west	Pennsylvania ave.	Indiana avenue	56 }						
Do	Indiana avenue	F street north	40 }	8,332		4,055			
Do	G street north	H street north	32	1,427					
Do	H street north	I street north	32	535					
Do	I street north	K street north	32					1,124	
Do	K street north	Boundary	32						11,022
Do	Pennsylvania ave.	Maryland avenue	53		2,167	1,141			
Do	Maryland avenue	M street south	35	17,920					
Do	M street south	N street south	34			2,314			
Do	N street south	River	35						14,723
d street east	Pennsylvania ave.	Maryland avenue	32	4,751					
Do	Maryland avenue	H street north	32					9,707	
Do	H street north	Boundary	32						7,929
Do	Pennsylvania ave.	D street south	{ 32 } { 35 }						
				4,906					

Gravel from K to Boundary.

1,511 yards bet. R. R. tracks.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, I to N.

Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.

Concrete from H to De-frees.

Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, G to L.

APPENDIX No. 15.—Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1883—Continued

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Street.	From—	To—	Carriage-way.						Remarks.	
			Width.	Asphalt or concrete.	Granite.	Wood.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.		Gravel.	Unimproved.
			Feet.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	
6th street west	Louisiana ave	F street north	32	4,300						
Do	F street north	G street north	32	975						
Do	G street north	Massachusetts ave	32				3,680			
Do	Massachusetts ave	New York ave	35				4,000			
Do	New York ave	Boundary	35	16,636						
Do	Pennsylvania ave	D street south	60				15,000			
Do	D street south	Water street	40		23,179					
7th street east	East Capitol	Massachusetts ave	32						2,400	
Do	Massachusetts ave	Boundary	32						12,100	2,500
Do	East Capitol	Pennsylvania ave	32						5,831	
Do	Pennsylvania ave	D street south	32			890				
Do	D street south	M street south	32							
7th street west (west side).	Market Space	D street north	18		506					8,890
7th street west	Pennsylvania ave	do	51	1,579				755		
Do	D street north	Q street north	51		*26,023			10,861		
Do	Q street north	Boundary	51		4,340			6,560		
Do	Pennsylvania ave	Water street	51		24,107			10,577		
8th street east.	East Capitol	I street north	40							
Do	I street north	Boundary	40							
Do	East Capitol	Pennsylvania ave	40							
Do	Pennsylvania ave	D street south	55			1,209			5,511	
Do	D street south	K street south	55		10,124					
Do	K street south	M street south	55			2,984				
Do	C street north	E street north	51		3,652				16,489	
8th street west	E street north	F street north	51	1,963						5,444
Do	G street north	Mt. Vernon Place	30			3,502				
Do	Mt. Vernon Place	L street north	30			1,193				

Do	L street north	N street north	30	3,610	6,994	4,833	8,532	Gravel from H to I. O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, E. Capitol to C.
Do	N street north	R street north	30					O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.
Do	R street north	Boundary	30					Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.
Do	B street south	C street south	32		1,244			Do.
Do	C street south	Water street	40				15,900	Do.
9th street east	East Capitol	Boundary	32					
Do	do	Pennsylvania ave	32				6,179	
Do	Pennsylvania ave	M street south	32					
9th street west	do	B street north	51		*2,260	945		
Do	do	P street north	51	22,070		10,293		
9th street west (west side).	P street north	Boundary	51	*6,147		4,800		
9th street west (east side).	do	do	51		5,696			
9th street west	B street south	Water street	32		1,244			
10th street east	East Capitol	Boundary	32				1,067	
Do	do	Pennsylvania ave	32					
Do	do	M street south	32					
10th street west	do	B street north	51		3,103	2,301		
Do	D street north	E street north	51		1,372			
Do	E street north	F street north	32	956				
Do	F street north	G street north	32					
Do	G street north	M street north	32	8,296				
Do	M street north	R street north	32	3,443				
Do	R street north	Boundary	32					
Do	D street south	Water street	32					
Do	B street south	Maryland avenue	32		4,650			
Do	East Capitol	Boundary	32					
11th street east	Massachusetts ave	Pennsylvania ave	50					
Do	Pennsylvania ave	River	56		4,697			
Do	do	B street north	55			3,145		
11th street west	do	E street north	55	*2,500				
Do	E street north	F street north	55		*1,734	718		
Do	F street north	G street north	55		1,214	510		
Do	G street north	I street north	55			2,172		
Do	I street north	K street north	35	2,991		566		
Do	K street north	O street north	35	875		3,666		
Do	O street north	Rhode Island ave	35	4,326		1,650		
Do	Rhode Island ave	R street north	35			3,540		
Do	R street north	Boundary	35				11,263	
Do	B street south	Water street	40		10,511			
Do	Lincoln Square	Boundary	32					
12th street east	do	River	32					
Do	Pennsylvania ave	Ohio avenue	40		3,500			
12th street west	do	E street north	38	*1,292				

Streets marked thus * have been paved since July 1, 1878.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.
Intersection of Maryland
avenue included in Mary-
land avenue measurement.
Gravel from H to I.
{ O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.
Do.
Trap rock.

Gravel from R to S street.

Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.

Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.

Trap rock.

APPENDIX No. 15.—Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1883.—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Street.	From—	To—	Carriage-way.						Unimproved.	Remarks.
			Width.	Asphalt or concrete.	Granite.	Wood.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Gravel.	
			Feet.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.
12th street west	E street north	F street north	38		1,627					
Do	F street north	N street north	32	13,039						
Do	N street north	Rhode Island ave	32	1,522		1,500				
Do	Rhode Island ave	Boundary	32							11,947
Do	B street north	Water street	40		17,306					
13th street east	East Capitol	Boundary	32							14,898
Do	do	River	32							14,820
13th street west	Pennsylvania ave	E street north	40	*685						
Do	E street north	F street north	40		*1,741					
Do	F street north	K street north	40	7,772						
Do	B street north	Pennsylvania ave	40	*4,807						
Do	K street north	Circle	32	8,090						
Do	Circle	Boundary	32	2,125						11,020
Do	B street south	Maryland avenue	40	5,706						
Do	Maryland avenue	Water street	40							1,636
13½ street west	Pennsylvania ave	B street north	35				5,005			
Do	B street south	Maryland avenue	32				4,291			
14th street east	East Capitol	Boundary	35							11,698
Do	do	River	32							14,791
14th street west	B street north	B street south	40		7,841					
Do	do	F street north	70				11,634			
Do	F street north	Thomas Circle	70	*16,655			4,004			
14th street west (east side).	Thomas Circle	Boundary	70	*17,120			8,024			
14th street west (west side).	do	do	70	15,662						
14th street west	B street south	Water street	40				6,764			
15th street east	East Capitol	Boundary	32							12,196
Do	do	River	32							13,796
15th street west	Pennsylvania ave	B street north	43	7,012						
Do	do	New York avenue	70	4,478			1,322			
Do	New York avenue	H street north	50							
Do	H street north	K street north	40	7,005						

Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.

Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.

APPENDIX No. 15. Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1883—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Street.	From	To	Carriage-way.						Remarks.	
			Width.	Asphalt or concrete.	Granite.	Wood.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.		Gravel.	Unimproved.
			Feet.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.
22d street west.....	E street north	G street north	32				2,927			
Do	G street north	Pennsylvania ave	32	4,641						
Do	K street north	M street north	32			3,122				
Do	M street north	Boundary	32						6,849	
23d street east	East Capitol	C street north	32							4,196
Do	do	B street south	32							2,560
23d street west	Virginia avenue	E street north	32						1,778	
Do	E street north	Upper Water	32							3,413
Do	F street north	Pennsylvania ave	32				5,067			
Do	Pennsylvania ave	M street north	32			2,752				
Do	M street north	Rock Creek	32							
24th street east	East Capitol	C street north	32							3,699
Do	do	B street south	32							4,196
24th street west	E street north	G street north	32							2,560
Do	G street north	Pennsylvania ave	32				5,192			2,069
Do	Pennsylvania ave	M street north	32				2,540			
Do	M street north	Rock Creek	32							
25th street west	Virginia avenue	River	32							4,128
Do	Pennsylvania ave	Virginia avenue	32				945			5,735
Do	do	Rock Creek	30							3,733
26th street west	G street north	D street north	32						3,378	5,440
Do	do	K street north	32				5,042			
Do	K street north	Pennsylvania ave	32		1,680					
Do	Pennsylvania ave	M street north	32	919			505			
27th street west	E street north	L street north	32							8,651
East Capitol	1st street east	9th street east	50	10,511			6,044			
Do	4th street east	11th street east	50							
Do	11th street east	Eastern Branch	50			6,705				
A street north	1st street east	2d street east	35	2,788						25,822

APPENDIX No. 15.—Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1883—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Street.	From—	To	Carriage-way.						Remarks.
			Asphalt or concrete.	Granite.	Wood.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Gravel.	Unimproved.
			Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.
D street north	2d street east	3d street east	1,454					1,500	3,267
Do	3d street east	6th street east							
Do	6th street east	7th street east				1,890			
Do	7th street east	8th street east			931				
Do	8th street east	19th street east							17,810
D street north	North Capitol	New Jersey ave							1,556
Do	New Jersey ave	3d street west	3,818			2,266			
Do	6th street west	10th street west		*6,278					
Do	12th street west	14th street west				3,614			
Do	14th street west	15th street west				1,965			
Do	17th street west	23d street west							8,273
Do	South Capitol	4th street west							7,800
D street north	4th street west	14th street west				10,815			2,140
Do	North Capitol	Delaware avenue						12,810	
Do	Delaware avenue	Maryland avenue							9,042
Do	Maryland avenue	15th street east							2,334
E street north	South Capitol	New Jersey ave							10,920
Do	1st street east	6th street east							17,686
Do	6th street east	19th street east							
E street north	North Capitol	New Jersey ave							2,140
Do	New Jersey ave	4th street west	*4,932						
Do	5th street west	11th street west	*9,323						
Do	11th street west	13th street west		*2,487					
Do	13th street west	Pennsylvania ave	*1,093						
Do	14th street west	15th street west				1,965			
Do	17th street west	19th street west				4,637			
Do	19th street west	Virginia avenue				5,831			
Do	Virginia avenue	23d street west						1,600	
Do	23d street west	27th street west							5,871
E street south	South Capitol	14th street west	4,285						26,764

Needs gutter and gravel in roadway.

Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.

Curb set on north side.
O. c. walk, curb, and gutter from 6th to Pennsylvania avenue.

Asphalt blocks.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter from 2d to 11th street.

F street north.....	North Capitol.....	Maryland avenue.....	35				20,000	
Do.....	Maryland avenue.....	15th street east.....	35					6,200
Do.....	North Capitol.....	New Jersey ave.....	35				2,625	
Do.....	New Jersey ave.....	4th street west.....	35					
Do.....	5th street west.....	7th street west.....	51			1,419		
Do.....	7th street west.....	9th street west.....	57			771		
Do.....	9th street west.....	15th street west.....	60			4,100		
Do.....	17th street west.....	18th street west.....	40					
Do.....	18th street west.....	22d street west.....	40					
Do.....	22d street west.....	27th street west.....	32					6,947
F street south.....	South Capitol.....	4½ street west.....	35			6,777		998
Do.....	4½ street west.....	7th street west.....	35			4,206		
Do.....	7th street west.....	Water street.....	35				6,838	
G street north.....	North Capitol.....	15th street east.....	35					15,175
G street south.....	3d street east.....	17th street east.....	35					20,906
G street north.....	North Capitol.....	1st street west.....	35				3,210	
Do.....	1st street west.....	7th street west.....	35					
Do.....	7th street west.....	15th street west.....	40					
Do.....	17th street west.....	22d street west.....	36					
Do.....	22d street west.....	27th street west.....	36			9,511		
G street south.....	South Capitol.....	4½ street west.....	35					8,167
Do.....	4½ street west.....	11th street west.....	35					
H street north.....	North Capitol.....	1st street east.....	56				1,748	
Do.....	1st street east.....	15th street east.....	56			5,667	42,244	
Do.....	North Capitol.....	1st street west.....	50					
Do.....	1st street west.....	4th street west.....	56			*8,337		
Do.....	3d street west.....	7th street west.....	56					
Do.....	7th street west.....	13th street west.....	35					
Do.....	13th street west.....	14th street west.....	40					
Do.....	14th street west.....	15th street west.....	56				2,308	
Do.....	15th street west.....	15½ street west.....	56				1,900	
Do.....	Vermont avenue.....	19th street west.....	56				5,544	
Do.....	Pennsylvania ave.....	22d street west.....	32					
Do.....	22d street west.....	27th street west.....	32				9,422	
H street south.....	South Capitol.....	Water street.....	35					5,920
I street north.....	North Capitol.....	Boundary.....	35				11,931	11,435
I street south.....	South Capitol.....	Georgia avenue.....	35					
Do.....	South Capitol.....	New Jersey ave.....	35					
I street north.....	North Capitol.....	Massachusetts ave.....	35				8,710	
Do.....	New Jersey ave.....	8th street west.....	32					
Do.....	5th street west.....	9th street west.....	32				1,484	
Do.....	8th street west.....							

Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.
Do.
Do.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.

Gravel from 6th to 13th.
O. c. walk, curb, and gutter
from 11th to 14th streets.
O. c. walk, curb, and gutter
on south side.
Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter
from 2d to 4½ streets.

Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.
11,529 yds. bet. R. R. tracks.

Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.

Wood between 3d and 4th,
south of Mass. avenue.

15th to 17th, cobble in tracks.

Gravel from 7th to Bound-
ary and N. Capitol to 1st
street east; south side o. c.
walk, curb, and gutter to
7th street.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter
3d to 5th and 7th to 11th.

Streets marked thus * have been paved since July 1, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 15.—Character and extent of street pavements July 1, 1883—Continued.
WASHINGTON—Continued.

Street.	From—	To—	Carriage-way.						Remarks.	
			Width.	Asphalt or concrete.	Granite.	Wood.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.		Gravel.	Unimproved.
I street north	9th street west.	10th street west	Feet. 32	Sq. yds. *2, 090	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	
Do	10th street west	11th street west	32				1, 244			
Do	11th street west	15th street west.	40	8, 332						
Do	15th street west.	Vermont avenue.	56 }							
Do	Vermont avenue.	17th street west.	40 }	8, 332						
Do	17th street west.	18th street west.	40	2, 672						
Do	18th street west.	19th street west.	40				2, 115			
Do	19th street west.	20th street west.	40		2, 006					
Do	20th street west.	Pennsylvania ave.	40				2, 596			
Do	Pennsylvania ave.	26th street west.	40					13, 832	583	12, 193
Do	South Capitol.	Water street	35							O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, 4½ to 7th street.
K street north	North Capitol	7th street east	50						19, 556	8, 378
Do	7th street east	Boundary	50							4, 163
K street south	South Capitol.	Canal.	35						775	7, 430
Do	Canal.	7th street east	60							Baltimore and Potomac R. R. tracks 20 feet wide.
Do	7th street east	Eastern Branch	35							O. c. walk, curb, and gutter from 7th to 14th street.
K street north	North Capitol	2d street west	50	8, 384			8, 083			12, 130
Do	3d street west	7th street west	50							
Do	7th street west	9th st. west { N. S. S. S.	30 } 53-5	5, 418						
Do	9th street west	18th street west	50	27, 551						
Do	18th street west	Pennsylvania ave.	50	12, 290						
Do	24th street west	28th street west.	50		12, 571					
K street south.	South Capitol.	Water street.	35							11, 155
L street north	North Capitol.	Boundary	32							O. c. walk, curb, and gutter from 1st to 2d street.
L street south.	South Capitol.	Eastern Branch	35							15, 154
										24, 234
L street north.	North Capitol	New Jersey ave	32							O. c. walk, curb, and gutter from 3d to 5th and 7th to 9th street.
Do	New Jersey ave	4th street west	32	2, 072					8, 090	O. c. walk, curb, and gutter

L street north	4th street west	5th street west	32	1,425	2,665				
Do	5th street west	6th street west	32						
Do	6th street west	8th street west	32		2,418				
Do	8th street west	11th street west	32	4,041					
Do	11th street west	20th street west	32	17,862					
Do	20th street west	Pennsylvania ave	32		6,997				
Do	26th street west	Rock Creek	32					1,422	
L street south	South Capitol	Water street	35				3,500	20,734	O. c. walk, curb, and gutter from 1st to 6th.
M street north	North Capitol	1st street east	32				2,845		
Do	1st street east	Boundary	32				7,964		
M street south	4th street east	4½ street west	35			21,874			2,555 yds. bet. R. R. tracks.
Do	do	Eastern Branch	35					14,784	O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, 7th to 11th st., north side.
Do	4½ street west	Water street	35					3,960	
M street north	North Capitol	New Jersey ave	32						
Do	New Jersey ave	6th street west	32	5,589					
Do	6th street west	14th street west	32	*13,147					
Do	14th street west	16th street west	40	4,573					
Do	(circle).	New Hampshire av.	40	*11,875					
Do	16th street west	26th street west	40	9,171					
N street north	North Capitol	Boundary	32					7,300	
N street south	3d street east	6th street west	35			19,520			
Do	9th street east	Eastern Branch	32					4,878	
N street north	North Capitol	New Jersey ave	32					5,644	
Do	New Jersey ave	5th street west	32				2,844		
Do	5th street west	9th street west	32			4,350			
Do	9th street west	14th street west	32	*6,802					
Do	14th street west	Scott Square	32	3,236					
Do	Scott Square	21st street west	32	7,074					
Do	21st street west	Rock Creek	32				1,870		
O street north	North Capitol	Boundary	32					5,319	
O street south	South Capitol	Eastern Branch	32					4,622	
O street north	North Capitol	New Jersey ave	32					5,335	
Do	New Jersey ave	13th street west	32	14,530				6,172	
Do	15th street west	16th street west	32	1,663					
Do	16th street west	17th street west	32			1,515			
Do	20th street west	Rock Creek	32					4,395	
O street south	South Capitol	Water street	32					8,530	
P street north	North Capitol	Boundary	32					3,510	
P street south	South Capitol	Eastern Branch	32					2,490	
P street north	North Capitol	New Jersey ave	32					5,417	
Do	New Jersey ave	18th street west	32			20,400			
Do	18th street west	Du Pont Circle	32	1,569					
Do	20th street west	22d street west	40		*3,481				
Do	22d street west	Rock Creek	40	674					
P street south	South Capitol	Water street	30					9,000	
Q street south	do	Canal	30					4,346	

1,555 yds. bet. R. R. tracks.

Streets marked thus * have been paved since July 1, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 15.—Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1883—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Street.	From—	To—	Carriage-way.						Remarks.	
			Width.	Asphalt or concrete.	Granite.	Wood.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.		Gravel.	Unimproved.
			Feet.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	
Q street north	Boundary	5th street west	32							Sq. yds. 4,750
Do	5th street west	14th street west	32							
Do	14th street west	16th street west	32	4,806					11,776	
Do	16th street west	19th street west	32							
Do	19th street west	20th street west	32	862						6,048
Do	21st street west	22d street west	32	883						
Q street south	South Capitol	Arsenal	30							
R street north	Boundary	9th street west	32						4,266	4,367
Do	9th street west	14th street west	32			7,712				3,555
Do	14th street west	16th street west	32	4,502						
Do	16th street west	Boundary	32							4,980
R street south	South Capitol	Arsenal	30							4,900
S street north	New Jersey ave	Vermont ave	32						8,117	
Do	Vermont ave	16th street west	32	8,811						
Do	16th street west	Boundary	32							7,825
S street south	South Capitol	Arsenal	30							4,900
T street north	Boundary	9th street west	32						2,667	
Do	9th street west	Boundary	32					16,290		
T street south	1st street west	Arsenal	30							3,620
U street north	Vermont ave	Boundary	32						3,136	12,618
U street south	Arsenal	Eastern Branch	30							3,633
V street north	Vermont ave	Boundary	32							13,335
V street south	Arsenal	Eastern Branch	30							3,134
W street north	Boundary	Boundary	32							10,310
Boundary	Massachusetts ave	9th street west	46					43,414		
Do	7th street west	do	45	2,304						
Do	6th street west	7th street west	46					3,019		
Do	do	15th street east	46						5,662	54,248
Connecticut ave	H street north	I street north	50	2,210						
Do	K street north	Du Pont Circle	50	14,050			4,946			
Do	Du Pont Circle	Boundary	50	7,780						
Delaware ave	B street north	C street north	50	*2,056						
										Gravel from 6th to 8th st.
										Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter,
17th to 19th street.

Gravel from 6th to 8th st.

Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.

APPENDIX No. 15.—Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1883—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Street.	From—	To—	Carriage-way.						Remarks.	
			Width.	Asphalt or concrete.	Granite.	Wood.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.		Gravel.	Unimproved.
Pennsylvania ave.	1st street east	8th street east	Feet.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	1 roadway 50 feet to 2d st., 2 of 38 feet each to 8th st. 2 roadways 38 feet each. O. c. walk, curb, and gutter from 11th to 14th sts.
Do.	8th street east	11th street east	50	33,804						
Do.	11th street east	Eastern Branch	50					8,445	17,775	
Rhode Island ave.	Connecticut ave	Scott Square	50	5,410						Gravel, 6th to 7th streets.
Do.	Scott Square	Iowa Circle	50	7,704						
Do.	Iowa Circle	5th street west	50	9,219		8,060				
South Carolina ave.	2d street east	7th street east	50							O. c. curb, width, 120 feet. Virginia avenue, from 3d street to 4th street, new width.
Do.	7th street east	8th street east	40			1,200			8,889	
Do.	8th street west	Massachusetts ave.	50						17,225	
Tennessee avenue.	Lincoln Square	15th street east	50						15,560	382 sq. yds. asphalt blocks. Asphalt blocks.
Virginia avenue.	2d street east	11th street east	50						46,665	
Do.	11th street east	Eastern Branch	50						21,333	
Do.	South Capitol.	7th street west	50						20,556	Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.
Do.	7th street west	B street south	50		3,836					
Do.	B street north	G street north	50						21,110	
Do.	G street north	27th street west	50							9,167
Vermont avenue.	H street north	I street north	93	4,156						
Do.	K street north	Thomas Circle	50	6,536						
Do.	Thomas Circle	Iowa Circle	50	6,149						9,007
Do.	Iowa Circle	Boundary	50	6,103						
City Hall Space.	3d street west	6th street west	60	4,766						
Intersection of } Louisiana ave. } 7th and C streets.				3,214*	5,897					Asphalt blocks.
Intersection of La. and Ohio avenues	10th street west	12th street west	50		3,460					
Mt. Vernon Place	7th street west	9th street west		3,899						
Thomas Circle	Intersection	14th and M streets	70	6,000*			440			Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.
Iowa Circle	do	13th and P streets	50	8,838						

Appendix No. 16. Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1883—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Street.	From.	To.	Carriage way.						Remarks.
			Asphalt or concrete.	Granite.	Wood.	Cobble and blue blk.	Macadam.	Gravel.	Unimproved.
			Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.
Washington street.	Rock Creek	27th street							
Do.	27th street	29th street				1,843			1,166
Do.	29th street	31st street				444		2,072	
Do.	31st street	32d street				1,458			
O street.	32d street	28th street						6,083	
Do.	28th street	Rock Creek							3,166
Do.	32d street	37th street							7,500
P street.	do	do							6,434
Do.	Rock Creek	28th street							
Do.	28th street	32d street		10,880		4,113			
Q street.	32d street	35th street							
Do.	do	28th street							3,890
R street.	do	35th street							6,867
S street.	32d street	do						2,577	
T street.	32d street	do							2,067
V street.	do	do							
Do.	do	28th street						9,000	
27th street.	M street	P street							4,750
28th street.	do	do				5,479			
Do.	P street	U street						4,610	
29th street.	M street	Water				2,919			
Do.	do	P street	2,940	1,285					
Do.	P street	U street							
30th street.	M street	Water				2,733			4,610
Do.	do	N street		2,121					
30th street.	N street	P street							
Do.	P street	Q street					1,310		2,750
Do.	Q street	U street							
Jefferson street.	M street	Water				2,839			2,260
31st street.	do	do				3,034			

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.

Do.

Do.

Cobble between R. R. tracks.

Unimproved.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, from 32d st. to 35th st.

Cobble between R. R. tracks.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, from 32d st. to 34th st.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, part of way on south side.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, from 32d st. to 34th st.

Do	do	P street	30	2,933	1,742					Do.
Do	P street	U street	30							
32d street	M street	Water	35			3,540				4,950
Do	do	P street	35		*6,202					
Do	P street	U street	35			6,416				
Potomac street	M street	Canal	30			1,071				
Do	do	O street	30		*389	2,483				
33d street	do	N street	30						1,750	
Do	N street	P street	30	2,050						
Do	P street	32d street	30							*4,334
Do	M street	Canal	30			1,071				
34th street	Canal	32d street	30							13,334
35th street	M street	Prospect	30			975				
Do	Prospect	U street	60					24,000		
36th street	do	P street	30							3,166
37th street	M street	do	30							4,167
Mill street	P street	North	30				1,500			
Grace street	Potomac	32d street	20		1,328					
North street	P street	Mill								1,500

Streets marked thus * have been paved since July 1, 1878.

SUMMARY STATEMENT.

Carriage-way.	Washington.		Georgetown.		Total.		Miles.
	Length in feet.	Square yards.	Length in feet.	Square yards.	Length in feet.	Square yards.	
Concrete	270,464	1,251,360	8,051	28,143	278,515	1,279,503	52.74
Granite and trap	84,292	432,882	15,999	60,687	100,291	493,569	18.99
Wood	38,730	167,196	600	2,200	39,390	169,396	7.46
Cobble and blue rock	77,044	528,037	13,800	48,279	90,844	576,316	17.20
Macadam	36,563	201,786	350	1,310	36,913	203,096	7.00
Gravel	163,567	645,932	18,869	52,375	182,436	698,307	34.55
Total improved	670,660	3,227,193	57,729	192,994	728,389	3,420,187	137.94
Unimproved	462,377	1,618,545	24,341	90,311	486,718	1,708,856	92.18

APPENDIX No. 16.

EXPENDITURES FOR CURRENT REPAIRS OF STREETS AND ALLEYS.

A — Statement showing cost of labor and materials from June 30, 1882, to July 1, 1883.

Items.	Labor.	Material.	Total.
Salaries and expenses of office	\$3,900 00	.....	\$3,900 00
Warrantable items, inspectors, &c	1,950 98	.....	1,950 98
Repairing streets, avenues, and alleys	22,950 79	\$2,033 34	24,984 13
	22 00	.....	22 00
Total	28,803 77	2,033 34	30,837 11

Statement of amount and kind of work performed.

Gravel-sand pavement, new	square yards..	5,674
Gravel-sand laid, new	linear feet..	2,755
Gravel and rubble pavement, new	square yards..	9,993
Gravel-sand laid, new	linear feet..	500
Gravel pavement laid, new	square yards..	691
Gravel pavement (re-laid)	do.....	9,737
Gravel-sand	linear feet..	2,632
Gravel pavement (re-laid)	square yards..	4,117
Gravel-sand, re-laid	linear feet..	5,575
Gravel pavement, re-laid	square yards..	4,791
Gravel .....	.....	3,671
Gravel and gravel-sand .....	.....	4
Gravel-sand pavement laid	square yards..	5,662

Macadam repaired.

Four-and-a-half street from Missouri avenue to Maine avenue ..	square yards..	23,430
1 street from Pennsylvania avenue to Twenty-third street ..	do.....	3,911
1 street from First to Fourth northeast	do.....	3,950
Number of cases of nuisances complaints received and attended to, such as dangerous holes, nuisances, complaints of health officer, &c.....	.....	1,334

LATERAL SEWERS.

Statement showing cost of labor and materials from June 30, 1882, to July 1, 1883.

Items.	Labor.	Material.	Total.
Excavating trenches and basins	\$4,304 27	\$18 14	\$4,322 41
Excavating sewers	5,806 16	71 40	5,877 56
Excavating sewers	4,701 20	1,045 79	5,745 99
Excavating trench and basins	323 44	337 86	661 30
Sewer tapper, inspectors, &c	1,908 27	.....	1,908 27
	18,304 67	1,664 21	19,968 88

CONSTRUCTING LATERAL SEWERS.

Statement showing cost of labor and materials.

Labor	\$4,514 92
Materials	519 83
Total	5,034 75

APPENDIX No. 17.

Statement of expenditures on various roads and streets in the county, from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Anacostia	\$15 00	Race-course	\$32 00
Asylum Hill	404 37	River	971 02
Benning's	452 12	Stephenson avenue	103 12
Central avenue	64 25	Stanton avenue	129 37
Good Hope	222 00	Suit	4 00
Giesborough	78 00	Sheriff	197 00
Howardstown	209 62	Talbot	482 89
Hamilton	4 00	Walker	14 00
Harrison	254 31	Wheeler	21 00
Livingston	396 00	Material	310 19
Naylor	6 00	Miscellaneous	94 87
Nicholas avenue	35 05		
Pierce	128 50	Total	4,536 68
Ridge	8 00		

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Argyle	\$1,010 29	Queen Chapel	\$20 12
Benning's	168 85	Prospect	166 30
Blair	33 95	Riggs	463 07
Brooks'	987 57	Rock Creek Church	508 55
Bunker Hill	30 30	Sargeant	3 22
Bladensburg	1,360 09	Sheridan	2 40
Brentwood	340 64	Sumner	2 12
Chase	47 18	Sandy Spring	3 31
Champlain	8 15	Seventh street	6,424 28
Columbia	117 15	Spring	3 18
Fourteenth street	907 01	Soldiers' Home	355 09
Grant	26 93	Thirteenth street	1,137 06
Harewood	278 80	Twentieth street	49 21
Linnean Hill	19 75	Whitney avenue	17 63
Lincoln avenue	362 15	Woodley Lane	528 86
Military	1 50	Yale	47 90
Magnolia avenue	153 42	Material	626 39
Milk-House Ford	23 75		
Nineteenth street	202 75	Total	16,454 29
Oak street	15 37		

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Broad Branch	\$48 74	Red Lane	\$4 00
Chappel	24 50	Ridge	25 00
Canal	52 37	Tunlaw	1,532 13
Daniels'	14 25	Woodley	1,511 25
Grant	234 76	Miscellaneous	95 00
Murdock Mill	137 13	Material	206 90
New Cut	9 62		
Pierce Mill	103 50	Total	3,999 15

RECAPITULATION.

Eastern district	\$4,536 68
Middle district	16,454 29
Western district	3,999 15
Total	24,990 12

APPENDIX No. 15.—Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1883—Continued.

GEORGETOWN—Continued.

Street.	From—	To—	Carriage-way.							Remarks.
			Width.	Asphalt or concrete.	Granite.	Wood.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Gravel.		Unimproved.
Dumbarton street.	Rock Creek.	27th street.	Feet.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.
Do.	27th street.	29th street.	30					1,843		1,166
Do.	29th street.	31st street.	30					444		
Do.	31st street.	32d street.	30					1,458		
O street.	32d street.	28th street.	30							
Do.	28th street.	Rock Creek.	30							3,166
Do.	32d street.	37th street.	30							7,500
P street.	do.	do.	30							6,434
Do.	Rock Creek.	28th street.	40 }							
Do.	28th street.	32d street.	30 }		*10,880			4,113		
Q street.	32d street.	35th street.	30							
Do.	do.	28th street.	30							
R street.	do.	35th street.	30							3,800
S street.	33d street.	do.	30						2,577	
T street.	32d street.	do.	30							2,567
V street.	do.	do.	30							2,067
Do.	do.	28th street.	30							
27th street.	M street.	P street.	30							4,750
28th street.	do.	do.	30					5,479		
Do.	P street.	U street.	30						4,610	
29th street.	M street.	Water.	30					2,919		
Do.	do.	P street.	30	2,940	1,285					
Do.	P street.	U street.	30							
30th street.	M street.	Water.	30					2,733		
Do.	do.	N street.	30		*2,121					
30th street.	N street.	P street.	30							
Do.	P street.	Q street.	30						1,310	
Do.	Q street.	U street.	30							
Jefferson street.	M street.	Water.	32					2,839		
31st street.	do.	do.	30					3,034		
								</		

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.

Do.

Do.

Unimproved.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, from 32d st. to 35th st.

Cobble between R. R. tracks.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, from 32d st. to 34th st.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, part of way on south side.

O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, from 32d st. to 34th st.

APPENDIX No. 16.

EXPENDITURES FOR CURRENT REPAIRS OF STREETS AND ALLEYS.

A.—Statement showing cost of labor and materials from June 30, 1882, to July 1, 1883.

Items.	Labor.	Material.	Total.
Salaries and expenses of office	\$3, 900 00	.....	\$3, 900 00
Miscellaneous items, inspectors, &c.....	1, 950 98	.....	1, 950 98
Repairing streets, avenues, and alleys	22, 930 79	\$2, 033 34	24, 964 13
	22 00	.....	22 00
Total	28, 803 77	2, 033 34	30, 837 11

Statement of amount and kind of work performed.

Cobblestone pavement (new)	square yards..	5, 674
Gutter-flag laid (new)	linear feet..	2, 755
Granite and rubble pavement (new)	square yards..	9, 993
Curbing set (new)	linear feet..	590
Brick pavement laid (new)	square yards..	601
Cobble pavement (relaid)	do.....	9, 737
Curb reset	linear feet..	2, 632
Brick pavement (relaid)	square yards..	4, 117
Gutter-flag (relaid).....	linear feet..	8, 575
Granite pavement (relaid)	square yards..	4, 791
Grading		3, 671
Hydrant and pump drops built		4
Macadam pavement laid	square yards..	8, 662

Macadam repaired.

Four-and-a-half street, from Missouri avenue to Maine avenue..	square yards..	23, 830
I street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Twenty-third street	do.....	3, 911
H street, from First to Fourth northeast.....	do.....	3, 980
Number of miscellaneous complaints received and attended to, such as dangerous holes, nuisances, complaints of health officer, &c.....		1, 334

LATERAL SEWERS.

Statement showing cost of labor and materials from June 30, 1882, to July 1, 1883.

Items.	Labor.	Material.	Total.
Cleaning traps and basins	\$4, 304 27	\$18 14	\$4, 322 41
Cleaning sewers.....	5, 896 16	71 40	5, 967 56
Repairing sewers.....	4, 701 60	1, 043 79	5, 745 39
Repairing trap and basins	523 44	530 88	2, 054 32
Sewer tapper, inspector, &c.....	1, 909 20	.....	1, 909 20
	18, 334 67	1, 664 21	19, 998 88

CONSTRUCTING LATERAL SEWERS.

Statement showing cost of labor and materials.

Labor	\$4, 814 92
Materials.....	819 83
Total.....	5, 634 75

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Pierce Mill	103 50	Total	3,999 15

RECAPITULATION.

Eastern district	\$4,536 68
Middle district	16,454 29
Western district	3,999 15
Total	24,990 12

APPENDIX No. 18.

AGREEMENT WITH THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY.

This indenture, made this third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, by and between the District of Columbia, a municipal corporation duly created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the United States, of the first part, and the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, a corporation duly created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the United States and of the State of Maryland, represented by Charles E. Pugh, general manager, of the second part, witnesseth:

First. For the consideration hereinafter stated, the party of the first part covenants and agrees to give to the party of the second part permission to lay and put down side tracks, not exceeding eight in number, on that portion or part of the street known and called Canal street in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, between the east building line of South Capitol street and the west building line of Second street east, in addition to the four main tracks already laid and existing on the aforesaid Canal street between the limits heretofore named, the new side tracks to be on the north side of the existing main tracks, as shown on the plan heretofore attached, and made a part of this instrument. This permission to be temporary in its character and to be submitted to Congress for its approval at its next session.

Second. The party of the second part covenants and agrees to pave a roadway across its tracks with best quality of granite blocks and lumber fifty feet wide, and extending from the Belgian pavement on New Jersey avenue on the north to the macadam pavement of the same avenue on the south of its tracks; to pave a sidewalk with bricks or lumber ten feet wide on each side of the roadway for the same distance, and to keep the same in good repair so long as its tracks remain in that location.

Third. The party of the second part covenants and agrees to erect and maintain suitable gates for closing travel on the north and south sides of its tracks at New Jersey avenue and at South Capitol street and Second street east, and any other important public thoroughfares crossing the tracks, to be constructed under this grant, if required by the party of the first part, and not to permit cars to stand so as to unreasonably impede travel on said streets or avenues. All of this work to be done to the satisfaction of the party of the first part.

Fourth. For the privilege thus granted by the party of the first part unto the party of the second part, the party of the second part covenants and agrees to pay to the party of the first part, during the continuance of this grant, the sum of three thousand and five hundred dollars, lawful money, per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance, the first payment to be made on the day of making this indenture. The payments are to be made to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, and the money shall be held in trust by him until he is directed to dispose of it by the party of the first part, it being mutually understood and agreed that if Congress shall not at its next ensuing session (being the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress) disapprove or modify this agreement, the money so held is to be covered into the United States Treasury and credited as miscellaneous receipts to the District of Columbia; but if this agreement shall be disapproved and set aside by Congress at its next ensuing session aforesaid, the party of the second part covenants and agrees to remove the tracks herein provided for, and to restore the grounds to their present condition, to the satisfaction of the party of the first part, whereupon the money

already paid and held in trust shall be returned to the said party of the second part, provided that if said removal and restoration shall not have been effected within ninety days after notification of the disapproval of this agreement by Congress, the money aforesaid shall be forfeited to the District of Columbia and deposited to its credit as miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury of the United States.

Fifth. The party of the second part may give up and relinquish this privilege at any time, and payment for the same will cease from the time the tracks herein provided for are removed and the street restored to its present condition. The party of the first part shall have the right to terminate this agreement and require the removal of the said tracks and restoration of streets on six months' notice to the party of the second part.

Sixth. It is further covenanted and agreed that if the party of the second part shall at any time fail or refuse to remove its tracks and restore the grounds, as provided and required by the fourth and fifth sections of this agreement, or do any other work hereinbefore provided, the party of the first part shall proceed to do any or all such work; and if the party of the second part shall fail or refuse to pay the sum of money, or any part of it, due from said party of the second part to the party of the first part, as herein stipulated to be paid in the fourth section of this agreement, upon demand having been duly made, the party of the first part is hereby empowered and authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness against the property, real and personal, of the party of the second part, which certificates shall bear interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum until paid, and which, until they are paid, shall remain and be a lien upon the property on or against which they are issued, as aforesaid; and if the said certificates are not paid within one year, the party of the first part may proceed to sell the property on or against which they are issued, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due and all costs arising out of such sale; such sale, however, to be first duly advertised daily for one week in some newspaper in the District of Columbia, and at public auction, to the highest bidder.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part has caused this instrument to be signed by James B. Edmonds, Joseph R. West, and Garrett J. Lydecker, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, appointed under the act of Congress entitled "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," approved June 11th, 1878, and its common seal to be hereto affixed; and the party of the second part to these presents has caused the same to be signed by Charles E. Pugh, general manager, and its common seal to be hereto affixed, the day and year first above written.

[DIST. SEAL.]

J. B. EDMONDS,

J. R. WEST,

G. J. LYDECKER, *Major Engineers, U. S. A.,*

Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Signed and sealed in the presence of—

WILLIAM TINDALL,

As to the Commissioners of the District.

THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY,

By CHARLES E. PUGH, *General Manager.*

Attest:

JOHN CROW, *Secretary*, [R. R. CO. SEAL.]

By JOHN S. RUTH.

APPENDIX No. 19.

AGREEMENTS WITH THE WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
413 TENTH STREET NW.,
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1883.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the verbal understanding between the Commissioners and our Mr. McIlhany, on Saturday last, this company will light the street lamps twenty-six hundred hours per annum, after July 1st next, at twenty-two dollars (\$22) per lamp; and twenty-eight hundred hours whenever Congress restores the price per lamp to the present rate of twenty-five dollars (\$25), which increased number of hours and price the Commissioners agree to favor; or failing in that, they agree to favor twenty-four dollars (\$24) per lamp for twenty-six hundred hours' service.

This company agrees to supply gas for private consumption at *one dollar and seventy-five cents per thousand feet*, less twenty-five cents per thousand feet for payment within *seven days* after the rendering of the bill, as required by law.

At the foregoing rates this company assures the Commissioners that, in its judgment, the net earnings of the company will not exceed *ten per centum* per annum upon the capital stock of *two million dollars* (\$2,000,000).

Very respectfully,

B. H. BARTOL,
President.

OFFICE GEORGETOWN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, *June 13, 1883.*

To the Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the verbal understanding between us on yesterday, this company will light the street lamps in Georgetown 2,600 hours per annum, after July 1st next, at twenty-two dollars (\$22) per lamp; and 2,800 hours whenever Congress restores the price per lamp to the present rate of twenty-five dollars (\$25), which increased number of hours and price the Commissioners agree to favor; or failing in that, they agree to favor twenty-four dollars (\$24) per lamp for 2,600 hours' service.

This company agrees to supply gas for private consumption, on and after August 1st, at *two dollars and twenty-five cents per thousand feet*, less twenty-five cents per thousand feet for payment within *ten days* after rendering of the bill, as required by law.

At the foregoing rates the company assures the Commissioners that, in its judgment, the net earnings of the company will not exceed *eight per centum* per annum upon the capital stock of *one hundred and forty-four thousand dollars*.

Very respectfully,

W. F. SEYMOUR,
President.

APPENDIX No. 20.

AGREEMENT WITH THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This agreement, made and concluded this twenty-fifth day of October, 1883, between the District of Columbia, a municipal corporation organized under the laws of the United States, represented by James B. Edmonds, Joseph R. West, and Garrett J. Lydecker, Commissioners of the said District, party of the first part, and the Postal Telegraph Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New York, represented by its vice-president, Henry Cummins, party of the second part, witnesseth :

First. That for and in consideration of the premises hereinafter named, the party of the first part grants to the party of the second part permission to lay electrical conductors under a portion of the streets of the city of Washington, to wit, from the northeast corner of Boundary and 19th streets, along 19th street to T street; thence along T street to 14th street; thence along 14th street to F street, along F or G street, as the party of the second part may determine, from 14th to 15th streets, in order to reach the offices of the party of the second part.

Second. The party of the second part agrees to lay the said electrical conductors according to such plans and specifications as may be approved by the Engineer Commissioner of the party of the first part; the cutting and repair of pavements, the excavation and filling of trenches, and generally all work, except such as relates to electrical devices, shall be performed under the inspection of the said Engineer Commissioner and to his satisfaction; the cost of all work of every character, and of all material used therein, and the cost of said inspection, shall be paid for by the party of the second part.

The plans and specifications above mentioned shall, however, conform to these general conditions, to wit, that under pavements of brick or macadam the electrical conductors shall be laid in a trench between an upper and lower layer of plank, if such is deemed advisable, the trench to be filled with earth and the pavement replaced over it; under asphalt or concrete pavements the electrical conductors shall be laid in a conduit of not less than sixteen (16) inches square in cross section, with a substantial cover of iron or stone; suitable manholes or drawing-in boxes shall be built at proper intervals not exceeding eight hundred feet.

Third. The party of the first part shall have the right to lay in the aforesaid conduits at its own expense, but free of all rent or charges for the use thereof, as many conductors, not exceeding twenty, as it may desire, and to use for this purpose not exceeding one-tenth part of the said conduits.

Fourth. The privilege of constructing conduits for electric conductors, which is thus granted to the party of the second part, is exclusive as to the streets and within the limits above named—that is to say, the party of the first part will grant to no other parties the right to construct such conduits on T street, between 19th and 14th streets, and on 14th street, between T and F streets, so long as the party of the second part shall fully perform the obligations herein stated. When, however, the party of the first part shall give permission to any electrical company to lay conductors on the route herein indicated, or any portion thereof, the party of the second part shall allow such conductors to be laid in its

conduits on reasonable terms, to be agreed between the party of the second part and such companies, or any of them; and in case of a failure to agree upon such terms, the party of the second part shall submit the matter to the party of the first part, and shall accept such terms as the said party of the first part may decide and adjudge to be fair and equitable.

Fifth. The said conduits shall be at all times kept in proper repair by the party of the second part. The party of the first part shall have the right to determine the necessity of and to require such repairs to be made at any time, on ten days's notice; and if such notice is not complied with, the party of the first part shall cause the repairs to be made forthwith, at the expense of the party of the second part.

Sixth. As a guarantee of good faith, and in order to provide a fund to execute any of the above-mentioned work, if necessary, the party of the second part shall deposit with the party of the first part the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) in registered bonds of the District of Columbia, or of the United States.

The interest on these bonds shall be paid regularly to the party of the second part, but the principal, or any part thereof, and any accrued interest unpaid, may be used by the party of the first part to execute any work required by this agreement which the party of the second part fails to execute.

The bonds shall remain in the custody of the party of the first part as long as this agreement shall remain in force. If terminated by consent of both parties, the bonds, or such portion of them as have not been used by the party of the first part, as herein authorized, will be returned to the party of the second part.

In case of a violation of this agreement, of which the party of the first part is to be the sole judge, the bonds will be forfeited to the party of the first part and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts of the District of Columbia.

Seventh. The conduits above referred to shall be constructed, and the conductors laid and in working order, within ninety days from date of this agreement.

Eighth. It is understood by both parties that this agreement is subject to amendment, modification, or revocation by Congress at any time.

In witness whereof the undersigned, for themselves, their successors, and assigns, have set their hands and seals, this twenty-fifth day of October, 1883.

[SEAL OF D. C.]

J. B. EDMONDS,
J. R. WEST,

Commissioners D. C.

[SEAL OF P. TEL. CO.]

POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
By H. CUMMINS, *Vice-President.*

Attest:

GEO. R. WILLIAMSON, *Secretary.*

Witness to signatures of the Commissioners D. C.:

WILLIAM TINDALL.

APPENDIX No. 21.

AGREEMENT WITH THE STANDARD UNDERGROUND CABLE COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, October 9, 1883.

Ordered, That the Standard Underground Cable Company is authorized to lay electric cables under the following streets :

B street northwest, from Fifteenth to Sixth streets.

Sixth street northwest, from B street to C street.

C street northwest, from Sixth street to North Capitol street.

North Capitol street, from C street to B street.

Seventeenth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to New York avenue.

The cables to be laid under the sidewalks as far as practicable, and the work to be done on such terms and conditions as the Engineer Commissioner may prescribe. This permit is subject to revocation at the pleasure of the Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, October 29, 1883.

Ordered, That the order of October 9, 1883, in regard to the Standard Underground Cable Company, is hereby revoked, and in lieu thereof the following is substituted :

First. At the request of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, the Standard Underground Cable Company, acting by D. S. Robeson, its agent, is authorized to lay underground cables under the public streets from the Executive grounds, called Reservation No. 1, to the Capitol grounds, and also on Seventeenth street northwest, from G street to New York avenue ; the said cable to be for the use of the United States and District governments, and not to be taken up without the consent of the District Commissioners.

Second. The said cables shall be laid on one of the two following routes, at the option of said officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, or of the agent above named, viz : from the Treasury gate, at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street, to the nearest point of the tracks of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, and thence under the pavement between the inner rails of said tracks along Pennsylvania avenue and First street to the intersection of First and B streets northwest, thence along B street to the conduit entering the Capitol grounds at North Capitol street. If this route is adopted, the said company shall first enter into such an agreement with the District Commissioners as they shall prescribe for the protection of the tracks and repair of the pavements lying between the tracks of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad ; or from the southeast corner of Reservation No. 1, along B street north to Sixth street, thence on Sixth street to Missouri avenue, thence on Missouri avenue to Third street, thence on Third street to Pennsylvania avenue, thence on Pennsylvania avenue to near the intersection of First street, thence across Pennsylvania avenue and on First street to B street north, thence along B street to the conduit above mentioned at North Capitol street. If this route is adopted, the cables will be laid under the sidewalk on Pennsylvania avenue and on Third street. On other streets under the roadway.

Third. The work of laying these cables and replacing the pavements shall be performed under the direction of the Engineer Commissioner, and to his satisfaction, all expenses being paid in advance by the agent of the Standard Underground Cable Company.

APPENDIX No. 22.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF BOILERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 22, 1883.*

To the ENGINEER COMMISSIONER DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA :

SIR: In compliance with your request, I beg leave to make the following statement of all boilers inspected by me during the year from June 30, 1882, to June 30, 1883:

Number of boilers owned by private parties.....	174
Number owned by District.....	33
Total	207

Of 174 boilers inspected I have received \$5 for each boiler, amounting to \$870.

Thirty-three boilers owned by the District, which are inspected without charge, as the present law does not allow any compensation for performing the said duty. But I would state that I take pleasure inspecting the boilers owned by the District government, as the work has largely increased, I would respectfully ask to be allowed some compensation for labor. I have expended \$150 for labor and material during the last year.

I would further state that the rule adopted by the Board of School Trustees has worked well, as each candidate for janitorship has to be examined by me as regards his mechanical abilities, and receive a certificate of the same before appointment, which I believe has given entire satisfaction, as we have a better class of men now employed to take charge of school buildings.

My annual report, which is in detail, is now filed in the Engineer Commissioner's office.

I would respectfully call your attention to the act of the District of Columbia legislative assembly, entitled "An act creating the office of steam-boiler inspector," &c., approved June 25, 1873. This law is considered as sufficient, and should be embodied in the new code as a whole.

As "injectors" have come into use since this law was made, the word "injector" should be inserted in the eighth line of section 2, and it might be well to have the examination of candidates for janitorship made a law instead of a rule.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. WILKERSON,
Inspector of Steam Boilers.

APPENDIX No. 23.—Statement of work done by water department during year ending June 30, 1883.

Street.	Between—	Pipe laid.		In new localities.		In place of old.		Removed to new curb.		Changed to new grade.	
		Length.	Diameter.	Street corner.	No.	Street corner.	No.	Street corner.	No.	Street corner.	No.
First						NW corner A SE.	1			Corner F SW.	1
Second								Corner L SE.	1	do	1
Third								Corner I NW.	1	Corner L SE.	1
Do								Corner F SW.	1		1
Fourth						NW corner M NW.	1				
Fifth						NE corner I NW.	1				
Sixth						SE corner Pa. ave. SE.	1				
Six-and-a-half											
Seventh	C and Mass. ave. NE.	252	6					Bet. D and E SW.	1	Bet. D and E SW.	1
Do	Do									Corner Q NW.	1
Do	Do									Corner R NW.	1
Do	Do									Corner S NW.	1
Eleventh						NE corner I NW.	1			Corner T NW.	1
Thirteenth	Q and R NW.	420	6								
Thirteen and a half.						NW corner D NW.	1				
Seventeenth				NW corner Pa. ave. NW.	1						
Twenty-first	Q and R NW.	433	6	NE corner Q NW.	1						
Do	Q and Massachusetts av. NW.	300	6	NE corner Hillyer ave.	1						
Twenty-third	E and F NW.	72	6								
F				S side, bet. 9th and 10th NW.	1						
H	N. Cap. and N. J. ave. NW.	1,262	12	Bet. N. Cap. and 1st NW.	2						
Do	do	13	8	SE corner N. Cap. NE.	1						
Do	do	12	6								
L	Second and N. J. ave. SE.	450	6	NE corner N. J. ave. SE.	1						
P	6 and Marion NW.	288	6	NW corner Marion	1						
Q	20th and 21st NW.	444	6								
Do	Conn. ave. and 21st NW.	125	6								
North Capitol	G and H NE.	413	12	SE corner Jackson alley.	1						
Do	do	13	8								
Do	do	12	6								
Connecticut ave.	Mass. ave. and Q NW.	395	6	NW corner Du Pont Circle.	1						
Hillyer avenue	20th and 21st NW.	497	6								
Pierce street	15th and 16th NW.	384	6	E side, bet. 13th and 14th NW.	1						
Kingman Place											
		5,785			12		6		4		8

APPENDIX No. 23.—Statement of work done by water department during the year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

Street.	New services.		Services.		Pumps and wells.							
	Number.	New service in place of old composition pipe.	Number.	New service lowered.	Number.	Pumps changed to new grade.	Number.	Pump handles removed.	Number.	Wells cleaned out and deepened.	Number.	Pumps removed and wells filled up.
Half First						Bet. S and T SW	1			Bet. S and T SW	1	
Second										Bet. D and E SE.	1	
Third										Corner B NW	1	
Fourth												
Sixth						Bet. K and L SE	1			Corner D SE.	1	Bet. N and O NW.
Seventh										Near E NE	1	Bet. P and Q NW.
Do						Corner M NE	1			Corner M SW.	1	
Eighth										Corner I NE.	1	Corner A NE
Ninth										Corner P NW	1	
Tenth										Corner E. Capitol	1	Bet. P and Q NW.
Eleventh						Bet. P and Q NW.	1			Bet. N and O NW.	1	
Twelfth										Corner 9th NW.	1	Corner K NW
Thirteenth						Corner O NW.	1			Corner G SE	1	Corner S NW
Fourteenth										Corner C SE.	1	
Fifteenth						Bet. N and U NW	55					Corner H NW
Fifteen and a half.												Bet. Pa. ave. and H
Sixteenth												Corner R NW
Seventeenth						Bet. R and S NW	1					
Thirty-second										Between P and Q	1	
North Capitol Boundary						Bet. B and C	18					
A										Corner 12th NW	1	Bet. 1st and 2d NE
B										Corner 4th NE	1	
C										Corner 6th SE	1	
D										Bet. 14th and 15th NE.	1	
E												
F						Corner 10th SE	1			Bet. 17th and 18th.	1	
G												
H						Bet. 1st and 3d SW	8			Corner 6th NE	1	Corner 4th NE
I										Bet. 4½ and 6th SW	1	
J										Bet. 6th and 7th SW	1	Corner 9th NW
K						Bet. 2d and 4th SE	11			Bet. 4½ and 6th SW	1	Corner 3d SE
L												
M						Bet. 2d and 4th	8					
N										Corner 7th NW	1	
O												
P						Bet. 18th and 19th NW.	1					

APPENDIX No. 23—Continued.

MAINS LOWERED.

On Third street, between K and L streets SE.
 On L street, between Second and Fourth streets SE.
 On Boundary, between Sixth and Seventh streets NW.
 On North Capitol, between B and C streets NW.

HYDRANTS.

In new localities.

One on Fourth street SE., corner H street NE.
 One on F street, between First and Second streets SW.
 One on Ridge street, between Fourth and Fifth streets NW.

In place of old.

One on Half street, corner N street SW.
 One on First street, between G and H streets NW.
 One on Second street, corner I street NE.
 One on Third street, corner K street NE.
 One on Third street, corner L street NE.
 One on Fourth street, corner South Carolina avenue SE.
 One on Fifth street, corner L street SE.
 One on Fifth street, corner Ridge street NW.
 One on Seventh street, corner S street NW.
 One on Seventh street, between B and C streets SW.
 One on Eighth street, corner Pennsylvania avenue SE.
 One on Tenth street, corner P street NW.
 One on Eleventh street, corner N street NW.
 One on Thirteenth street, corner H street NW.
 One on Fifteenth street, corner D street NW.
 One on Twenty-fourth street, corner M street NW.
 One on Twenty-fourth street, corner G street NW.
 One on Twenty-fourth street, corner N street NW.
 One on Twenty-sixth street, between K and L streets NW.
 One on Twenty-ninth street, corner O street NW.
 One on Thirtieth street, corner Q street NW.
 One on Thirty-third street, corner K street NW.
 One on E street, corner Tenth street SE.
 One on H street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.
 One on I street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.
 One on M street, corner Jefferson street NW.
 One on N street, corner Four-and-a-half street SW.
 One on Boundary street, between R and S streets NW.
 One on Maryland avenue, corner Eleventh street SW.
 One on New York avenue, corner Fifteenth street NW.

Removed.

One on Third street, corner I street NW.
 One on Sixth street, between Massachusetts avenue and K street NW.
 One on Sixth street, between New York avenue and K street NW.
 One on Ninth street, corner Pennsylvania avenue NW.
 One on Connecticut avenue, corner Twentieth street NW.

Removed to new curb.

One on First street, between D and E streets NW.
 One on Third street, corner L street SE.
 One on Fourth street, corner L street SE.
 One on Seventh street, corner S street NW.
 One on G street, corner Twenty-second street NW.
 One on N street, corner New Jersey avenue SE.

Services renewed.

One on Second street, corner C street NW.
 One on Thirty-second street, corner T street NW.
 One on M street, corner Jefferson street.
 One on North Capitol street, corner C street NE.

STOP-COCKS INSERTED.

One on Thirteenth street, corner Q street NW., 2 way 6.
 One on Twenty-first street, corner Q street NW., 2 way 6.
 One on Twenty-first street, corner Hillyer avenue NW., 4 way 6.
 One on H street, corner New Jersey avenue NW., 2 way 12.
 Two on H street, corner First street NW., 2 way 6.
 Two on H street, corner North Capitol NE., 2 way 6.
 One on Q street, corner Twentieth street NW., 2 way 6.
 Two on North Capitol, corner First street NW., 2 way 8.
 One on North Capitol, SE corner H street NE., 2 way 8.
 One on North Capitol street, corner Jackson alley, 2 way 8.
 Two on North Capitol street, corner G street NE., 2 way 6.
 One on Massachusetts avenue, corner Twentieth street NW., 2 way 6.
 One on Connecticut avenue, corner Du Pont Circle, 2 way 6.
 One on Hillyer avenue, corner Twentieth street NW., 2 way 6.
 One on Pierce street, corner Fifteenth street NW., 2 way 6.

BRANCHES INSERTED.

Two on H street, between First and North Capitol NW., 8 by 12.
 One on H street, corner North Capitol street NE., 8 by 12.
 One on H street, corner First street NW., 6 by 12.
 One on L street, between second and New Jersey avenue SE., 6 inch.
 Two on P street, between Sixth and Marion streets, 6 inch.
 Two on Q street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets NW., 6 inch.
 One on North Capitol, corner H street NW., 12 by 12.
 One on North Capitol, corner Jackson alley NE., 8 by 12.
 One on North Capitol, corner G street NE., 6 by 12.
 One on North Capitol, corner H street NE., 6 by 12.
 Two on Connecticut avenue, between Massachusetts avenue and Twentieth street NW., 6 inch.
 Three on Hillyer avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, 6 inch.
 One on Pierce street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets NW., 6 inch.

APPENDIX.

The following tables were received too late for insertion in their proper place at page 325.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DIVISION.

APPENDIX 3.—Statement of outstanding lien certificates held by the First National Bank of New York et al.

Number of lien certificate.	Date of issue.	Lot.	Square.	Street.	To whom assessed.	Amount of certificate outstanding.	Amount of assessment outstanding.	Deficiency.	Surplus.	Remarks.
5	Aug. 12, 1872	11	291	Twelfth street	Bell, Percy Ann	\$226 25	\$187 08	\$39 17	.....
50	Aug. 23, 1872	of 21	218	Fourteenth street	Young, Charles B.	52 79	37 35	15 44	.....
51	do	of 20	218	do	do	184 76	130 72	54 04	.....
65	Aug. 24, 1872	C	247	do	Purvis, Charles B.	58 11	.....	58 11	.....
88	Sept. 3, 1872	A	215	Vermont avenue	Daley, James	431 69	.....	431 69	.....
89	do	of B	215	do	do	45 94	.....	45 94	.....
96	do	17	216	do	Guntton, William, receiver	27 14	.....	27 14	.....
97	do	16	216	do	do	27 14	.....	27 14	.....
124	Sept. 18, 1872	of 20	221	Alley	Hooper, Samuel	17 44	17 44	.....	.....
148	Sept. 21, 1872	of 12	286	I street	Dant, James	67 96	.....	67 96	.....
149	do	of 12	286	do	Posey, Richard	74 02	41 16	32 86	.....
160	do	10	318	do	Wilson, John	57	.....	57	.....
161	do	11	318	do	do	53	.....	53	.....
171	Sept. 30, 1872	11	n. of 4	Pennsylvania avenue	Steiger, W. T.	79 30	81 26	.....	\$1 96	
172	do	of 5	n. of 4	do	do	96 92	86 05	10 87	.....
177	do	of 6	n. of 4	do	Daley, James	109 40	126 83	.....	17 43	
181	do	5	14	do	Castleman, S. D.	316 08	336 53	.....	20 45	
182	do	4	14	do	do	171 80	183 59	.....	11 79	
188	do	L and K	26	do	Birch, Henry	89 07	.....	89 07	.....
189	do	of 3	27	do	Salter, Martha A	27 62	27 01	61	.....
190	do	1	27	do	Bohrer, B. S.	58 15	.....	58 15	.....
200	do	1	38	do	Dainese, F.	177 16	197 22	.....	20 06	
201	do	10	40	do	Shepherd, A. R.	205 21	.....	205 21	.....	Exempted by act of Congress, March 1, 1881.
206	do	9	74	do	Pulasky, Edward	396 03	420 66	.....	24 63	
229	do	of 4	118	do	Stott, Samuel	14 85	.....	14 85	.....
230	do	of 3	118	do	do	11 21	.....	11 21	.....
243	do	of 8	166	do	English, David	3 22	.....	3 22	.....
244	do	of 8	166	do	Wilner, George	3 42	.....	3 42	.....
256	do	• 13	168	do	Alexander, Columbus	180 04	175 93	4 11	.....
257	do	14	168	do	do	180 05	175 93	4 12	.....
258	do	of 15	168	do	do	180 04	175 93	4 11	.....

264	do	of 18	168	do	O'Toole, Eleanor	4 03	4 03	
279	Sept. 17, 1872	C	245	M street	Coltman, Charles L	97 40	97 40	
280	do	D	245	do	do	173 71	173 71	
294	do	5	368	do	Miller, Mitchell H	102 00	102 00	
341	do	C	513	do	Smith, Robert O	84 69	84 69	
347	do	E	245	do	Bryan, Thomas B	399 11	399 11	
348	do	3	247	do	Thompson, Michael	55 05	55 05	
353	Oct. 17, 1871	C	245	do	Coltman, Charles	34 21	34 21	
354	do	D	245	do	do	60 98	60 98	
370	do	2	368	do	Winters, William H	29 75	29 75	
372	do	5	368	do	Miller, Mitchell H	35 82	35 82	
410	Oct. 5, 1872	of 28	516	Fourth street	Fletcher, John	19 40	37 32	17 92
414	do	of 19	s. 516	do	Hempfer, John G	74 76	72 97	1 79
419	do	of 22	s. 516	do	Wroe, C. P. P	96 15	80 74	15 41
421	do	of 1	s. 516	do	Boss, James H	62 73	61 53	1 20
476	do	of 3	531	do	Johnson, John H	7 64	7 64	7 64
484	Aug. 19, 1872	1	433	Seventh street	Clarke, Henry A	782 24	436 94	\$240 paid into court Sep- tember 24, 1873.
485	do	of 8	433	do	do	170 06	42 75	\$132.20 paid into court September 24, 1873.
486	do	of 8	433	do	Munroe, Seaton	446 89	369 88	\$225.63 paid into court September 24, 1873.
487	do	7	433	do	Randall, H. K., trustee	326 51	122 20	\$147.79 paid into court September 24, 1873.
488	do	6	433	do	do	570 93	225 63	\$46.17 paid into court September 24, 1873.
496	do	of 12	434	do	Yates, Jackson	466 74	134 36	\$46.17 paid into court September 24, 1873.
500	do	39	435	do	Jackson, B. L. & W. B	153 65	46 17	\$46.17 paid into court September 24, 1873.
501	do	38	435	do	Wolford, Henry	75 35	75 35	\$46.17 paid into court September 29, 1873.
502	do	37	435	do	Wolford, Henry, and M. Shil- burg,	75 35	75 35	\$46.17 paid into court September 29, 1873.
506	do	33	435	do	do	75 35	75 35	\$46.17 paid into court September 29, 1873.
507	do	32	435	do	do	126 59	48 10	\$46.17 paid into court September 29, 1873.
510	do	of 29	435	do	Williams, Washington	92 64	92 64	\$48.10 paid into court September 29, 1873.
517	do	25	436	do	Sheriff, Eleanor	107 49	107 49	\$39.31 paid into court September 30, 1873.
521	do	of P	436	do	Harvey, Catherine	92 38	35 11	\$35.11 paid into court September 24, 1873.
522	do	of P	436	do	Crosson, Ira	90 20	62 74	\$18.04 paid into court October 1, 1873.
523	do	of O	436	do	do	69 95	44 85	\$13.99 paid into court October 1, 1873.
525	do	of L	436	do	Kirk, Vincent	109 31	55 46	\$26.97 paid into court September 29, 1873.
531	do	of F	436	do	Mahoney, Robert	42 38	42 38	\$144 paid into court September 24, 1873.
533	do	of 1	437	do	Kirk, George, trustee	291 93	165 84	\$139 paid into court September 24, 1873.
534	do	of 14	437	do	do	357 68	207 00	
535	do	of 13	437	do	do	125 91	69 41	
539	do	1	438	do	Riley, W. R.	332 48	124 27	

APPENDIX 3.—Statement of outstanding lien certificates held by the First National Bank of New York et al.—Continued.

Number of lien certificate.	Date of issue.	Lot.	Square.	Street.	To whom assessed.	Amount of certificate outstanding.	Amount of assessment standing.	Deficiency.	Surplus.	Remarks.
540	Aug. 19, 1872	14	438	Seventh street	Riley, W. R.	\$242 99	\$92 31	\$150 68		\$102 paid into court September 24, 1873.
541	do	of 13	438	do	Lomax, S. F.	115 21	43 01	72 20		\$47.31 paid into court September 24, 1873.
542	do	of 13	438	do	Reed, Joseph W.	129 16	43 02	86 14		\$47.31 paid into court September 24, 1873.
545	do	of 12	438	do	Whitney, H. O., and A. Lloyd, trustees.	175 71	96 64	79 07		
546	do	11	438	do	Van Riswick, John	497 48	197 45	300 03		\$136.81 paid into court September 24, 1873.
547	do	of 1	439	do	Phillips, Robert A.	208 21		208 21		
548	do	of 14	439	do	do	97 32		97 32		
549	do	of 14	439	do	Jenkins, W. B., trustee	70 08		70 08		
550	do	of 13	439	do	do	94 91		94 91		
551	do	of 13	439	do	Dent, H.	94 91		94 91		
552	do	of 12	439	do	do	698 37		698 37		
553	do	of 11	439	do	do	66 85		66 85		
554	do	of 11	439	do	do	211 89		211 89		
555	do	1	s. 439	do	Culhane, Patrick	277 63		277 63		
556	do	13	s. 439	do	do	135 74		135 74		
557	do	12	s. 439	do	do	188 51	52 77	135 74		\$52 27, acc't principal, and \$37.35 interest paid to G. W. Beall.
558	do	11	s. 439	do	do	135 74		135 74		
559	do	10	s. 439	do	Close, Ann E. S.	212 27		212 27		
561	do	19	462	do	Sheckel, B. O., trustee for McGuire.	97 76		97 76		
568	do	of 11	464	do	Milburn, M., trustee	180 85		180 85		
570	do	of 11	464	do	Petty, James T.	168 04		168 04		
571	do	64	465	do	Bayne, Ann E.	222 42	104 83	117 59		\$48.87 paid into court October 3, 1873.
572	do	65	465	do	Smith, J. L., and L. A. Cook	146 89	44 77	102 12		\$49.29 paid into court October 3, 1873.
573	do	66	465	do	do	146 88	44 77	102 11		\$49.29 paid into court October 3, 1873.
576	do	of 70	465	do	Maher, Thomas F.	121 53	48 82	72 71		
582	do	78	465	do	Brown, W. F.	78 22		78 22		
583	do	82	465	do	Martin, Mary E.	223 88	110 62	113 26		
587	do	of 9	466	do	Mankin, John R. W.	130 38	49 53	80 85		\$49.53 paid into court September 24, 1873.

588	do	10	466	do	Dant, George W	93 57	34 98	58 59	\$38.47 paid into court October 1, 1873.
590	do	11	466	do	Gunton, William	186 03		186 03	
591	do	12	466	do	Crogan, William H	223 16	79 86	143 30	\$87.84 paid into court September 24, 1873.
592	do	of 13	466	do	Crogan, John T	160 06	88 20	71 86	\$44.01 paid into court September 24, 1873.
593	do	of 13	466	do	do	79 06	28 30	50 76	\$31.13 paid into court September 24, 1873.
600	do	7	467	do	Fahey, Thomas	107 54	38 48	69 06	\$42.32 paid into court September 24, 1873.
601	do	8	467	do	Hutton, Jacob D	42 22		42 22	\$44.24 paid into court October 3, 1873.
602	do	9	467	do	Church, Charles B	213 76	143 91	69 85	\$47.01 paid into court October 3, 1873.
603	do	10	467	do	do	912 81	598 90	313 91	\$200.81 paid into court October 3, 1873.
608	do	11	468	do	Sheckell, George A	78 48		78 48	\$48.09 paid into court September 24, 1873.
609	do	12	468	do	Fahey, Thomas	122 21	43 73	78 48	\$48.10 paid into court September 24, 1873.
610	do	13	468	do	Gedney, Samuel	118 81		118 81	
611	do	of 14	468	do	do	15 70		15 70	
616	do	17	468	do	Campbell, Robert G	106 53	28 05	78 48	\$43.72 paid into court September 30, 1873.
620	do	10	469	do	Brewer, Charles I	78 48		78 48	
621	do	11	469	do	Shea, Bartholomew	126 04	47 56	78 48	\$83.16 paid into court September 29, 1873.
622	do	of 12	469	do	do	89 21	31 92	57 29	
623	do	of 12	469	do	Garwood, S. N	27 67		27 67	
624	do	13	469	do	do	144 39	40 93	103 46	
625	do	of 14	469	do	do	19 47		19 47	
630	do	of 16	469	do	Bishop, Joseph	24 26	8 67	15 59	\$9.54 paid into court September 24, 1873.
631	do	of 17	469	do	do	70 07	25 07	45 00	\$27.51 paid into court September 24, 1873.
632	do	of 17	469	do	Springman, John F	55 99	22 50	33 49	\$24.74 paid into court September 25, 1873.
633	do	18	469	do	do	126 04	47 56	78 48	\$52.31 paid into court September 25, 1873.
634	do	8	470	do	Mattingly, George	237 80	129 34	108 46	
635	do	9	470	do	do	124 23		124 23	
636	do	10	470	do	do	124 23		124 23	
637	do	11	470	do	do	124 22		124 22	
642	do	All	w. of 471	do	Rothwell, Andrew	2, 195 30	1, 289 50	905 80	\$42.69 paid into court September 24, 1873.
645	do	16	471	do	Van Riswick, John	125 56	42 69	82 87	\$38.47 paid into court September 24, 1873.
646	do	17	471	do	do	121 35	38 47	82 88	\$38.47 paid into court September 24, 1873.
647	do	18	471	do	do	121 35	38 47	82 88	\$37.88 paid into court September 24, 1873.
648	do	19	471	do	do	110 58	37 88	72 70	

APPENDIX 3. Statement of outstanding lien certificates held by the First National Bank of New York et al. - Continued.

Number of lien certificate.	Date of issue.	Lots.	Square.	Street.	To whom issued.	Amount of principal.	Amount of interest.	Delinquency.	Surplus.	Remarks.
649	Aug. 19, 1872	20	471	Seventh street	Mattingly, George	\$72 70		\$72 70		
650	do	21	471	do	do	82 88		82 88		
651	do	22	471	do	do	82 87		82 87		
652	do	23	471	do	do	82 88		82 88		
653	do	24	471	do	do	171 88	\$92 00	82 88		
655	do	All	472	do	Potomac Ferry Company and C. and T. Parker.	1,453 16		1,453 16		
660	Sept. 2, 1872	1	222	New York avenue	Dodge, H. H., et al., trustee	145 43		145 43		
661	do	2	222	do	Chapman, Elizabeth	145 43		145 43		
674	do	7	223	do	Nicholls, H. S., and W. W. Corcoran.	1,772 24	836 55	935 69		
691	do	2	252	do	Wilson, John	76 36		76 36		
693	do	18	252	do	do	384 39	384 39			
703	do	of 2	286	do	Alexander, Columbus	170 36	105 57	64 79		Enjoined from action under this certificate.
708	do	of 7	287	do	Many, Isabella	6 96		6 96		
709	do	of 6	287	do	do	70 71		70 71		
722	do	8, 10	372	do	Graham, Carter B.	125 66		125 66		
723	do	8, 9	372	do	do	124 91		124 91		
760	do	of 4	250	H street	Haskell, H. J.	182 13		182 13		Assessment canceled by Commissioners of the District of Columbia.
765	Sept. 11, 1872	of 1	250	do	Barker, James W.	81 54	85 15		\$3 61	
766	do	2	250	do	do	106 30	110 84		4 54	
776	Oct. 12, 1872	15 of 8	103	Alley	Babcock, O. E.	49 23	49 23			
777	do	9	103	do	do	166 57	166 57			
778	do	of 10	103	do	do	68 79	68 79			
779	do	of 10	103	do	do	68 79	68 79			
802	Oct. 31, 1872	3	407	D street	Christian Association	256 43	252 02	4 41		
803	do	4	407	do	do	256 44	252 02	4 42		
833	Nov. 1, 1872	5 or 6	556	Third street	Robinson, William M.	358 02	379 32		21 30	
838	do	of 1	529	do	Speaks, Winnie A.	205 76	172 32	33 44		
839	do	of 1	529	do	Powen, George	822 03	665 58	156 45		
846	do	15	530	do	Burr, R. W.	214 00	177 70	36 30		
850	do	1	531	do	Baldwin, W. H.	207 44		207 44		
851	do	of 10	531	do	Hannay, Peter	213 37		213 37		
870	do	of 15	532	do	Riley, P. C.	55 64		55 64		
883	do	of F	564	do	Dellinger, H. M., trustee	239 97		239 97		
886	do	16	564	do	Stevens, M. H.	205 76	165 67	40 09		
887	do	17	564	do	do	205 76	182 17	23 59		

Held by First National Bank of New York as collateral to note of A. T. Augusta. Assessment is paid in full. (See paper 31613).

888	do	18	564	do	do	205 76	165 67	40 09	
893	do	of 22	564	do	Koonen, Frederick	494 51	343 47	151 04	
894	do	s. 19	566	do	Bottomly, James	15 60		15 60	
899	do	E	568	do	Sullivan, John T.	48 60		48 60	
907	do	of 6	525	do	Walker, George				
908	do	of 6	525	do	Bowen, A., trustee	148 15	149 16		1 01
910	do	of 7	525	do	Marshall, Sophia	164 61	161 39	3 22	
914	do	of 8	525	do	Ridgeley, Fannie	123 45	131 42		7 97
951	do	of 1	381	Louisiana avenue	Berry, Thomas	356 24		356 24	
951	do	of 2	381	do	Haiship, C. G.	50 14		50 14	
960	do	6	382	do	Wall, William L.	104 76		104 76	
963	do	of 9	382	do	Sommers, John H.	174 44		174 44	
969	Nov. 2, 1872	of 20	293	Twelfth street	Fry, Henry	141 38	135 01	6 37	
973	do	24	296	do	Connor, Lewis W.	22 69		22 69	
974	do	25	296	do	do	6 59		6 59	
975	do	20	296	do	Smith, J. L.	182 94	166 68	16 26	
976	do	of 21	296	do	Provost, Sarah M.	8 13		8 13	
982	do	G	297	do	Coltman, Sophia	155 01	147 06	7 95	
990	do	of 14	299	do	Blagden, Thomas, trustee	298 14	109 42	188 72	
991	do	15	299	do	do	237 14	222 34	14 80	
994	do	All	300	do	Miller, George R.	1,752 95	1,369 68	383 27	
1004	do	3	325	do	Coolidge, E.	571 52	542 60	28 92	
1008	do	of 5	325	do	Smith, J. L.	167 75	159 19	8 56	
1010	do	10	326	do	Blitz, F. S.	646 09	555 81	90 28	
1011	do	11	326	do	do	136 75	121 06	15 69	
1012	do	12	326	do	do	136 75	121 06	15 69	
1013	do	13	326	do	do	136 75	121 05	15 70	
1014	do	14	326	do	do	136 75	121 06	15 69	
1015	do	15	326	do	do	136 75	121 06	15 69	
1016	do	16	326	do	do	136 75	121 06	15 69	
1017	do	17	326	do	do	136 75	121 06	15 69	
1018	do	18	326	do	do	136 75	121 06	15 69	
1019	do	19	326	do	Gales, Sarah J.	136 75	121 06	15 69	
1020	do	20	326	do	do	132 17	116 48	15 69	
1021	do	9	327	do	Donaldson, James W.	681 43	642 60	38 83	
1026	do	2	328	do	Rothwell, Andrew	923 92	878 80	45 12	
1027	do	3	328	do	Baylis, W., trustee	919 34	874 21	45 13	
1052	do	of 19	374	Ninth street	Beall, B. A. and R. J.	47 08		47 08	
1061	do	B	376	do	Dellinger, H. M.	98 18		98 18	
1069	do	23	378	do	Guntton, William	90 13		90 13	
1072	do	50	379	do	do	108 84		108 84	
1073	do	51	379	do	do	24 52		24 52	
1074	do	52	379	do	do	96 21		96 21	
1075	do	53	379	do	do	52 12		52 12	
1105	do	of 6	404	do	Lewis, Thomas	26 00		26 00	
1113	do	of 7	407	do	Harvey, G. W.	41 09		41 09	
1114	do	of 7	405	do	Guntton, William	154 03	89 03	65 00	

APPENDIX 3.—Statement of outstanding lien certificates held by the First National Bank of New York *et al.*—Continued.

Number of lien certificate.	Date of issue.	Lot.	Square.	Street.	To whom assessed.	Amount of certificate outstanding.	Amount of assessment outstanding.	Deficiency.	Surplus.	Remarks.
1118	Nov. 2, 1872	8	406	Ninth street	Wood, Charles	\$289 96	\$126 99	\$162 97	.....
1119	.....do	4	407	.....do	Christian Association	389 97	158 48	231 49	.....
1120	.....do	5	407	.....do	.....do	130 00	56 71	73 29	.....
1126	.....do	B	408	.....do	Adamson, Alexander	64 61	.....	64 61	.....
1134	Nov. 8, 1872	6	79	G street	Woodward, William R.	109 26	84 45	24 81	.....
1140	.....do	of 11	80	.....do	Coombs, J. J.	83 90	.....	83 90	.....
1142	.....do	of 12	80	.....do	Gibson, M. C. and H. Folsom	205 40	130 74	74 66	.....
1146	.....do	of 14	80	.....do	Coolidge, Elizabeth	111 38	64 39	46 99	.....
1147	.....do	of 15	80	.....do	Martin, Elizabeth A.	201 60	89 34	112 26	.....
1148	.....do	of 16	80	.....do	Hoban, M. B.	238 00	148 70	89 30	.....
1149	.....do	1	102	.....do	Hanley, Edmund	209 11	.....	209 11	.....
1150	.....do	of 2	102	.....do	.....do	248 14	.....	248 14	.....
1151	.....do	3	102	.....do	.....do	90 02	.....	90 02	.....
1154	.....do	of 6	102	.....do	Sanford, Samuel	114 60	.....	114 60	.....
1167	.....do	D	120	.....do	Brown, William	260 67	.....	260 67	.....
1168	.....do	E	120	.....do	.....do	195 06	.....	195 06	.....
1170	.....do	G	120	.....do	.....do	335 97	.....	335 97	.....
1173	.....do	of 3	141	.....do	Stott, Elizabeth, <i>et al.</i>	133 50	.....	133 50	.....
1174	.....do	of 4	141	.....do	Sailor, Allison	77 38	.....	77 38	.....
1175	.....do	5	141	.....do	Stott, Elizabeth, <i>et al.</i>	204 87	.....	204 87	.....
1178	.....do	of 7	142	.....do	Fay, John C.	372 59	174 74	197 85	.....
1179	.....do	of 7	142	.....do	McGuire, G. T.	192 35	123 20	69 15	.....
1181	.....do	of 11	142	.....do	Stott, E., <i>et al.</i>	168 62	.....	168 62	.....
1184	.....do	of 12	142	.....do	Turton, J. B.	230 64	.....	230 64	.....
1189	.....do	s. 5	168	.....do	Redfern, E. J.	149 58	.....	149 58	.....
1190	.....do	s. 6	168	.....do	.....do	234 67	.....	234 67	.....
1206	.....do	2	80	F street	Maxwell, M. R.	334 42	.....	334 42	.....
1208	.....do	of 4	80	.....do	Creevy, Sarah C.	254 61	161 73	92 88	.....
1209	.....do	of 4	80	.....do	Buchanan, R. C.	92 88	.....	92 88	.....
1215	Nov. 9, 1872	of 8	80	.....do	Smith, John A.	98 63	.....	98 63	.....
1216	.....do	of 8	80	.....do	Biggins, Thomas	112 28	.....	112 28	.....
1217	.....do	11	81	.....do	Minnix, William H.	1,146 45	947 11	199 34	.....
1224	.....do	1	103	.....do	Gunnell, Helen M.	269 19	.....	269 19	.....
1225	.....do	2	103	.....do	Ramsey, George D.	87 51	.....	87 51	.....
1230	.....do	of 11	104	.....do	Strain, I. H.	482 04	.....	482 04	.....
1234	.....do	of 12	104	.....do	Easley, H. R.	447 71	.....	447 71	.....
1235	.....do	of 1	121	.....do	Lesley, Robert	367 93	.....	367 93	.....
1239	Nov. 9, 1872	3	121	F street	Matthews, H. C., and H. C. Coffin, trustees.	203 92	.....	203 92	.....	No interest collected on revised assessment, by order of Commissioners, December 12, 1879.

Do.

1240	do	121	do	Ray, Alexander	332 44	.....	332 44	.....
1241	do	122	do	Guntton, William	282 27	.....	282 27	.....
1242	do	122	do	Stott, E., et al	115 89	.....	115 89	.....
1243	do	122	do	Lawson, Thomas	64 23	\$30 37	33 86	.....
1244	do	122	do	Webb, William B	142 92	.....	142 92	.....
1245	do	122	do	Whitney, F. A	159 96	.....	159 96	.....
1253	do	122	do	Randall, Emily	69 48	.....	69 48	.....
1254	do	143	do	do	483 26	.....	483 26	.....
1255	do	169	do	Piatt, Ella	117 58	.....	117 58	.....
1258	do	169	do	Copeland, William P	135 12	.....	135 12	.....
1260	do	169	do	Speiden, Edgar	338 33	115 63	222 70	.....
1261	do	169	do	do	265 84	115 63	150 21	.....
1264	do	170	do	Webb, William B., trustee	104 94	.....	104 94	.....
1265	do	170	do	Alexander, Columbus	113 68	.....	113 68	.....
1266	do	170	do	do	113 69	.....	113 69	.....
1267	do	170	do	do	113 69	.....	113 69	.....
1271	do	170	do	do	312 68	.....	312 68	.....
1272	do	170	do	Towson, Nathan	323 93	.....	323 93	.....
1273	do	170	do	do	538 65	.....	538 65	.....
1277	do	185	I street	Riggs, George W	848 61	.....	848 61	.....
1278	do	186	do	Corcoran, W. W	254 79	.....	254 79	.....
1279	do	186	do	do	1, 013 53	.....	1, 013 53	.....
1284	do	199	do	Wormley, James	106 41	115 95	\$9 54	.....
1285	do	199	do	do	106 41	115 98	9 57	.....
1290	do	200	do	Bryan, Thomas B	419 77	.....	419 77	.....
1291	do	200	do	do	113 48	.....	113 48	.....
1292	do	200	do	Reid, Lucy R., et al	1 67	.....	1 67	.....
1294	do	200	do	Corcoran, W. W	119 06	.....	119 06	.....
1295	do	200	do	do	119 08	.....	119 08	.....
1296	do	200	do	do	181 31	.....	181 31	.....
1302	do	199	Fifteenth street	Lander, Henry, trustee	519 30	432 02	87 28	.....
1313	do	220	do	West, Joseph R	170 79	142 08	28 71	.....
1316	do	221	do	Corcoran, W. W., and George W. Riggs	70 99	.....	70 99	.....
1317	do	221	do	do	58 20	.....	58 20	.....
1318	do	221	do	do	58 19	.....	58 19	.....
1319	do	221	do	do	58 20	.....	58 20	.....
1321	do	221	do	Hooper, Samuel	171 94	115 76	56 18	.....
1322	do	221	do	do	346 19	233 05	113 14	.....
1323	do	221	do	do	422 35	276 03	146 32	.....
1353	Nov. 15, 1872	183	Sixteenth street	Long, James W	88 40	68 98	19 42	.....
1365	do	184	do	Myers, John	11 19	.....	11 19	.....
1372	do	186	do	Corcoran, W. W	463 30	.....	463 30	.....
1373	do	186	do	do	200 21	.....	200 21	.....
1374	do	186	do	do	291 66	.....	291 66	.....
1377	do	196	do	do	334 98	.....	103 57	.....
1378	do	196	do	Carlisle, J. M., et al., trustees	1, 116 61	231 41	345 08	.....
1379	do	200	do	Schureman, C. W	57 31	771 53	57 31	.....
1381	do	200	do	Wilson, F. F	301 54	.....	301 54	.....
1384	do	197	do	Jennings, William	48 75	.....	48 75	.....
1422	Nov. 18, 1872	175	do	Gilbert, B. F	65 76	.....	65 76	.....
1428	do	177	do	Adams, J. G	68 49	.....	68 49	.....

APPENDIX 3.—Statement of outstanding lien certificates held by the First National Bank of New York et al.—Continued.

Number of lien certificate.	Date of issue.	Lot.	Square.	Street.	To whom assessed.	Amount of certificate outstanding.	Amount of assessment outstanding.	Deficiency.	Surplus.	Remarks.
1431	Nov. 18, 1872	3	177	Sixteenth street	Hutchins, Benedict	\$167 14	\$128 85	\$38 29	.....
1433	.....do.....	1	n. of 177	.....do.....	Nairn, John W	99 40	.....	99 40	.....
1434	.....do.....	3	n. of 177	.....do.....	do	635 39	.....	635 39	.....
1437	.....do.....	17	178	.....do.....	Riggs, George W	68 49	.....	68 49	.....
1438	.....do.....	18	178	.....do.....	do	60 27	.....	60 27	.....
1439	.....do.....	19	178	.....do.....	do	60 27	.....	60 27	.....
1440	.....do.....	20	178	.....do.....	do	68 48	.....	68 48	.....
1456	.....do.....	42	180	.....do.....	Powers, James D	38 60	.....	38 60	.....
1483	.....do.....	6	191	.....do.....	Pierce, Joshua	202 03	.....	202 03	.....
1484	.....do.....	7	191	.....do.....	do	117 34	.....	117 34	.....
1485	.....do.....	8	191	.....do.....	do	108 42	.....	108 42	.....
1486	.....do.....	9	191	.....do.....	do	108 42	.....	108 42	.....
1487	.....do.....	10	191	.....do.....	do	117 34	.....	117 34	.....
1488	.....do.....	11	191	.....do.....	do	202 03	.....	202 03	.....
1514	Nov. 21, 1872	of 16	729	East Capitol street	Washington, E. M., and L. M. Moore.	443 18	224 20	218 98	.....
1515	.....do.....	of 17	729	.....do.....	McCaffrey, Hugh	74 59	.....	74 59	.....
1516	.....do.....	of 17	729	.....do.....	Lockray, John, et al	96 25	.....	96 25	.....
1520	.....do.....	19	729	.....do.....	Breninger, William	121 58	36 18	85 40	.....
1525	.....do.....	22	729	.....do.....	Phillips, J. B.	160 45	.....	160 45	.....
1526	.....do.....	1	760	.....do.....	Grant, Albert	217 64	107 38	110 26	.....
1527	.....do.....	2	760	.....do.....	Sullivan, John J	217 64	107 37	110 27	.....
1528	.....do.....	3	760	.....do.....	Grant, Albert	217 64	107 37	110 27	.....
1529	.....do.....	4	760	.....do.....	do	217 64	107 37	110 27	.....
1530	.....do.....	5	760	.....do.....	do	217 64	107 37	110 27	.....
1531	.....do.....	6	760	.....do.....	do	217 64	107 37	110 27	.....
1532	.....do.....	7	760	.....do.....	Loughbridge, William	217 64	107 37	110 27	.....
1533	.....do.....	8	760	.....do.....	Grant, Albert	217 64	107 37	110 27	.....
1534	.....do.....	9	760	.....do.....	do	217 64	107 37	110 27	.....
1535	.....do.....	10	760	.....do.....	do	217 64	107 37	110 27	.....
1536	.....do.....	11	760	.....do.....	do	217 64	107 37	110 27	.....
1537	.....do.....	12	760	.....do.....	do	217 64	107 37	110 27	.....
1538	.....do.....	13	760	.....do.....	do	217 64	107 37	110 27	.....
1539	.....do.....	14	760	.....do.....	do	217 64	107 37	110 27	.....
1543	.....do.....	of 10	787	.....do.....	McNamara, Peter	9 25	5 91	3 34	.....
1552	.....do.....	E	787	.....do.....	Frederick, Emil S.	71 44	.....	71 44	.....
1554	.....do.....	of 4	728	.....do.....	Reed, Joseph S., trustee	147 98	84 03	63 95	.....
1557	.....do.....	6	728	.....do.....	Phillips, James B	161 15	.....	161 15	.....
1563	.....do.....	of 9	728	.....do.....	Ordway, N. G	85 75	.....	85 75	.....

APPENDIX 3.—Statement of outstanding lien certificates held by the First National Bank of New York et al.—Continued.

Number of lien certificate.	Date of issue.	Lot.	Square.	Street.	To whom assessed.	Amount of certificate outstanding.	Amount of assessment outstanding.	Deficiency.	Surplus.	Remarks.
1727	Nov. 22, 1872	s. R	185	Seventeenth street....	Riggs, George W.....	\$40 00	.....	\$40 00	.....	No interest collected, by order of Commissioners, December 20, 1879.
1730	.....do	s. 9	185	.....do	Knapp, Charles.....	58 46	.....	58 46	.....
1744	Dec. 9, 1872	s. 16	181	Sixteenth street	Paul, Inez J.....	22 47	.....	22 47	.....
1745	Nov. 23, 1872	s. 9	224	G street	Riggs, George W.....	242 32	.....	242 32	.....
1746	.....do	of 10	224	.....do	.....do	223 32	.....	223 32	.....
1750	.....do	of 17	253	.....do	Childs, E. L., trustee	45 30	.....	45 30	.....
1767	.....do	of 13	289	.....do	Riggs, George W.....	54 65	.....	54 65	.....
1787	.....do	of 1	252	.....do	Abbott, Joseph.....	141 08	\$87 53	53 55	.....
1790	.....do	of 7	252	.....do	Mackall, Brooke.....	22 27	17 39	4 88	.....
1795	.....do	of 4	288	.....do	Speake, R. H.....	80 38	.....	80 38	.....
1806	.....do	of 2	319	.....do	Pettit, Smith.....	30 20	.....	30 20	.....
1815	.....do	s. 105	375	.....do	Soran, T. W.....	47 97	.....	47 97	.....
1825	.....do	of 2	429	.....do	Thompson, M.....	148 50	94 97	53 53	.....
1826	.....do	of 3	429	.....do	Wright, J. B.....	263 51	.....	263 51	.....
1827	Dec. 9, 1872	of 13	245	Thirteenth street	Shoemaker, Pierce.....	66 05	.....	66 05	.....
1829	.....do	of 16	245	.....do	Pickrel, Esau.....	18 00	.....	18 00	.....
1843	.....do	1	248	.....do	Lindsay, George F.....	223 35	.....	223 35	.....
1847	.....do	of 25	250	.....do	Alexander, Columbus.....	26 31	.....	26 31	.....
1860	.....do	of 24	253	.....do	Nailor, Allison.....	140 96	72 06	68 90	.....
1877	.....do	A	281	.....do	Dovelliers, L., and N. Carusi	33 43	.....	33 43	.....
1903	.....do	s. 31	289	.....do	Noble Mason.....	105 66	82 33	23 33	.....
1906	.....do	of 13	256	.....do	Lloyd, B. F.....	44 22	.....	44 22	.....
1910	.....do	of 14	258	.....do	Keep, Julia.....	123 24	95 83	27 41	.....
1912	.....do	of 15	258	.....do	Calvert, C., trustee A. Hill	5 09	.....	5 09	.....
1917	.....do	7	260	.....do	Ellis, J. B., et al.....	431 85	360 46	71 39	.....
1918	.....do	8	293	.....do	.....do	369 72	312 97	56 75	.....
1922	.....do	of 8	293	.....do	Mockabee, Elizabeth.....	16 43	14 03	2 40	.....
1923	.....do	of 9	293	.....do	.....do	131 46	112 24	19 22	.....
1924	.....do	of 9	293	.....do	Kilmon, John T.....	11 41	.....	11 41	.....
1932	Dec. 14, 1872	D	492	Four-and-a-half street	Wise, W. D.....	181 04	183 43	.....	\$2 39	
1933	.....do	of 13	492	.....do	.....do	137 22	121 25	15 97	.....
1934	.....do	of 1	493	.....do	Birnie, Siligman.....	112 18	95 68	16 50	.....
1935	.....do	of 1	493	.....do	Herman, Samuel.....	106 40	81 62	24 78	.....
1936	.....do	of 1	493	.....do	Heinline, J. D.....	219 20	175 66	43 54	.....
1937	.....do	of 14	493	.....do	.....do	23 35	.....	23 35	.....
1939	.....do	of 14	493	.....do	Clements, Rachael.....	149 73	122 15	27 58	.....
1940	.....do	of 14	493	.....do	Clements, Rachael and M. E.	149 73	122 16	27 57	.....
1941	.....do	15	493	.....do	Herman, Samuel.....	381 44	361 91	19 53	.....

1942	do	14	493	do	Openheimer, M.	149 74	132 02	17 72	.....
1943	do	of 1	494	do	Jackson, Pompey	280 82	247 59	33 23	.....
1944	do	of 1	494	do	Culinaue, Patrick	29 16		29 16	.....
1945	do	of 15	494	do	Kurch, J. H.	124 70	100 66	24 04	.....
1947	do	F	494	do	Gross, Caroline	30 22		30 22	.....
1948	do	H	494	do	Brewer, Charles J.	26 11		26 11	.....
1950	do	of 15	494	do	Jackson, Pompey	1 33		1 33	.....
1951	do	of 1	495	do	Bacon, Josephine C.	22 82		22 82	.....
1952	do	of 1	495	do	Mattingly, George	52 67	45 22	7 45	.....
1953	do	33	495	do	Culinane, M.	176 85	150 61	26 24	.....
1956	do	36	495	do	Mattingly, George	22 16		22 16	.....
1957	do	37	495	do	Walker, George F.	156 49	123 88	32 61	.....
1958	do	of 38	495	do	do	5 11		5 11	.....
1959	do	of 38	495	do	Mattingly, George	18 60		18 60	.....
1963	do	42	495	do	do	47 07	40 41	6 66	.....
1964	do	of 1	496	do	Pumphrey, T., et al., trustees	29 06		29 06	.....
1966	do	of 25	496	do	Bacon, R. A.	184 69	149 40	35 29	.....
1967	do	of 25	496	do	do	125 72	98 83	26 89	.....
1968	do	of 26	496	do	Reisinger, J. E.	34 54		34 54	.....
1974	do	1	497	do	Ward, William H.	52 52		52 52	.....
1979	do	28	497	do	Connolly, J. C.	335 46	291 93	43 53	.....
1980	do	1	498	do	Clark, B. F.	181 04	158 88	22 16	.....
1981	do	33	498	do	Culinane, Patrick	21 85		21 85	.....
1982	do	34	498	do	Klinedenst, Jacob	181 04	158 88	22 16	.....
1983	do	35	498	do	O'Meara, W. C.	156 48	134 33	22 15	.....
1984	do	of 36	498	do	do	78 25	67 17	11 08	.....
1985	do	of 36	498	do	Coleman, J. V., and T. Crowley	11 08		11 08	.....
1986	do	of 37	498	do	do	22 15		22 15	.....
1987	do	38	498	do	Riley, Terrance W.	178 03	155 88	22 15	.....
1988	do	39	498	do	Smedley, Anton	27 53		27 53	.....
1989	do	40	498	do	Nass, John	29 13		29 13	.....
1990	do	of 41	498	do	Anderson, W. S.	17 06		17 06	.....
1991	do	of 41	498	do	Culinane Patrick	9 73		9 73	.....
1992	do	of 42	498	do	do	6 18		6 18	.....
1993	do	of 42	498	do	do	15 97		15 97	.....
1994	do	23	499	do	Fraser, James	343 29	290 70	52 59	.....
1996	do	of 24	499	do	Callaghan, Jerome	18 72		18 72	.....
1997	do	25	499	do	do	318 74	264 27	54 47	.....
1998	do	26	499	do	Glick, John H.	343 29	291 90	51 39	.....
2006	do	B	500	do	Driver, N. C.	118 45	99 91	18 54	.....
2008	do	D	500	do	Ballinger, Francis	13 30		13 30	.....
2012	do	26	501	do	McGinniss, Peter	42 54		42 54	.....
2013	do	of 27	501	do	Thomas, Edward A.	174 77	138 44	36 33	.....
2014	do	of 27	501	do	Clark, R. B.	174 78	153 51	21 27	.....
2015	do	63	502	do	do	881 59	671 06	210 53	.....
2011	do	64	502	do	Watson, L.	214 97	185 72	29 25	.....
2016	do	65	502	do	Mitchell, N. B., trustee	205 58	148 14	57 44	.....
2019	do	69	502	do	Smithson, Thomas E.	156 48	134 33	22 15	.....
2020	do	70	502	do	do	181 03	158 88	22 15	.....
2021	do	71	502	do	Clark, R. B.	181 03	153 53	27 50	.....
2022	do	72	502	do	Hill, John J.	181 03	153 53	27 50	.....
2023	do	73	502	do	Byington, Samuel	27 51		27 51	.....

APPENDIX 3.—Statement of outstanding lien certificates held by the First National Bank of New York et al.—Continued.

Number of lien certificate.	Date of issue.	Lot.	Square.	Street.	To whom assessed.	Amount of certificate outstanding.	Amount of assessment outstanding.	Deficiency.	Surplus.	Remarks.
2024	Dec. 14, 1872	74	502	Four-and-a-half street.	Byington, Elizabeth A.	\$29 25	\$731 15	\$29 25	.....
2025	.....do	1	503	.....do	Green, Thomas E.	1,008 18	139 15	277 03	.....
2026	.....do	43	503	.....do	Martin, Elizabeth	181 95	116 59	42 80	.....
2027	.....do	44	503	.....do	Finkman, C., trustee	159 08	42 80	42 49	.....
2029	.....do	46	503	.....do	Davis, Eleanor C.	42 80	315 45	42 80	.....
2030	.....do	47	503	.....do	Wheat, James C.	255 33	212 61	.....	\$60 12	
2031	.....do	48	503	.....do	.....do	243 63	242 09	31 02	.....
2032	.....do	49	503	.....do	.....do	273 90	.....	31 81	.....
2033	.....do	1	504	.....do	Abel, John B.	200 76	498 37	200 76	.....
2034	.....do	23	504	.....do	Prather, O. J.	740 10	93 36	241 73	.....
2035	.....do	A	534	.....do	Barnes, W. A.	125 19	93 82	31 83	.....
2036	.....do	B	534	.....do	.....do	125 70	.....	31 88	.....
2040	.....do	G	534	.....do	Hogan, Mary	28 44	117 22	28 44	.....
2041	.....do	of 15	534	.....do	Turner, Eliza	141 64	145 41	24 42	.....
2042	.....do	of 14	534	.....do	Seigel, Moses	166 68	137 00	21 27	.....
2047	.....do	of 8	535	.....do	Herman, J. P.	172 93	142 20	35 93	.....
2048	.....do	of 8	535	.....do	Herman, Samuel	172 93	.....	30 73	.....
2050	.....do	of 9	535	.....do	O'Brien, Daniel	63 30	.....	63 30	.....
2051	.....do	of 9	535	.....do	Lancaster, E. F.	15 28	134 33	15 28	.....
2056	.....do	of 10	535	.....do	Herman, J. P.	156 48	109 12	22 15	.....
2057	.....do	of 6	536	.....do	Platt, S. H.	157 28	123 91	48 16	.....
2059	.....do	of 6	536	.....do	Young, Mark	141 64	.....	17 73	.....
2061	.....do	of 6	537	.....do	Bacon, Reuben	123 93	97 76	123 93	.....
2062	.....do	7	537	.....do	.....do	125 19	.....	27 43	.....
2064	.....do	9	537	.....do	Pepper, M.	24 50	.....	24 50	.....
2066	.....do	13	537	.....do	Hurfurth, A., trustee	125 19	94 66	30 53	.....
2073	.....do	18	537	.....do	Koechels, Mary	166 68	124 14	42 54	.....
2074	.....do	of 10	538	.....do	Heiss, Magdalena	26 34	.....	26 34	.....
2079	.....do	of 15	538	.....do	Cullinane, Patrick	35 25	.....	35 25	.....
2093	.....do	of 13	540	.....do	Van Riswick, John	160 41	133 81	26 60	.....
2094	.....do	of 13	540	.....do	Frazier, J.	158 84	132 66	26 18	.....
2095	.....do	s. 40	540	.....do	Cullinane, Patrick	16 48	.....	16 48	.....
2096	.....do	of 41	540	.....do	.....do	20 28	.....	20 28	.....
2097	.....do	10	541	.....do	Miller, Mary	319 78	228 77	91 01	.....
2098	.....do	11	541	.....do	.....do	335 72	249 32	86 40	.....
2099	.....do	12	541	.....do	Farnham, Robert	319 27	232 88	86 39	.....
2100	.....do	13	541	.....do	.....do	319 27	232 88	86 39	.....
2101	.....do	14	541	.....do	Farnham, Jane	335 72	249 33	86 39	.....
2103	Dec. 4, 1872	10	542	.....do	Smoot, S. S.	327 09	285 44	41 65	.....
2104	.....do	11	542	.....do	.....do	343 54	301 89	41 65	.....

APPENDIX 3.—Statement of outstanding lien certificates held by the First National Bank of New York et al.—Continued.

Number of lien certificate.	Date of issue.	Lot.	Square.	Street.	To whom assessed.	Amount of certificate outstanding.	Amount of assessment outstanding.	Deficiency.	Surplus.	Remarks.
2188	Feb. 1, 1873	12	51	M street	Nugent, Shadrack	\$12 58		\$12 58		No interest collected except on first payment.
2191	do	s. 37 of original 3.	36	do	Chandler, Daniel F.	147 37	\$83 68	63 69		
2192	do	of 13	37	do	Johnson, E.	28 13		28 13		
2195	do	of 14	37	do	Collins, Alfred	49 03	25 67	23 36		
2197	do	of 14	37	do	Norment, Samuel	75 69		75 69		
2199	do	M	25	do	Dimock, Anthony	1,358 37	1,001 87	356 50		
2204	do	37	24	do	Day, Alfred	36 95		36 95		
2207	do	D	24	do	Blanchard, William	70 26	24 14	46 12		
2209	do	B	24	do	do	175 71	129 58	46 13		
2210	do	A	24	do	do	175 71	129 58	46 13		
2215	do	of 1	24	do	Fisher, John	127 64	94 14	33 50		
2216	do	9	14	do	Castleman, S. D.	343 53	253 36	90 17		
2217	do	11	14	do	Serrin, Daniel	343 53	253 37	90 16		
2218	do	12	14	do	Castleman, S. D.	343 53	253 37	90 16		
2221	do	4	13	do	Lee, Alfred	630 33	464 90	165 43		
2225	do	of 2	13	do	Green, Saulsbury	18 92	13 95	4 97		
2227	do	E	13	do	Cox, John E.	126 06	92 99	33 07		
2233	do	3	w. of 14	do	Armour, David	79 46		79 46		
2250	do	4	86	I street	Kervand, H. E.	278 29	239 74	38 55		
2252	do	of 5	86	do	Sutton, R. M.	85 63	73 74	11 89		
2259	do	31	105	do	Smith, Thomas	100 31		100 31		
2260	do	32	105	do	do	62 55		62 55		
2261	do	33	105	do	do	62 55		62 55		
2265	do	of 20	105	do	Embrey, James H.	80 04		80 04		
2269	do	1	105	do	Brown, Marshall	219 42	148 01	71 41		
2270	do	of 2	106	do	do	53 52	36 09	17 43		
2291	Feb. 2, 1873	of 6	487	G street	Gooch, Charles	382 83	238 70	144 13		
2295	do	of 19	566	do	Bottomly, James	137 93		137 93		
2303	do	9	567	do	McDermott, Joseph	74 70		74 70		
2304	do	10	567	do	do	66 50		66 50		
2344	do	of 1	529	do	Bowen, George	203 06	147 77	55 29		
2349	do	5	529	do	Flaherty, William	35 51		35 51		
2353	do	3	564	do	Rawlings, Washington	47 69		47 69		
2363	do	of 4	565	do	Williams, Thomas	100 76	84 95	15 81		
2364	do	of 4	565	do	Lynch, James S.	100 76	84 95	15 81		
2402	Feb. 4, 1873	10	312	Twelfth street	Holden, C. H. and S. Ford	100 07	101 52	1 45	\$1 45	
2403	do	11	312	do	do	17 16	17 41	25	25	
2404	do	12	312	do	do	17 16	17 41	25	25	

2405	do	13	312	do	do	17 16	17 41	25	
2406	do	14	312	do	do	17 16	17 41	25	
2407	do	15	312	do	do	17 16	17 41	25	
2408	do	16	312	do	do	17 16	17 41	25	
2409	do	17	312	do	do	17 16	17 41	25	
2410	do	18	312	do	do	17 16	17 41	25	
2411	do	19	312	do	do	17 16	17 41	25	
2412	do	20	312	do	do	17 16	17 41	25	
2413	do	B	313	do	Taylor, Edward	12 40	12 57	17	
2414	do	C	313	do	Jennifer, Robert	12 40	12 57	17	
2415	do	D	313	do	do	12 40	12 57	17	
2416	do	E	313	do	do	12 40	12 57	17	
2417	do	of 2	313	do	Power, Thomas	24 78	25 14	36	
2426	do	of 5	313	do	Happ, Henry	19 06	19 33	27	
2430	do	of 6	313	do	Ross, Catherine	38 10	38 67	57	
2436	do	of 18	315	do	Rawlings, John A.	71 12	71 12		
2437	do	4	315	do	District of Columbia	3 81	3 81		
2439	do	of 20	288	do	Yeatman, J. H.	39 25	39 25		
2449	do	1	284	do	Green, Edwin	10 00	10 00		
2462	do	of 6	319	do	Baker, James A.	90 30	90 30		
2472	do	9	319	do	Baker, James W.	69 70	69 70		
2476	do	10	312	do	Holden, C. H., and S. Ford	647 85	689 08	41 23	
2477	do	11	312	do	do	111 05	117 30	6 25	
2478	do	12	312	do	do	111 05	117 30	6 25	
2479	do	13	312	do	do	111 05	117 30	6 25	
2480	do	14	312	do	do	111 05	117 30	6 25	
2481	do	15	312	do	do	111 05	117 30	6 25	
2482	do	16	312	do	do	111 05	117 30	6 25	
2483	do	17	312	do	do	111 05	117 30	6 25	
2484	do	18	312	do	do	111 05	117 30	6 25	
2485	do	19	312	do	do	111 05	117 30	6 25	
2486	do	20	312	do	do	111 05	117 30	6 25	
2504	do	of 6	313	do	Ross, Catherine	246 80	251 06	6 25	
2528	do	4	315	do	District of Columbia	24 70	24 70	4 26	
2546	do	of 6	319	do	Baker, James W.	182 00	116 19		
2588	do	s. 14	287	do	Stewart, George C.	134 25	134 66	85 81	
2589	do	1	287	do	do	134 25	119 65	19 59	
2597	do	s. 14	279	do	Butler, Amelia	2 55		34 60	
2612	do	of 15	280	do	Rawlings, Myra B.	2 55		2 55	
2616	do	A	281	do	Chapman, M. V.	6 20		6 20	
2624	do	of W	281	do	Schneider, John	141 90	113 02	28 88	
2630	do	of 14	281	do	Fitzhugh, J. W.	5 04		5 04	
2632	do	of 20	288	do	Yeatman, J. H.	154 25	126 20	28 05	
2666	do	of 11	291	do	Bell, Pricey Ann	110 89		110 89	
2667	do	of 2	321	do	Fisher, Thomas J., trustee	148 45	116 40	32 05	
2684	do	5	377	do	Venable, George W.	30 93	27 80	3 13	
				do		11 21		11 21	
2688	do	of 19	378	do	Phillips, William H.	52 87		52 87	
2689	do	of 2	406	do	Culver, F. P.	35 26		35 26	
2706	do	of 3	344	H street	Barr, James A.	20 70		20 70	

Duplication of lien. (See No. 3388.)

Erroneously deducted from payment as costs; interest paid.

APPENDIX 3.—Statement of outstanding lien certificates held by the First National Bank of New York et al.—Continued.

Number of lien certificate.	Date of issue.	Lot.	Square.	Street.	To whom assessed.	Amount of certificate outstanding.	Amount of assessment outstanding.	Deficiency.	Surplus.	Remarks.
2707	Feb. 12, 1873	of 3	344	H street	Jones, William A.	\$20 70	.....	\$20 70	.....
2712	.....do	1	318	.....do	Bennett, C. W.	44 36	.....	44 36	.....
2717	.....do	C	318	.....do	Stewart, H. Clay.	22 18	.....	22 18	.....
2718	.....do	D	318	.....do	.....do	22 18	.....	22 18	.....
2719	.....do	of 10	319	.....do	Baker, James W.	44 51	.....	44 51	.....
2720	.....do	of 9	319	.....do	.....do	20 00	.....	20 00	.....
2721	.....do	of 9	319	.....do	.....do	42 10	.....	42 10	.....
2722	.....do	1	287	.....do	Stewart, George T.	88 72	.....	88 72	.....
2725	.....do	of 6	287	.....do	Maury, Isabella.	4 44	.....	4 44	.....
2728	.....do	20	288	.....do	Yeatman, John H.	43 10	.....	43 10	.....
2729	.....do	19	288	.....do	.....do	43 17	.....	43 17	.....
2731	.....do	of 18	288	.....do	Palley, Elizabeth G.	6 84	.....	6 84	.....
2732	.....do	of 17	288	.....do	.....do	3 80	.....	3 80	.....
2734	.....do	of 17	288	.....do	Stewart, Edwin.	21 66	.....	21 66	.....
2743	.....do	of 1	428	.....do	Ailer, George.	596 82	\$377 78	219 04	.....	Duplication of lien. (See No. 3342.) Paid.
2755	.....do	of 30	374	.....do	Gaither, Sallie S.	125 80	.....	125 80	.....
2760	.....do	4	374	.....do	Blake, John B.	413 07	298 55	114 52	.....
2762	.....do	of 6	374	.....do	Beall, Benjamin, trustee.	139 75	70 32	69 43	.....
2763	.....do	of 7	374	.....do	.....do	6 95	4 71	2 24	.....
2776	.....do	of 3	344	.....do	Jones, William H.	38 48	.....	38 48	.....
2777	.....do	of 9	345	.....do	Fuss, John	59 41	.....	59 41	.....	Assessment canceled.
2786	.....do	10	319	.....do	Baker, James W.	411 07	351 60	59 47	.....
2789	.....do	1	287	.....do	Stewart, George T.	708 12	461 51	246 61	.....
2792	.....do	of 2	287	.....do	Maury, Isabella	9 09	.....	9 09	.....
2795	.....do	20	288	.....do	Yeatman, John H.	57 62	.....	57 62	.....
2796	.....do	19	288	.....do	.....do	136 64	.....	136 64	.....
2812	Feb. 14, 1873	14	407	Eighth street	Grammer, Christopher	11 05	.....	11 05	.....
2813	.....do	of 13	407	.....do	Kennedy, George	74 28	114 94	.....	\$40 66	
2821	.....do	of 11	406	.....do	Elliott, Mary A.	445 67	529 64	.....	83 97	
2822	.....do	of 12	406	.....do	Moore, George H.	148 56	200 12	.....	51 56	
3017	Mar. 7, 1873	of 16	319	Eleventh street	Barry, Eliza	120 47	98 33	22 14	.....
3033	.....do	of 9	345	.....do	Tait, Alexander	65 34	53 34	12 00	.....
3036	.....do	of 12	318	.....do	Wilson, John	15 00	.....	15 00	.....
3039	.....do	of 11	318	.....do	.....do	21 37	.....	21 37	.....
3057	.....do	of 12	317	.....do	McCoy, Benjamin.	89 85	73 34	16 51	.....
3094	.....do	of 7	341	.....do	McCarthy, Eugene	20 42	1 39	19 03	.....	Correction of frontage.
3119	Mar. 22, 1873	2	203	Fourteenth street	Fleishman, Charles I.	165 87	126 53	39 34	.....
3120	.....do	2	203	.....do	.....do	165 87	126 53	39 34	.....
3121	Mar. 22, 1873	9	203	Fourteenth street	Cole, Elisha	165 87	132 83	33 04	.....

APPENDIX 3.—Statement of outstanding lien certificates held by the First National Bank of New York et al.—Continued.

Number of lien certificate.	Date of issue.	Lot.	Square.	Street.	To whom assessed.	Amount of certificate outstanding.	Amount of assessment outstanding.	Deficiency.	Surplus.	Remarks.
3387	Sept. 24, 1872	7	251		District of Columbia	\$32 00		\$32 00		Duplication of lien. (See No. 2528.)
3388	Feb. 6, 1872	of 4	315		do	24 70		24 70		
3389	Feb. 4, 1872	of 4	315		do	3 81		3 81		
3390	Feb. 5, 1872		288		do	54 36		54 36		
3407	July 2, 1873	6	762	Alley	Waterson, George W.	601 54	\$601 54			
3409	do	12	762	do	Hitz, Florian	356 09	356 09			
3410	do	13	762	do	Haske, G. A.	262 94	262 94			
3411	do	of 14	762	do	McNamara, Peter	36 17		36 17		Assessment credited as paid; lien missing.
3412	Aug. 5, 1873	1	376	do	Masonic Hall	987 94	987 94			
3413	do	2	376	do	do	1, 078 63	1, 078 63			
3428	Sept. 26, 1873	of 2	559	do	Wilson, Thomas	86 70	86 70			
3430	do	3	559	do	Leutner, George	60 85	60 85			
3431	do	of 4	559	do	Arvin, G. H.	5 45	5 45			
3437	do	of D	559	do	Brown and Dovillers	20 60	20 60			
3438	do	of C	559	do	do	43 68	43 68			
3439	do	of B	559	do	do	49 40	49 40			
3441	do	of 8	559	do	Rowles, John P.	55 48	55 48			
3442	do	of 8	559	do	Jackson, Lewis	69 35	69 35			
3443	do	of 8	559	do	Nervis, Spencer	69 35	69 35			
3446	do	of 10	559	do	Henry, James	60 85	60 85			
3593	Sept. 2, 1872	of 1	372	New York avenue	Morrison, D. L.	63 00		63 00		
3598	Nov. 21, 1872	of 4	840	East Capitol street	York, Lucy	80 34		80 34		
5	Apr. 5, 1873	of 131	69	Dunbarton street	Brown, Daniel, heirs of.	151 70	76 20	75 50		
11	do	143, 142	66	do	Augur, C. C.	360 04		360 04		
12	do	of 141	65	do	Mountz, Jacob	48 55		48 55		
21	do	161	41	Olive street	Cox, John E.	40 84		40 84		
22	do	162	41	do	do	40 85		40 85		
23	do	163	41	do	do	40 85		40 85		
24	do	168	43	do	Gray, Hiram	149 40	173 84		\$24 44	
25	Apr. 7, 1873	of 164	43	Green street	do	18 29		18 29		
27	do	of 114	71	do	Godey, Walter	37 45		37 45		
31	do	of 115	70	do	Williams, Elizabeth	14 23		14 23		
34	do	of 138	65	do	Payne, Lewis	5 79		5 79		No interest collected, by order of Commissioner Dent.
40	do	of 147	64	Gay street	Wilson, A. B.	30 65		30 65		Certificate issued for erroneous amount.
43	do	of 150	65	do	Craig, George, heirs	183 96	137 50	46 46		

3	Apr. 14, 1873	37	Block	Seventh street road	Ginan, Daniel	39 56	9 87	29 71	
4	do	of 38	do	do	Holland, W. H.	14 74		14 74	
11	do	of 42	do	do	Ullman, Joseph	14 74		14 74	
12	do	of 43	do	do	Browman, John	19 65	4 90	14 75	
14	do	45 to 52	do	do	Hoover, S. S.	235 84		235 84	
15	do	58	do	do	Donaldson, F. A.	39 30	9 80	29 50	
16	do	59, 60	do	do	Mattock, Jeremiah	58 93		58 93	
17	do	62, 63	do	do	Widmeyer, Christopher	78 58	19 60	58 98	
18	do	64 to 67	do	do	Weaver, Thomas	142 25	28 67	113 58	
20	do	69, 70	do	do	Eslin, C. J.	54 63		54 63	
21	do	71, 100	do	do	Tobriner, Johanna	133 64	33 33	100 31	
22	do	72, 73	do	do	Byer, Lewis	72 78	18 15	54 63	
23	do	of 76	do	do	Quilter, John	19 45	4 85	14 60	
24	do	of 76, 77	do	do	Donavan, Thomas	21 89		21 89	
25	do	78, 79	do	do	Holoran, John	48 62	12 13	36 49	
27	do	83	do	do	Lewis, L. A.	24 31	6 06	18 25	
28	do	84	do	do	White, Thomas	24 31	6 06	18 25	
29	do	85	do	do	White, Michael	18 25		18 25	
30	do	86	do	do	Geyer, R. C.	24 31	6 06	18 25	
31	do	87	do	do	Harrington, William	24 31	6 06	18 25	
32	do	88, 89, 90	do	do	Myers, Matthew	72 73	18 19	54 54	
33	do	91	do	do	Donohue, Thomas	18 24		18 24	
34	do	92	do	do	McKelegett, Mary	24 31	6 06	18 25	
36	do	94, 95	do	do	Carroll, Roger	48 62	12 13	36 49	
37	do	of 96	do	do	Fleming, R. I.	20 42	5 09	15 33	
38	do	of 96 and C	do	do	Brainard, Normand	656 78		656 78	
39	do	98	do	do	Mahorney, John	18 25		18 25	
40	do	99	do	do	Hening, W. P.	18 25		18 25	
42	do	101 to 104	do	do	Backus, August	73 00		73 00	
43	do	1, 16 & et al.	do	do	Brown, Marshall	2, 018 94		2, 018 94	
44	do	1, 30 and 6	do	do	Wright, J. W. & J. B.	608 09	60 65	547 44	
46	do	1 and of 32	do	do	Clarkson, Robert	54 74		54 74	
47	do	31, 32	do	do	Bright, George T.	72 93	18 19	54 74	
49	do	29	3	do	King, Thomas E.	36 49		36 49	
50	do	28	6	do	Young, Richard	48 62	12 13	36 49	
51	do	1	8	do	Heller, P. H.	36 49		36 49	
52	do	28	8	do	Widmeyer, William	48 62	12 13	36 49	
54	do	28	10	do	Mullen, W. I.	36 49		36 49	
55	do	West side		do	Purser, John	586 39	146 24	440 15	
56	do			do	Merhling, Darius	255 37	63 69	191 68	
57	do			do	Wineberger, John T.	96 06		96 06	
58	do			do	Knatz, Conrad	48 62	12 13	36 49	
59	do			do	Devan, Joshua	82 03		82 03	
60	do			do	Long, Margaret	98 18		98 18	
61	do			do	Widmeyer, Christian	52 56		52 56	
63	do			do	Heine, William	577 64	144 06	433 58	
65	do			do	Hertmiller, Henry	240 60		240 60	
66	do			do	Rupert, John	632 85		632 85	
67	do			do	Saul, John	1, 675 52	418 12	1, 257 40	
68	do			do	Pearson, Catharine, heirs of	425 74	106 18	319 56	
69	do	East and west side		do	White, Mrs. H., heirs of	5, 224 44	1, 302 96	3, 921 48	
70	do	West side		do	Carusi, E., trustee	621 40	154 98	466 42	

APPENDIX 3.—Statement of outstanding lien certificates held by the First National Bank of New York et al.—Continued.

Number of lien certificate.	Date of issue.	Lot.	Square.	Street.	To whom assessed.	Amount of certificate outstanding.	Amount of assessment outstanding.	Deficiency.	Surplus.	Remarks.
72	Apr. 14, 1883	105, 106		Seventh street road	Lacomb, George	\$36 49		\$36 49		
74	do	110 to 114		do	Fitzgerald, Dennis	93 09		93 09		
75	do	110 to 114		do	Shoemaker, Abigail	920 92	\$229 67	691 25		
76	do	West side		do	Bell, William	892 12		892 12		
77	do	do		do	King, John	175 43	43 75	131 68		
78	do	do		do	Mitchell, George W	394 46		394 46		
79	do	do		do	Clagett, John B.	218 39		218 39		
80	do	do		do	Van Riswick, John	278 58		208 85		
81	do	East side		do	Shoemaker, A. C. P.	2, 058 18	69 73	2, 058 18		
82	do	do		do	Schade, J. H.	407 01		407 01		
83	do	do		do	Cowling, W. H.	254 74		254 74		
84	do	do		do	Reeves, Samuel, heirs of	1, 041 30	259 70	781 60		
85	do	do		do	Bell, William	234 74		234 74		
86	do	do		do	Butt, Sarah	1, 501 65		1, 501 65		
87	do	do		do	Cissell, Thomas	284 93	71 06	213 87		
88	do	do		do	McChesney, J. H.	106 93		106 93		
89	do	do		do	Cammack, John	308 46	76 93	231 53		
90	do	do		do	Gass, S. G.	344 25		344 25		
91	do	do		do	May, Phillip	326 74		326 74		
92	do	do		do	Widmeyer, John, heirs	325 54		325 54		
93	do	do		do	Washington Scheutzen Park	627 23		627 23		
94	do	do		do	Glick, John H.	303 40	75 67	227 73		
96	do	do		do	Bakersmith, John	91 78	22 89	68 89		
97	do	do		do	Krause, Henry	94 20	23 49	70 71		
102	do	2	5	do	Sterling, Joseph A.	48 62	12 13	36 49		
104	do	4, 5	5	do	Prescott, John A.	72 99		72 99		
105	do	6	6	do	Johnson, James T.	36 49		36 49		
106	do	1	Block 3	do	Kelley, Ellen					Out for interest.
		1	Block 4	do						
108	do	East side		do	Bell, Mrs. W. D.	405 51	101 13	304 38		
111	do	3 and 4		do	Buxton, C. H.	102 69	25 61	77 08		
112	do	5	2	do	Kimball, Mrs. H. L.	38 55		38 55		
113	do	East side		do	Cole, John A.	20 29		20 29		
114	Feb. 17, 1873	of 6	Block 2	do	Lacomb, George	18 25		18 25		
115	do	East side		do	Barbour, A. L., & Co.	515 94	128 48	387 46		
116	do	Smith's vacancy.		do	do	41 69	10 42	31 27		
117	do	do		Columbia pike	Davis, Henry S.	684 52		684 52		
118	do	do		do	Babbington, W., heirs of	292 67		292 67		
119	do	do		do	Corcoran, W. W.	1, 077 78		1, 077 78		\$100 paid Feb. 6, 1875.
120	do	do		do	Palmer, Dr.	537 72		537 72		

121	do	Ruppert, Anthony	601 98	601 98	.....
122	do	Arth, Santus	383 25	383 25	.....
123	do	Louer, George	458 70	458 70	.....
124	do	Rives, Frank	649 73	649 73	.....
125	do	Dockety, W. E.	1, 207 50	1, 207 50	.....
126	do	Reform farm	906 22	606 22	.....
127	do	Veich, John, heirs of	524 74	524 74	.....
128	do	Rives, Wright	747 61	747 61	.....
129	do	Talbert, Tobias	637 36	637 36	.....
130	do	Cox, Matilda	306 00	306 00	.....
131	do	Mills, Clark	603 16	603 16	.....
132	do	Howard, James Q	496 15	496 15	.....
133	do	Kinsey, Christian	215 20	215 20	.....
134	do	Augustefer, J. F.	115 56	115 56	.....
135	do	Stevenson, Henry	100 53	100 53	.....
136	do	Healy, Mrs. H. G.	216 98	216 98	.....
137	do	Ghegan, Philip	331 35	331 35	.....
138	do	Schaefer, S. F.	125 00	125 00	.....
139	do	Jordan, Martha E.	93 75	93 75	.....
140	do	King, J. J.	1, 277 08	1, 277 08	.....
142	do	Rives, John C., estate of	1, 000 55	1, 000 55	.....
143	do	District of Columbia	10 32	10 32	.....
19807	Apr. 14, 1873	Ruppert, John	492 20	492 20	.....
19808	do	Miller, William	144 06	144 06	.....
19809	do	Conradis, Henry	283 96	283 96	.....
			222, 204 34	123, 813 07	101, 152 36
					2, 761 09

WM. OSCAR ROOME,
Chief of Special Assessment Division.

JANUARY 25, 1884.

416 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DIVISION.

APPENDIX 4.—Statement of lien certificates sold to First National Bank of New York, paid in full, not on file in this office.

Number of lien.	Name.	Lot.	Square.	Street.	Amount.	When paid.
10	Pierce, Daniel	A	321	Twelfth street	\$111 09	Nov. 21, 1872
11	.....do	of B	321	.....do	22 21	Nov. 21, 1872
37	Ginnaty, James	G	212	Fourteenth street	739 04	Nov. 14, 1872
57	Vinton, Samuel T	8	247	.....do	754 12	Nov. 14, 1872
67	St. Clair, Susan	23	248	.....do	184 09	Nov. 13, 1872
95	Clarey, J. B.	19	216	Vermont avenue	227 93	Nov. 21, 1872
104	Parker, Peter	of 1	167	Sixteenth-and-a-half and Fifteenth-and-a-half streets.	102 82	Nov. 2, 1872
109	Blair, James	23	167	.....do	186 95	Nov. 20, 1872
110	O'Toole, L. I.	38	167	.....do	125 41	Oct. 26, 1872
118	Corcoran, W. W., and George W. Riggs.	2	221	Alley	33 95	Nov. 5, 1872
123	Corcoran, W. W., and E. Hill, et al.	16	221	.....do	43 33	Nov. 5, 1872
125	Corcoran, W. W., and George W. Riggs.	22	221	.....do	53 51	Nov. 5, 1872
126	.....do	23	221	.....do	44 30	Nov. 5, 1872
153	Terrell, J. M.	2	317	I street	60 68	Nov. 11, 1872
162	Harrison, J. D.	of 2	343	.....do	123 53	Nov. 4, 1872
164	Walsh, Francis	1	322	Eleventh street	563 84	Nov. 19, 1872
165	Hilton, John P.	of 6	215	Fourteenth street	19 48	Nov. 12, 1872
166	.....do	7	215	.....do	206 13	Nov. 12, 1872
167	.....do	8	215	.....do	1,454 65	Nov. 15, 1872
168	.....do	of 6	215	Vermont avenue	23 54	Nov. 12, 1872
169	.....do	of 7	215	.....do	235 34	Nov. 12, 1872
170	.....do	8	215	.....do	1,443 37	Nov. 15, 1872
174	Serrin, D. E.	10	n. of 4	Pennsylvania avenue ..	117 91	Nov. 6, 1872
179	Carey, William	of 1	w. of 14	.....do	343 66	Nov. 18, 1872
215	Jenkins, T. A.	12	74	.....do	103 53	Nov. 20, 1872
238	Newman, Henry	8	119	.....do	103 52	Nov. 21, 1872
241	Witmer, Calvin	10	119	.....do	124 45	Nov. 16, 1872
251	Ginsta, M. A.	of 3	166	.....do	77 83	Nov. 7, 1872
252	.....do	of 2	166	.....do	61 69	Nov. 7, 1872
283	Farnham, Jane, sr ..	1	14	M street	355 35	Nov. 18, 1872
284	.....do	2	14	.....do	98 45	Nov. 18, 1872
288	Farnham, Jane, jr ..	6	14	.....do	98 45	Nov. 18, 1872
303	Polkaty, James	28	282	.....do	101 63	Nov. 13, 1872
304	Brown, Joseph F.	of 30	282	.....do	50 82	Nov. 12, 1872
358	Polkaty, James A.	28	282	.....do	35 69	Nov. 13, 1872
360	Brown, Joseph F.	of 30	282	.....do	17 85	Nov. 12, 1872
397	Clarke, Nathan B.	of 9	n. of 515	Fourth street	134 90	Nov. 20, 1872
438	Divins, Louis	of 5	525	.....do	299 73	Nov. 7, 1872
451	Herbert, Elizabeth ..	of 2	527	.....do	50 44	Nov. 21, 1872
453	Hine, Michael	of 2	527	.....do	23 28	Nov. 12, 1872
457	Loyd, A. Trust	of 9	528	.....do	55 60	Nov. 12, 1872
460	Libbey, Joseph	of 11	528	.....do	125 23	Nov. 8, 1872
461	.....do	of 12	528	.....do	39 79	Nov. 8, 1872
463	Flaherty, William	of 6	529	.....do	92 15	Nov. 14, 1872
469	Morrison, D. L.	of 11	529	.....do	283 24	Nov. 13, 1872
470	Long, J. D.	of 3	530	.....do	121 45	Nov. 16, 1872
497	Graham, Robert H	of 12	434	Seventh street	135 90	Nov. 21, 1872
523	Halley, James	of 1	437	.....do	113 67	Nov. 11, 1872
536	McCullough, James ..	of 13	437	.....do	258 52	Nov. 13, 1872
676	Riley, Euphonia B.	5	251	New York avenue	256 17	Nov. 16, 1872
677	.....do	4	251	.....do	288 17	Nov. 16, 1872
713	Noyes, C. S., trustee Mary L. Piper.	C	287	.....do	102 47	Nov. 19, 1872
1419	Spencer, William J.	of 6	174	Sixteenth street	136 50	Apr. 21, 1875
1709	Thompson, William	of 23	166	Seventeenth street	138 53	Jan. 14, 1873
1729	Gantt, Hester	10	185	.....do	212 05	Nov. 29, 1872
1823	Shanks, Michael	3	405	G street	514 78	Apr. 14, 1873
1938	Meinking, William	of 14	493	Four-and-a-half street ..	125 18	Jan. 6, 1873
2139	Young, John M.	14	res. C	.....do	960 18	Apr. 12, 1873
					12,918 07	

Payment in full is acknowledged by the First National Bank of New York, except in the cases of lien certificates Nos. 1709, 1729, and 1938, sold by them to S. C. Thompson January 23, 1873, in reference to which a suit is now pending for the amount which was deposited with the treasurer District of Columbia.

WM. OSCAR ROOME,
Chief of Special Assessment Division.

JANUARY 25, 1884.

e.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF POLICE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 28, 1883.*

SIR: The undersigned, surgeons of police, in conformity with instructions received from your headquarters, have the honor to present the following report:

The board has visited the institutions designated in the instructions, and inspected each from cellar to garret, sparing neither time nor trouble to obtain all the facts necessary to a satisfactory knowledge of the condition and management of the several charities enumerated in this report.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

The sanitary condition and management of this institution were found to be highly satisfactory in every respect. A large tank of water under the roof, with hose-attachment and fire-extinguishers, are the safeguards against fire. The dietary is ample, the food well cooked and of sufficient variety. The inmates looked bright and cheerful. On the day of inspection the number of patients in hospital was 47, while the daily average of dispensary patients is 30.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HOME.

This institution was found to be badly ventilated. The general condition was unclean, and the dormitories, especially those of the female children, were overcrowded. The diet, in our opinion, is not as ample as it should be, and the variety of food is insufficient. There are no means of protection against fire. The institution is comprised of two separate departments, viz, for adults and for children. Average number of inmates in adult department, 28, of whom 7 are free; in children's department, 32, of whom 6 are free.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The management and general condition of this charity were found to be excellent and especially satisfactory from an hygienic standpoint. At the same time we desire to state that the building is unsafe, being a perfect tinder-box; and we feel sure that in case of fire breaking out within it, the loss of life would be fearful. The danger of fire is increased by the method of lighting and heating, viz, by oil-lamps and by stoves; with all this there is no protection against fire by fire-extinguishers. The institution has no telephone connection. We also think that the medical attendant, D. Darling, of the physicians to the poor, who resides at Brightwood, is entirely too far from the institution to be available in cases of emergency, and respectfully suggest that the association be provided with a corps of attending and consulting physicians, and thus be placed upon an equal footing with similar institutions in the District. The surroundings are unsanitary.

Number of inmates: Boys, 58; girls, 38; women, 4; total, 100.

SAINT ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

The sanitary condition and management were found entirely satisfactory. It is suggested that the institution be supplied with fire-

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extinguishers. Food good, and of sufficient variety. The children were bright, clean, cheerful, and, as a rule, healthy looking.

Number of children in building, 80; out with wet-nurses, 25.

CHURCH ORPHANAGE.

The building is not suited for the purpose of an asylum. Ventilation and heating are imperfect. The dormitories are overcrowded. The children, while looking healthy, are untidy. There is no protection against fire. Most, if not all, the shortcomings mentioned are, in our judgment, the result of want of funds to carry out the measures required for the best interests of the inmates. Number of inmates, 60, comprising children from 3 to 16 years of age.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

Sanitary condition and management entirely satisfactory; food, good; inmates healthy and clean. Number of inmates: Adults, 6; children, 67.

Respectfully submitted.

S. A. H. McKIM, M. D.,
JOHNSON ELIOT, M. D.,
G. L. MAGRUDER, M. D.,
H. A. KLEINSCHMIDT, M. D.,
Board.

WILLIAM MCE. DYE,
Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police,
District of Columbia.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HEALTH OFFICER
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1883.

OFFICERS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

HEALTH OFFICER.

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D.

CHIEF CLERK.

J. C. MCGINN.

ASSISTANT CLERKS.

B. F. PETERS.	W. B. JONES.
WILL A. SHORT.	L. A. DOUGLASS.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

A. J. HEIRD.	THOMAS M. SHEPHERD.
T. W. PARSONS.	B. G. POOL, M. D.
J. N. DICKSON.	C. C. SIMMS.

INSPECTOR OF PLUMBING.

SAMUEL A. ROBINSON.

FOOD INSPECTORS.

GEO. P. BOHRER.	CALEB SEBASTIAN.*	J. McV. MACKALL, M. D.
-----------------	-------------------	------------------------

INSPECTOR OF MARINE PRODUCTS.

GWYNN HARRIS.

POUNDMASTER.

SAMUEL EINSTEIN.

MESSENGER.

P. H. GODWIN.

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR.

J. W. LITTLE, M. D.	B. M. BEALL, M. D.
HENRY DARLING, M. D.	A. E. JOHNSON, M. D.
H. SUTER, M. D.,	R. T. HOLDEN, M. D.
H. M. NEWMAN, M. D.	A. A. MARSTELLER, M. D.
L. K. BEATTY, M. D.	D. B. STREET, M. D.
GEORGE LEE, M. D.	

* Detailed from Metropolitan police force.

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REPORT.

I have the honor to present herewith detailed statements on the various subjects which combine to form the duties of the health department, in which statements I have endeavored to portray as plainly as possible the nature and extent of the operations of the department for the year ending June 30, 1883.

The year was marked by no incident of special moment as regards the public health. We were fortunate in conducting a successful campaign against the introduction of small-pox into our midst during the fall and winter of 1882-'83, while that scourge was prevailing in epidemic form in the city of Baltimore, and were called upon to use our utmost vigilance during a temporary alarm which spread throughout the country respecting the introduction of cholera and yellow fever. Frequent rains and a moderate temperature combined to improve the sanitary condition of the city during the spring and early summer of the present year, and altogether we have every reason to be thankful for unusual healthfulness and freedom from disease. The fire which occurred in the building occupied by the department in February, 1883, was controlled and exterminated, fortunately for the District, before any of the valuable records pertaining to vital statistics were destroyed or injured.

The record of mortality for the year exhibits a decrease in the death-rate which is eminently satisfactory. It is specially gratifying to this department to note the fact that while this decrease in the death-rate has prevailed in all classes of diseases, yet the largest reduction is shown in the zymotic or preventable class. The annual death-rate from zymotic diseases for the past year was 5.22 per 1,000 per annum, as against 6.34 per 1,000 for the year ending June 30, 1882, showing a reduction of 1.12 per 1,000 of population. This 1.12 per 1,000 looks small in figures, but when you come to calculate it upon a basis of 191,980 you will find that it means the lives of 216 of our people.

To exhibit clearly the decrease in the death-rate in the various classes of diseases, as compared with previous years, I have incorporated in this introduction the three following tabular statements:

424 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT A.—Showing deaths by classes, arranged according to sex and color, with percentages and annual death-rate for the year ending June 30, 1883.

Class of disease.	Deaths.						
	White.		Colored.		White.	Colored.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Zymotic.....	275	268	246	215	543	461	1,004
Constitutional.....	231	268	254	306	499	560	1,059
Local.....	525	389	373	358	914	731	1,645
Developmental.....	108	131	86	115	239	201	440
Violence.....	57	18	45	18	75	63	138
Total.....	1,196	1,074	1,004	1,012	2,270	2,016	4,286

Class of disease.	Percentages to total deaths.				Annual death-rate.		
	White.		Colored.		White.	Colored.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Zymotic.....	23.18	24.96	24.50	21.25	4.30	7.01	5.22
Constitutional.....	19.30	24.96	25.30	30.23	3.95	8.53	5.52
Local.....	43.86	36.21	37.16	35.38	7.24	11.13	8.57
Developmental.....	8.91	12.20	8.56	11.36	1.89	3.05	2.29
Violence.....	4.75	1.67	4.48	1.78	.59	.96	.73
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	17.97	30.68	22.33

Mean barometer for the year, 30.10; range of temperature, 17.3; mean temperature, 54.2; mean percentage of humidity, 72.3; total rainfall, 48.00. Estimated population January 1, 1883: White, 126,300; colored, 65,680; total, 191,980.

STATEMENT B.—Showing deaths by classes, arranged according to sex and color, with percentages and annual death-rate for the year ending June 30, 1882.

Class of disease.	Deaths.						
	White.		Colored.		White.	Colored.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Zymotic.....	319	322	283	273	641	556	1, 197
Constitutional.....	268	262	240	344	530	584	1, 114
Local.....	499	362	404	366	861	770	1, 631
Developmental.....	103	138	95	145	241	240	481
Violence.....	65	15	40	28	80	68	148
Total.....	1, 254	1, 099	1, 062	1, 156	2, 353	2, 218	4, 571

Class of disease.	Percentages to total deaths.				Annual death-rate.		
	White.		Colored.		White.	Colored.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Zymotic.....	25. 44	29. 30	26. 65	23. 62	5. 15	8. 66	6. 34
Constitutional.....	21. 38	23. 84	22. 60	29. 76	4. 26	9. 09	5. 91
Local.....	39. 79	32. 94	38. 04	31. 66	6. 92	11. 99	8. 65
Developmental.....	8. 21	12. 55	8. 94	12. 54	1. 94	3. 74	2. 55
Violence.....	5. 18	1. 37	3. 77	2. 42	64	1. 06	78
Total.....	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	18. 91	34. 54	24. 23

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 425

STATEMENT C.—*Showing population, deaths, and death-rates for the eight years ending June 30, 1883.*

Years.	Population.			Deaths.			Death-rates.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1876	106,741	50,859	157,600	2,090	2,072	4,162	19.58	40.74	26.35
1877	109,505	52,870	162,375	2,190	2,014	4,204	20.00	37.39	25.89
1878	112,340	54,960	167,300	2,167	2,068	4,235	19.29	37.63	25.32
1879	115,247	57,053	172,300	2,196	2,113	4,309	19.06	37.03	25.00
1880	118,236	59,402	177,638	2,085	2,121	*4,207	17.63	35.71	23.68
1881	121,300	61,760	183,060	2,205	1,931	4,136	18.18	31.27	22.59
1882	124,441	64,212	188,653	2,353	2,218	4,571	18.91	34.54	24.23
1883	126,300	65,680	191,980	2,270	2,016	4,286	17.97	30.68	22.33
Mean annual death-rate for eight years							18.83	35.62	24.42

* One included in total whose color could not be ascertained.

By reference to statement A we find that the total number of deaths for the year reached 4,286, a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 285, or at the rate of 1.48½ per 1,000 per annum. Of these decedents, 2,270 were white and 2,016 colored, showing an annual death-rate of 17.97 per 1,000 per annum for the white, 30.68 for the colored, and 20.33 for the total population.

By running the eye down columns under head of "Annual death-rate" in statements A and B, the decrease in deaths from diseases as specified by classes is noted, while statement C exhibits a gradual decrease in the death-rate for a series of years. The mean annual death rate per 1,000 for the past eight years is shown to be 24.42, as against 22.33 for the past year, or a decrease of 2.09 per 1,000 per annum.

The subject of deaths and death-rates will, however, be treated at greater length under the head of vital statistics later on in this report.

The following is a synopsis of the work performed in the various branches of the service during the year:

There were 16,980 nuisances reported and abated; 17,105 pounds of meat, 68,592 pounds of fish, 14,556 bushels of fruit and vegetables, 16,387½ bushels of oysters, 59,700 clams, and 107,160 crabs condemned as unfit for food.

Examination and reports were made on 1,278 citizens' complaints; 1,148 official letters were written; 1,938 official notices were issued; 85 cases were referred to the attorney, and 35 to the chemist for action.

There were 3,376 animals impounded, and the contractor for the removal of offals took away 6,560 dead animals, 9,884 tons of garbage, and 14,507 barrels of night-soil.

The physicians to the poor treated 15,611 patients, of which number 5,347 were white and 10,264 colored.

There were 103 cases referred to the coroner for investigation, 4,897 burial permits of all kinds issued, and 453 burials performed at the public expense.

NUISANCES ABATED.

The following tabular statements (Tables A and B) exhibit the work done in securing the abatement of nuisances during the year, and a summary of the totals for the past 12 years:

426 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE A.—Consolidated report of nuisances for the year ending June 30, 1883.

Nature of nuisance.	1882.						1883.						Total.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Alleys, filthy.....	24	23	41	18	16	11	10	.....	8	47	34	33	265
Alleys, garbage in.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Alleys, need repair.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	2	13
Areas.....	2	3	2	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	10	7	35
Ashes.....	135	91	98	110	138	114	46	36	127	189	156	93	1,333
Cellars.....	22	6	26	12	11	4	1	2	14	8	13	27	146
Drainage, surface.....	20	22	31	15	13	17	7	10	23	66	68	88	378
Garbage.....	9	15	6	6	2	.....	1	.....	1	12	13	11	76
Gutters.....	12	8	22	16	6	1	.....	.....	2	35	45	56	203
Hog pens.....	1	2	4	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	26
Houses, filthy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	1	1	15	9	15	.....	53
Houses unfit for habitation.....	11	2	1	2	1	1	3	6	4	14	19	21	85
Houses, slaughter.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	10
Houses, no privy.....	7	2	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	4	6	6	34
Hydrants.....	6	7	7	7	.....	4	.....	3	8	18	13	12	85
Lots, filthy.....	2	1	9	10	1	.....	3	1	.....	13	9	1	50
Lots, stagnant water.....	5	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	16
Manure.....	62	53	57	50	67	41	12	16	40	80	124	95	697
Markets, public.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	142	117	96	98	108	65	28	14	78	123	103	134	1,106
Pipes, water.....	2	4	5	6	1	10	5	5	6	5	11	5	65
Ponds.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Privies, filthy.....	277	231	296	182	247	119	43	42	172	253	284	352	2,498
Privies, dilapidated.....	7	.....	3	1	4	4	2	2	7	24	8	26	88
Privies, full.....	218	188	275	172	224	125	46	64	183	417	136	184	2,232
Privies, leaky boxes.....	96	62	54	46	35	14	5	4	19	80	67	119	601
Pumps.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Roofs, leaky.....	.....	2	1	1	4	3	3	1	10	2	3	4	34
Sewers.....	23	31	36	31	22	22	27	15	26	51	33	38	355
Sewers, connection.....	1	1	.....	2	7	8	.....	8	7	16	12	12	74
Stables.....	9	11	14	13	10	11	3	4	8	31	38	45	197
Stables, cow.....	12	1	8	12	12	7	2	2	12	20	16	13	117
Streets, filthy.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	2	2	12
Streets, need repair.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Traps, sewer.....	29	11	12	.....	7	1	.....	.....	6	15	27	26	134
Yards.....	218	189	235	247	281	197	55	40	224	408	394	321	2,809
Yards, cow.....	1	2	.....	16	3	.....	.....	1	2	3	4	3	35
Vaults, privy.....	2	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	10
Water-closets.....	62	24	11	5	12	8	10	4	10	37	35	48	266
Total.....	1,421	1,118	1,368	1,088	1,244	800	315	281	1,015	1,996	1,713	1,798	14,157

TABLE B.—Consolidated report of nuisances for twelve years ending June 30, 1883.

Nature of nuisance.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	Total.
Alleys.....	982	1,508	1,986	1,315	800	608	1,357	453	466	560	228	283	10,546
Areas.....	12	18	18	65	83	32	27	56	35	28	35	35	444
Cellars.....	54	245	175	178	159	115	137	169	136	104	184	146	1,802
Drainage, surface.....	286	658	2,036	.....	.....	228	443	725	645	576	416	378	6,391
Excavations.....	41	48	49	35	19	6	27	15	5	.....	3	.....	248
Gutters.....	902	1,008	989	363	323	279	216	178	208	141	319	203	5,129
Garbage.....	457	566	1,128	.....	345	215	219	88	241	181	67	76	3,583
Hog-pens.....	219	211	61	45	68	57	50	49	119	94	40	26	1,039
Houses, filthy.....	108	800	1,426	871	424	512	245	146	191	160	60	53	4,996
Houses unfit for habitation.....	.....	.....	.....	699	.....	.....	.....	308	139	129	81	85	1,441
Houses, condemned.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	371	153	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	774
Houses, no privy.....	.....	.....	125	173	86	31	27	50	59	45	45	34	675
Hydrants.....	51	147	61	96	50	27	26	31	26	31	42	85	676
Lots, filthy.....	.....	538	605	190	408	79	103	357	163	136	169	50	2,798
Manure heaps.....	447	981	1,292	1,619	768	513	523	107	293	421	549	697	8,210
Markets, public.....	.....	.....	10	6	.....	15	21	2	6	1	1	1	63
Miscellaneous.....	447	1,020	1,554	1,764	913	617	746	1,080	1,406	2,067	2,839	2,445	16,898
Pumps.....	235	93	111	206	21	22	20	6	4	7	.....	2	727
Pipes, water.....	23	67	85	79	33	36	48	31	27	40	62	65	596
Ponds, stagnant.....	463	174	9	330	166	219	360	195	106	32	50	21	2,125
Privies, filthy.....	1,826	5,030	.....	1,591	2,023	909	1,991	3,951	6,517	4,314	3,073	2,498	33,723

TABLE B.—Consolidated report of nuisances for twelve years ending June 30, 1883—Cont'd.

Nature of nuisance.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	Total.
Privies, full			6,089	7,300	5,538	9,385	4,745	6,327	8,532	5,521	3,698	2,232	59,367
Privy-boxes, leaky			727	1,035	830	641	896	903	1,518	968	780	601	8,899
Privies, dilapidated				239	476	188	171	204	87	69	141	88	1,663
Roofs, leaky						172	301	331	111	55	47	34	1,051
Sewers, public		717	182	278	401	215	248	212	270	314	308	355	3,500
Sewers, house connection.			11	1,340	1,641	393	247	317	109	115	70	74	4,317
Stables	305	711	1,059	682	293	394	456	245	275	292	262	314	5,288
Streets, filthy	622	531	469	294	186	98	70	92	53	17	29	12	2,473
Traps, sewer	177	168	225	314	512	254	115	219	225	234	188	134	2,765
Yards	936	1,480	2,643	2,839	2,610	1,313	1,057	1,719	3,438	3,124	2,893	2,809	26,861
Yards, cow	35	92	84	90	437	151	193	23	23	45	73	35	1,281
Vaults, privy				70	39	16	17	23	2	7	15	10	199
Water-closets	10	142	107	318	109	108	120	149	133	213	211	266	1,886
Slaughter-houses	66	66	56	82	24	14	21	14	19	24	2	10	398
Total	8,704	17,019	23,365	24,510	20,162	18,015	15,493	18,775	25,587	20,065	16,980	14,157	222,832

Alleys.—There were 283 alleys reported as nuisances during the year as against 210 for the year previous. Many of these were among the unimproved alleys, which, being without pavement or sewers, are constantly made the receptacles of foul deposits and filthy drainage. It is a very hard matter for the sanitary officers to locate the parties responsible for the placing of filth in alleys, and when foul water is found draining out from premises, the owner's reply to the inspector is that he will drain into the sewer if one is provided by the authorities. Nuisances are seldom created in the improved alleys, some of those which are populated being kept exceptionally clean.

In this connection I would invite the attention of the Commissioners to the necessity for properly numbering the houses on improved alleys. There is no proper system of numbers, and the officers, especially the physicians to the poor, who are compelled to visit them often at night, are puzzled to locate dwellings of which they are in search.

Ashes.—For several years past I have been urging in my annual reports that action be taken looking to the removal of ashes from dwellings at the public expense. I have pointed out the necessity for such action as a sanitary measure and pictured the manner in which many nuisances result from the accumulations of ashes on premises. There are many large deposits now on open lots, in the unimproved alleys, and in the yards of private premises. These piles invite the addition of other refuse of various kinds and are a constant source of nuisance. If we could succeed in getting the present accumulations removed I think that the regular removal of the ashes from dwellings could be accomplished at about the same cost as is annually paid for the collection of garbage. A glance at Table A shows us that ashes contributed 1,333 to the list of nuisances last year, a larger number than is found under any other head excepting that of privies. I think Congress could be impressed with the wisdom of inaugurating a service such as proposed, and I hope the matter will be brought to their attention at the incoming session.

House nuisances.—In referring to the matter of house nuisances, such as "houses, filthy" and "houses unfit for habitation," as laid down on the table, I am constrained to again invite the attention of the Commissioners to the necessity for securing legislation to cover the ground formerly covered by section 9 of the ordinances. This section provided, "That any dwelling-house or building wherein people live, congregate,

or assemble, which is deficient in ventilation, drainage, or other provision essential to health, which has a leaky roof, or is below grade, so as to render the walls thereof damp and the rooms unhealthy, or is decayed or filthy, and premises which are filthy and offensive, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall create or maintain such nuisance, and who shall fail, after due notice from this Board, to abate the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for every such offense."

There were 138 cases, coming under this head, reported last year, and it is readily to be seen how essential such a law is to our efforts. If there is danger that the municipal code will not be passed upon at the next session of Congress, it would be well to ask for the passage of a special act covering this point.

Sections 7 and 9 were left out in the provisions of the resolutions legalizing the health ordinances, and, as I said in a former report, I have often wondered what could have been the influence which led to the striking of the two sections named from the list when the ordinances were legalized. I cannot imagine that such a body as the United States Senate desired to legislate in the interest of penurious landlords who would have tenants live in houses the sanitary condition of which would endanger the health and lives of the occupants, and yet, at the same time, I cannot think that what is supposed to be the body representing the intelligence of our land, in its highest order, failed to appreciate the necessity for placing such a law upon the statute books.

Defective drainage.—Defects in the surface drainage of yards caused nuisances in 378 cases during the year, and in 74 cases connection with the public sewers were enforced. This work is pushed forward as fast as the sewers are put down, drainage troubles being mainly confined to the unimproved portions of the city.

The removal of garbage.—The work of collecting and removing garbage from dwellings has been well performed during the year, and complaints from citizens on this subject were infrequent visitors. I trust that the idea proposed of advertising this service and making new contracts for its performance yearly will not be adopted. It would be impossible for a contractor to properly equip himself and perform the work for a term of one year, without loss, at the present rate of payment.

The failure of several contractors has demonstrated the fact that it is necessary to make this contract for a term of years. The heavy outlay required for horses, wagons, steamboats, barges, barrels, &c., all of which would be thrown upon the hands of the contractor at the end of his term, and much of which could be used for no other purpose, made it an incentive to avoid this outlay as far as possible, and use material and appliances of the cheapest kind to answer the purpose. There have been times when the very wagons and barrels used in the collection of garbage were a disgrace upon our streets. The following table shows the amount of offal removed by the contractor during the year:

Garbage, night-soil, and dead animals.

Months.	Number of dead animals.	Tons of garbage.	Barrels of night- soil.
1882.			
July	443	889	1, 256
August	791	1, 492	1, 209
September	607	1, 785	1, 345
October	577	1, 289	1, 303
November	510	938	1, 530
December	416	428	860
1883.			
January	265	507	863
February	409	415	785
March	485	382	754
April	652	338	1, 350
May	777	743	1, 822
June	628	678	1, 430
Total	6, 560	9, 884	14, 507

In this connection I would refer to what I have said in former reports relative to the providing of an offal depot for all the city refuse.

Slaughter-houses.—Ten cases occurred during the year in which slaughter-houses figured as nuisances. We have succeeded in having slaughter-houses pretty generally removed from within the city and its more densely populated suburbs, and I trust the time is not far distant when they will disappear entirely from the District and give place to a proper abattoir. I have warmly advocated the establishment of an abattoir heretofore, and I trust that the parties interested in giving us such an establishment will not weary in agitating the subject.

I will give the sanitary reasons for replacing slaughter-houses with an abattoir. It would put an end to the driving of cattle through the streets, prevent cruelty in butchering, tend to promote greater cleanliness on account of the more judicious arrangement; with the closing of private slaughter-houses abundant sources of air poisoning would be removed, and real progress in the control and extermination of contagious diseases among domestic animals would be made.

OFFAL DEPOT.

For several years I have been urging the necessity for providing some recognized place of deposit for the city refuse. If such a place were provided, and provision made for regular removal of the material there delivered, the community would be ridded of the hundreds of accumulations which are constantly causing nuisances throughout the city. The nuisance table for the past year shows 697 accumulations of manure, 2,809 yards, and 50 lots, which have been reported as nuisances, all of which, I think, would have been obviated by the establishment of an offal depot under the care and supervision of the authorities.

Sewer-traps.—In 134 cases during the year sewer-traps have been reported as in a state of nuisance. By sewer-traps are meant the catch-basins at the street corners and mouths of alleys. I have heretofore called attention to the very offensive method employed in the cleaning of these receptacles, and will again quote the words of a former report.

It does seem strange that, with the advance of improvements in almost every branch of public work, the present system of cleaning sewer-traps, corresponding to the ancient method of cleaning our cobble-

stone streets with hoes and shovels, and the privy-boxes with buckets, should still remain. It certainly looks, to say the least, out of keeping with other things to see three or four men with hooks and buckets dipping the foul accumulations from one of these receptacles, depositing the mass on the pavement, and then dragging it off through the streets in open carts, to offend the nostrils of every passer-by. If some pneumatic process cannot be brought into use to abate this nuisance, then, during the summer months, disinfectants should be used and closed receptacles employed in transporting the material.

THE INSPECTION OF FOOD.

Table C presents an exhibit of the various food products condemned during the year, while Table D gives a summary of like information for the past eleven years.

In this connection I would invite attention to what has been said in former reports relative to the necessity for inspection of live stock.

TABLE C.—Unwholesome food condemned during the year ending June 30, 1883.

Articles.	1882.						1883.						Total.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Beef..... pounds..	1,765	1,019	290	371	866	868	210	444	265	952	638	1,166	8,854
Mutton..... do.....	368	197	85	108	227	44	64	107	32	257	165	265	1,919
Veal..... do.....	354	147	103	62	71	61	53	58	28	117	134	192	1,380
Pork, bacon, and sausage..... do.....	91	146	123	96	76	71	22	38	64	265	152	108	1,252
Poultry..... do.....	6	42	9	300	2,335	495	331	76	80	10	.....	16	3,700
Rabbits and squirrels..... number.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	83	17	17	.....	.....	.....	123	123
Apples..... bushels.	12	63½	25½	21½	90	51½	49½	20½	50	57½	2½	1½	442½
Cabbage and lettuce..... heads.	693	1,065	820	430	448	831	3,339	227	324	454	1,426	1,823	11,880
Corn..... dozen.	233½	1,755½	337½	112	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,456½
Cantaloupes..... number.	721	14,529	2,641	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000
Cucumbers..... dozen.	1,269	5,27½	365½	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144½	105	1,092½	3,520½
Cymlings and pumpkins..... number.	2,505	1,215	30	38	98	101	85	13	28	478	135	1,187	5,813
Egg plants..... do.....	222	332	318	319	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	510	.....	2,040
Peaches and pears..... bushels.	19½	135½	63½	5½	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225
Potatoes and parsnips..... do.....	6½	48½	11	23½	38½	223	75	43½	62	57½	30½	268½	888½
Peas and beans..... do.....	32½	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	263½	418
Tomatoes and turnips..... do.....	30½	113½	36½	36½	39	16½	.....	9½	8	18½	13½	53½	376½
Watermelons..... number.	82	14,927	4,498	281	11	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	19,830
Berries..... quarts.	268	14,146	11	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	201	1,492	2,144
Grapes..... pounds.	15	7	197	100	156	80	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	645
Eggs..... dozen.	.....	170	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185
Butter and cheese..... pounds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,640	.....	.....	1,640
Kale..... bushels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22½	41	172½	107½	.....	343½
Oranges and lemons..... dozen.	.....	6	.....	5	79	139	.....	.....	.....	33½	38½	.....	300½
Bananas..... do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	4	10
Miscellaneous vegetables..... bushels.	127½	124½	106	67½	116½	59	53½	41½	64	146	215	246½	1,368½
Miscellaneous vegetables*..... bunches.	213	24	.....	.....	146	230	197	112	158	442	1,812	32½	3,366½

* Includes radishes, beets, asparagus, celery, carrots, rhubarb, &c.

TABLE D.—Unwholesome food condemnations for eleven years ending June 30, 1883.

Articles.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	Total.
Beef.....	11,650	10,139	9,507	9,396	6,976	9,495	12,365	20,196	13,718	19,056	8,854	131,352
Veal.....	11,296	2,981	2,495	2,811	3,029	2,436	8,701	5,404	4,071	3,143	1,380	47,747
Mutton.....	1,335	2,316	2,049	2,135	3,068	1,926	5,438	6,424	2,908	5,311	1,919	34,809
Bacon, ham, and pork.....	3,853	7,478	4,063	7,875	3,234	5,519	5,559	6,558	3,406	3,952	1,252	52,749
Birds, rabbits, and squirrels.....	453	861	961	670	819	586	459	1,361	3,192	577	123	7,062
Poultry.....	824	1,800	1,125	3,270	5,284	14,542	1,928	3,261	3,400	5,211	3,700	44,345
Eggs.....	.....	485	2,702	2,632	3,314	4,183	118	2	411½	288	185	14,320½
Cheese and butter.....	50	.....	1,559	86	150	.....	327	.....	3,000	.....	1,640	6,812
Potatoes.....	.....	167	160	350	242	124	316	281	1,028	561½	888½	4,117½
Beans, peas, and onions.....	172	245	705	92	128	121	170	318	260	541½	418	3,170½
Cabbage and lettuce.....	4,458	10,819	9,105	15,118	3,277	5,622	5,473	13,181	6,982	7,168	11,880	93,083
Squashes and pumpkins.....	.....	88	1,415	1,075	24	66	632	33,385	13,909	8,257	5,813	64,664
Corn.....	17	121	786	1,032	642	595	1,119	2,360	2,961	2,129	1,456½	13,218½
Cucumbers.....	1,976	2,966	3,690	1,624	393	296	814	2,712	3,821	3,668	3,520½	25,480½
Egg plants.....	180	359	1,025	1,305	380	404	1,740	3,606	2,703	2,349	2,040	16,091
Tomatoes and turnips.....	.....	154	195	82	287	158	92	528	429	422½	376½	2,724
Kale.....	.....	18	134	30	124	139	54	233	245	279½	343½	1,599½
Apples, peaches, and pears.....	222	287	1,402	257	664	679	63	1,149	422	293	442½	5,880½
Watermelons.....	9,160	7,977	20,689	11,083	15,689	14,585	4,455	21,459	22,313	7,526	19,830	154,766
Cantaloupes.....	2,339	7,117	6,162	6,626	6,514	6,571	6,074	18,231	14,228	12,166	18,000	104,028
Berries.....	114	2,378	750	652	1,053	538	.....	1,272	4,419	1,121	2,144	14,441
Cherries.....	158	19	1,336	10,112	1,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,809
Cocoanuts.....	.....	.....	513	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,013
Oranges and lemons.....	22	.....	128	206	76	.....	.....	196	.....	1,766	300½	2,694½
Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables.....	.....	27	261	1,213	97	117	826	1,030	1,506	1,243	1,368½	7,688½
Miscellaneous vegetables.....	391	646	1,241	177	1,539	2,703	755	8,901	10,591	3,460	3,336½	33,740½

THE INSPECTION OF MARINE PRODUCTS.

There is accomplished in the inspection of marine products just what I would like to see in the inspection of all food products—that is, the inspection of the material in bulk before it is placed upon the market.

The fish, oysters, &c., are all inspected in the boats that bring them to our wharves, and the work most satisfactorily done. We know that marine products are not thrown in bulk upon our market when in bad condition, and stuff which is at all suspicious can be readily traced. This is just what would be accomplished by an inspector of live stock.

The receipts of shad and herring for the past year show a marked decrease as compared with the year 1882. There were 1,479,209 less herring and 91,598 less shad received. The receipts of oysters were about the same. The condemnations of herring reached 25,653, and there were 16,387½ bushels of oysters condemned.

The following tables (Tables E and F) present some interesting facts concerning marine products:

H. Ex. 1, pt. 6—28

TABLE F.—Inspections and condemnations of marine products for eleven years ending June 30, 1883.

Years.	Inspections.							Condemnations.								
	Shad.	Herring.	Bluefish.	Fish, bunches.	Sturgeon.	Oysters, bushels.	Clams.	Crabs.	Shad.	Herring.	Bluefish.	Fish, bunches.	Sturgeon.	Oysters, bushels.	Clams.	Crabs.
1873.....	852,900	3,789,800	326,200	553,761	496	448,557	524,000	336,600	270	52,600	.....	5,153	.....	6,602	5,050	11,990
1874.....	628,637	6,567,240	89,841	567,291	919	569,372	1,163,000	297,250	149	140	158	6,087	16	8,648	87,600	29,800
1875.....	464,215	1,674,465	56,430	557,203	1,240	305,737	1,110,725	446,525	60	2,125	.....	8,315	18	5,428	47,675	64,800
1876.....	319,079	1,488,950	47,500	483,111	919	355,437	704,975	316,498	54	1,850	.....	7,582	27	4,759	62,915	61,084
1877.....	131,199	2,572,124	5,450	361,749	635	295,997	863,470	347,415	26	7,024	175	6,393	83	10,677	43,540	57,800
1878.....	121,785	2,507,500	40,425	271,727	1,060	351,317	938,225	366,450	.....	.....	.....	5,211	41	15,178	27,950	48,825
1879.....	327,537	3,497,259	70,570	219,635	952	316,377	148,079	584,661	362	15,190	1,262	6,193	32	17,828	17,512	159,626
1880.....	321,235	6,858,839	253,458	179,556	1,094	361,427	1,301,750	698,789	212	166,095	1,473	4,558	4	11,236	54,957	124,648
1881.....	462,517	9,628,683	349,483	201,444	1,124	319,702	994,390	342,344	94	245,400	711	2,990	5	10,186	27,525	99,735
1882.....	350,309	6,439,635	164,757	211,268	1,759	359,354	989,921	364,508	3,685	14,011	33	9,645	144	12,559	31,977	91,238
1883.....	258,711	4,960,426	61,310	296,419	1,752	353,402	1,247,064	587,335	35	25,363	55	12,020	17	16,387	59,700	107,160
Total.....	4,238,124	49,984,921	1,465,424	3,903,164	11,950	4,036,679	9,985,599	4,688,375	4,947	529,798	3,867	74,147	387	119,488	466,401	856,706

THE IMPOUNDING OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The labor performed in the pound service during the year is set forth in the exhibit, Table G, and Table H gives a comparative statement, covering twelve years. There is a slight decrease shown in the number of animals of all classes (except cows) impounded, the table for the year reaching 3,376, as against 4,440 for the year previous. The number of dogs taken up was 3,007, being 877 less than for 1882. The number of cows impounded was increased from 161 to 204. The number of dogs killed during the year reached 2,754, being 828 less than for the previous year.

The matter of the location of the pound is one which will probably have to be taken into consideration at an early day. It is at present situated on the street at the intersection of New York avenue and Twenty-third street northwest, and the rapid improvement of the flats promises an early demand for the opening of Twenty-third street and consequent removal of the buildings. It would probably be well to make provision for securing another site and erecting suitable buildings.

The present wooden pens used to confine dogs should be substituted by others made of heavy wire, which would afford much more light and air to the imprisoned canines.

I think it would be well also for the Commissioners to issue an order prohibiting the herding of cows on the open lots or streets of the city in close proximity to houses. We have many complaints from citizens respecting cows coming close to their dwellings, dropping their filth, and frightening children.

TABLE G.—Operations of the pound for the year ending June 30, 1883.

Months.	Impounded.						Disposition.					Amount realized from fees.		
	Horses.	Mules.	Cows.	Hogs.	Goats.	Geese.	Dogs.	Total.	Redeemed.	Killed.	Dogs killed.		Sold.	Returned.
July, 1882	2	...	37	...	12	6	140	197	67	129	125	1	...	\$119 00
August, 1882	3	1	53	...	11	15	333	416	86	312	309	18	...	173 25
September, 1882	1	...	41	...	3	11	330	386	65	307	306	14	...	138 25
October, 1882	2	...	22	1	16	22	360	423	63	342	336	3	...	100 00
November, 1882	1	...	3	...	4	1	264	273	28	238	235	14	1	64 50
December, 1882	...	...	3	...	3	14	243	263	33	223	219	9	...	62 50
January, 1883	1	...	...	1	3	...	56	61	9	50	50	2	...	18 00
February, 1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	231	23	216	206	2	...	50 00
March, 1883	...	...	3	...	1	...	240	244	19	215	215	10	...	57 00
April, 1883	...	...	...	...	3	...	242	245	15	226	225	4	...	36 00
May, 1883	2	...	32	...	4	...	269	307	45	256	252	6	...	103 50
June, 1883	3	1	10	...	6	11	299	330	48	272	276	10	...	99 50
Total	15	2	204	2	66	80	3,007	3,376	501	2,786	2,754	93	1	1,021 50

TABLE H.—Animals impounded during the twelve years ending June 30, 1883.

Years.	Horses.	Cows.	Mules.	Hogs.	Geese.	Sheep.	Goats.	Dogs.	Total.
1872	88	225	...	40	210	124	152	375	1,214
1873	128	359	36	93	165	38	186	1,081	2,086
1874	60	169	22	57	64	4	129	2,290	2,795
1875	36	118	15	23	111	...	142	2,246	2,691
1876	36	60	5	3	93	...	162	2,309	2,668
1877	30	75	10	17	128	...	168	2,456	2,884
1878	44	109	2	17	119	...	162	2,828	3,281
1879	29	112	10	30	144	2	114	4,956	5,397
1880	32	255	1	12	483	8	106	1,728	2,625
1881	37	188	7	7	109	5	121	3,177	3,651
1882	39	161	3	3	252	8	90	3,884	4,440
1883	15	204	2	2	80	...	66	3,007	3,376
Total	574	2,035	113	304	1,958	189	1,598	30,337	37,108

THE SICK POOR.

The number of poor persons that receive medicines and medical attendance at the public expense seems to be on the increase yearly, notwithstanding the fact that the strictest care is enjoined upon the physicians to the poor in discriminating between those justly entitled to this charity and those not so. From 12,030 in 1881, and 14,312 in 1882, the number of patients treated during the past year has crept up to 15,611—5,347 white and 10,264 colored. The physicians made 22,542 visits during the year and held 4,122 office consultations. The medicines furnished cost \$3,156.85.

The following tabular statement gives all the facts according to months :

Statement showing patients treated and cost of medicines furnished during the year ending June 30, 1883.

Months.	Patients treated.	White.	Colored.	Visits.	Office consultations.	Cost of medicines.
1882.						
July	1,250	375	875	1,642	400	\$244 00
August	1,381	467	914	1,852	405	264 00
September	1,418	563	855	2,173	320	282 25
October	1,439	553	886	2,020	371	283 70
November	1,363	457	906	1,945	408	271 80
December	1,029	389	640	1,532	259	216 90
1883.						
January	1,536	490	1,046	2,212	388	330 20
February	1,280	420	860	1,803	301	262 70
March	1,448	463	985	2,138	319	297 15
April	1,298	461	837	1,934	326	245 55
May	1,074	371	703	1,635	337	261 40
June	1,095	338	757	1,656	279	197 20
Total	15,611	5,347	10,264	22,542	4,122	3,156 85

TRADES NUISANCES.

The trades nuisances, or, as they are known, in England, effluvium nuisances, have occupied quite a portion of the attention of the department during the year, and in two instances resort to the courts was found necessary in our attempt to effect an abatement.

The law on this subject is probably as full and complete as could be desired, and since the legalization of the ordinances by act of April 24, 1880, we have secured a decision of the court in general term in our favor.

The law referred to is contained in section 21 of the ordinances as revised and amended, and it provides that—

The boiling of offal, swill, bones, fat, tallow, or lard; the crushing, grinding, or burning of bones or shells; cleansing of guts; making glue from any dead animal or part thereof; making or boiling varnish or oil; making lampblack, turpentine, or tar; distilling ardent, alcoholic, or fermented spirits; storing or keeping scraps, fat, grease, or other offensive animal matter; rendering or trying-out dead, undressed, and unslaughtered animals, or any other business or trade whereby noisome stenches and odors and noxious gases arise or are generated, within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall cause, erect, create, maintain, or continue any such nuisance, and who shall fail, after due notice from this Board, to abate the same shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for every such offense.

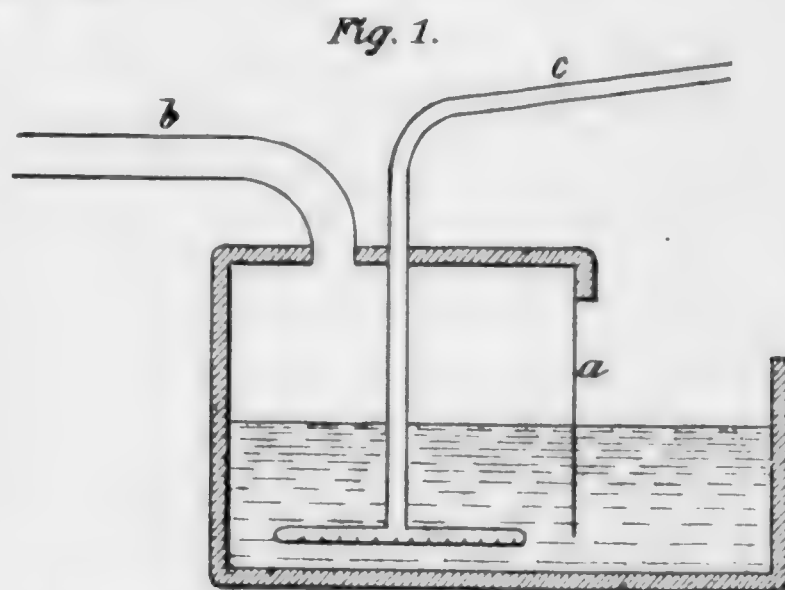
This section, it will be seen, is well nigh exhaustive of the subject of trades nuisances, and where the fact of existence is established we should have but little trouble in securing abatement of the nuisance. However, no authority is excusable for abuse of power, and there are many things which must be taken into consideration in dealing with the parties responsible for nuisances arising or resulting from the prosecution of trade or business. There are certain rights guaranteed the citizen which every official is bound to respect, and though the populace rise up and clamor for the immediate recourse to a certain line of policy which they think is the only one in some emergency, the best plan is always to follow the historical advice of Uncle Davy Crockett, and be sure you are right before going ahead. The health of the people is, of course, paramount, and we would not for a moment brook the slightest question of this dogma. Still, we must sometimes, at the peril of having our motives misconstrued, deal gently and have patience in securing the abatement of nuisances. The sufferers from any nuisance chafe under delay, and if the offender be some great corporation or wealthy and influential citizen they are apt to attribute it to the moneyed or political influence, no matter how just and well intended may be the efforts or action of the officer responsible. Much more is accomplished by lending assistance and giving advice than by harassing and threatening. This will hold good in a very large majority of instances if our experience counts for anything. Of course there are cases, and a great many of them, where prompt and effective action is demanded, and in event of failure of the party creating or maintaining the nuisance to comply with the requirements of the department, recourse to extreme measures would be justified. Still, moral suasion accomplishes much, and the "law's delay" is proverbial. In many instances we effect an abatement of a nuisance by advice and persuasion long after the real responsibility has been shifted to the shoulders of the court. I make these remarks before entering upon a discussion of the subject of trades nuisances, or such of them as have come under the notice of this department, for the reason that nuisances of this class are generally ones that it takes time and patience to effectually abate. Older cities than Washington, and older states than any in our Union, have been dealing with the question for years.

Those of this class of nuisances from which our people have suffered at one time or another, and upon which this department has taken action, are such as have resulted from the boiling of bones, the rendering of fat, the burning of oyster shells, the manufacture of the sulphate of ammonia, the manufacture of illuminating gas, and the manufacture of asphaltum. Oyster shells are burned into a lime which is highly prized for its superior qualities in the purification of illuminating gas, and it is likewise very valuable as an agent in the manufacture of fertilizers. Bones are boiled and fat is rendered for the use of the soap-makers. Sulphate of ammonia has a certain medicinal value, but the greater bulk is used by manufacturers of fertilizers. Asphaltum is made and used, as every Washingtonian knows, for the paving of streets, cellars, yards, &c. The use of illuminating gas needs no description here.

The offensive processes give rise to public nuisances either by the use and storage of offensive substances, the production of offensive irritating or destructive vapors or gases, or by the discharge of great quantities of dust and dirt. The methods of abatement are: Conveying and storing in close receptacles, forcing the gases through purifiers, condensers, &c., so as to fix the condensable ones, and then destroying the combustible ones by subjecting them to incandescent heat. If the result

cannot be accomplished by these means, then the works must not be permitted in thickly populated neighborhoods, or dwellings must be moved from their vicinity. In case of lime kilns and factories where the smoke conveys offensive matter, then the use of tall chimneys should be resorted to.

The ammonia-works.—The ordinary material from which sulphate of ammonia is made is the ammoniacal liquor from gas-works. The liquor contains the ammonia in the form of carbonate and sulphate of ammonium, and its strength is stated by the number of ounces of strong sulphuric acid which are requisite to saturate a gallon of it. The strength of the liquor varies considerably at different works. The general method is to distill the liquor, with or without the addition of lime, and then to saturate sulphuric acid with the ammoniacal vapor obtained. The vessel used to contain the acid is called a "saturator." One form of saturator, commonly called a "fishing box," is outlined by Doctor Ballard, in his very valuable report on effluvium nuisances, made to the medical officer of the local government board, London, and contained in the report of that officer for the year 1878, and is reproduced here in the rough sketch, Fig. 1.



It consists of a lead-lined wooden vessel made into two compartments by means of a curtain of lead, *a*, which descends from the top to within about nine inches, or a little more, of the bottom, thus dipping into the contained acid. One of these compartments is lower than the other, and is open at the top. The other compartment is close, except that there is a pipe, *b*, leading from the upper part of it to carry off the steam and liberate gases. The pipe *c*, from the still, is carried to the bottom of the closed apartment, strong acid is added from time to time as required. The sulphate falls as it is formed, and is ladled out with a strainer from the open compartment.

This form of saturator is, in the opinion of Dr. Ballard, by far the best in use, doing its work effectually, and preventing the escape of the offensive gases into the atmosphere of the works.

Sulphate of ammonia works are, if badly conducted, a most intolerable nuisance, in consequence of the offensive sulphuretted hydrogen gas, mixed probably with some offensive hydro-carbons, thrown off into the atmosphere. A very small proportion of this gas, if present in the air, is offensive to the smell, and the nuisance from such works may at times be perceived at the distance of half a mile or more. It is, moreover, a gas which is easily recognizable by its peculiarity, and one of which the public have always a dread. Hence it happens, perhaps, that when it escapes from such works as these it is readily traced to its origin and is fruitful of complaint.

Medical men are usually ready to certify that the effluvia are injurious to public health, probably referring the effects produced upon those who are exposed to their influence in diluted form to the operation of the sulphuretted hydrogen as a poison. * * * The public also readily believe that an atmosphere but slightly so contaminated is dangerous to live in. It is certain that exposure to the diluted effluvia from sulphate of ammonia works does in many persons induce feelings of depression, headache, loss of appetite, nausea or vomiting, and sometimes some oppression of the breathing.

The ordinary sources of nuisance are either the handling of the liquor, escape of the gases from defective apparatus, inadequate precautions in disposing of the waste liquor and lime, or the liberation of the saturator.

Soon after the establishment of the ammonia works here, which was shortly before my appointment as health officer, the attention of the office was directed to it by reason of complaints of offensive odors and noxious gases said to emanate therefrom. The factory alluded to is situated at the foot of H street northwest, in close proximity to the works of the Washington Gas Light Company, also in the immediate neighborhood of an asphalt refinery and kilns for the burning of oyster shells into lime. Upon looking into the matter, I learned that it had been called to the attention of my predecessors in office some time before, they having required parties responsible to put in a condenser, which it was supposed would remedy the evil.

The condenser put in did not, it was soon found, accomplish the desired result; and residents and property-owners in the vicinity were loud in their demands for abatement of the nuisance, many going so far as to declare that removal was the only mode of procedure which would satisfactorily accomplish the end; persons living many blocks distant complaining that the atmosphere was so freighted at times with the offensive odors as to make its breathing positively unendurable.

The statements regarding these odors varied so widely that it finally became a puzzle to the inspectors and myself to ascertain what institution was responsible for the nuisance.

Complaints were made of the offense at times when it was ascertained that the ammonia works were not in operation, and as odors similar to those generated in the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia could also arise from the purifying-house at the gas-works, or from the tar-boiling establishments, or asphalt refinery adjoining, we were left in a quandary just how to act. Inspections were made night and day, and many interviews with persons residing in the locality were held. Circumstances at times pointed very strongly to the ammonia works, and the declarations made by old residents that such trouble was never experienced until after the location of these works in the section was a very convincing argument. The opinion of Dr. De Smedt, our District chemist, was asked as to the best method of abating the nuisance, and he reported, after examination, that the addition of a condenser, so constructed as to condense all the steam from the exhauster, and a purifier, after the manner of those used in the gas-houses, would accomplish the purpose, or, instead of neutralizing and combining the obnoxious gases in a purifier, he thought they could be effectually destroyed by making them to pass through incandescent coke burning in a furnace arranged for that purpose. Action to this effect was accordingly required of the owners of the works, and they cheerfully complied with our orders.

The first attempt made did not satisfactorily abate the nuisance and the owners went immediately to work to more fully provide for every contingency. The apparatus when completed was patented by the inventors, Messrs. DuBarry & Stevens, who are also the owners of the works. This apparatus is exhibited in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.

This invention relates to an improved method of destroying noxious and deleterious gases and vapors, and it is specially designed to be applied to the destruction of the gases evolved in the separation of ammonia evolved from gas-liquor in the treatment of the same for the separation of ammonia therefrom, and whereby such gases are prevented from escaping and being disseminated in the open air. These objects are attained by

the apparatus illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Fig. 2 represents a side elevation of the apparatus entire, showing the same in connection with suitable apparatus for treating the gas-liquor; and Fig. 3, a vertical section of the apparatus for destroying the gases, arranged so as to illustrate a section of the furnace. The letter A indicates the boilers for the distillation of the gas-liquor. The said boilers are located in the furnace B, and from them extend the pipes C to the saturators D, in which the ammonia vapors are combined with a suitable acid to form ammonia salts or ammonia pickle. The said pipes are provided with stop cocks, *c*, by means of which communication between the boilers and saturators may be established or cut off. From the saturators extend the syphons E to the settlers F, and from these extend the syphons G, connecting the said settlers with the evaporators H, in which the water is driven off, leaving the ammonia salts substantially in a dry state.

The letter Z indicates an acid-tank, and *w* a siphon, by means of which acid may be supplied to the saturators. From the upper portions extend the pipes I, to a chamber or closed vessel, J, which chamber or vessel is provided with a stop-cock, *i*, near the bottom, for the purpose of drawing off any liquid that may collect in said vessel.

The letter K indicates a pipe, leading from the chamber J to casing, L, which is provided with a jet-tube, M, having a suitable stop-cock, *m*, and connecting with a suitable steam boiler. The said casing connects with the vertical hollow tower N by means of a pipe, O, leading into said tower near its base. The tower is provided at its top with a removable iron plate, by means of which it may be temporarily closed, and when thus closed the plate is bricked over as indicated.

The inside of the tower is provided with foot-holds, by means of which a workman may descend conveniently from the top and remove the terra cotta and brick-work when they become clogged or otherwise rendered inoperative, and the tower charged anew. To accomplish this the seal at the top of the tower is removed by taking off the brick-work and removing the iron plate, the said plate and brick-work being replaced after the desired changes have been made in the interior of the tower. Above the entrance of the pipe O the tower is provided with a grate, P, and above the grate with a course of openly arranged brick-work, I, upon the top of which is a course of broken terra cotta or other similar material, K.

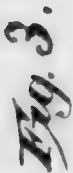
The letter Q indicates two pipes extending up the inside of the tower and connecting at their lower ends with a suitable water supply. The said pipes are bent at their upper ends, and terminate directly over a shallow cup or vessel, R, located in the upper part of the tower, and so arranged as to permit the water supplied by the pipes, Q, to overflow its edges in proper quantities. The said vessel may be perforated, so as to shower the water, or a rose for issuing the water in jets may be substituted for the pan or vessel.

From the lower part of the tower extends a pipe, S, to a buried receptacle, T, from which extends a pipe, U, to a sewer or other drain, the vessel forming a seal or trap, which prevents any possibility of the escape of gas or gases.

The letter V indicates a pipe leading from the top of the tower downward, when it terminates in a series of pipes and return bends W, having a suitable cock, *w*. The letter X indicates a pipe leading from the upper one of the said series of pipes to a furnace, A'. The said furnace is provided with the usual grate and openings for fuel and drafts.

No. 258,498.

Patented May 23, 1882.



US OR

, 1882.

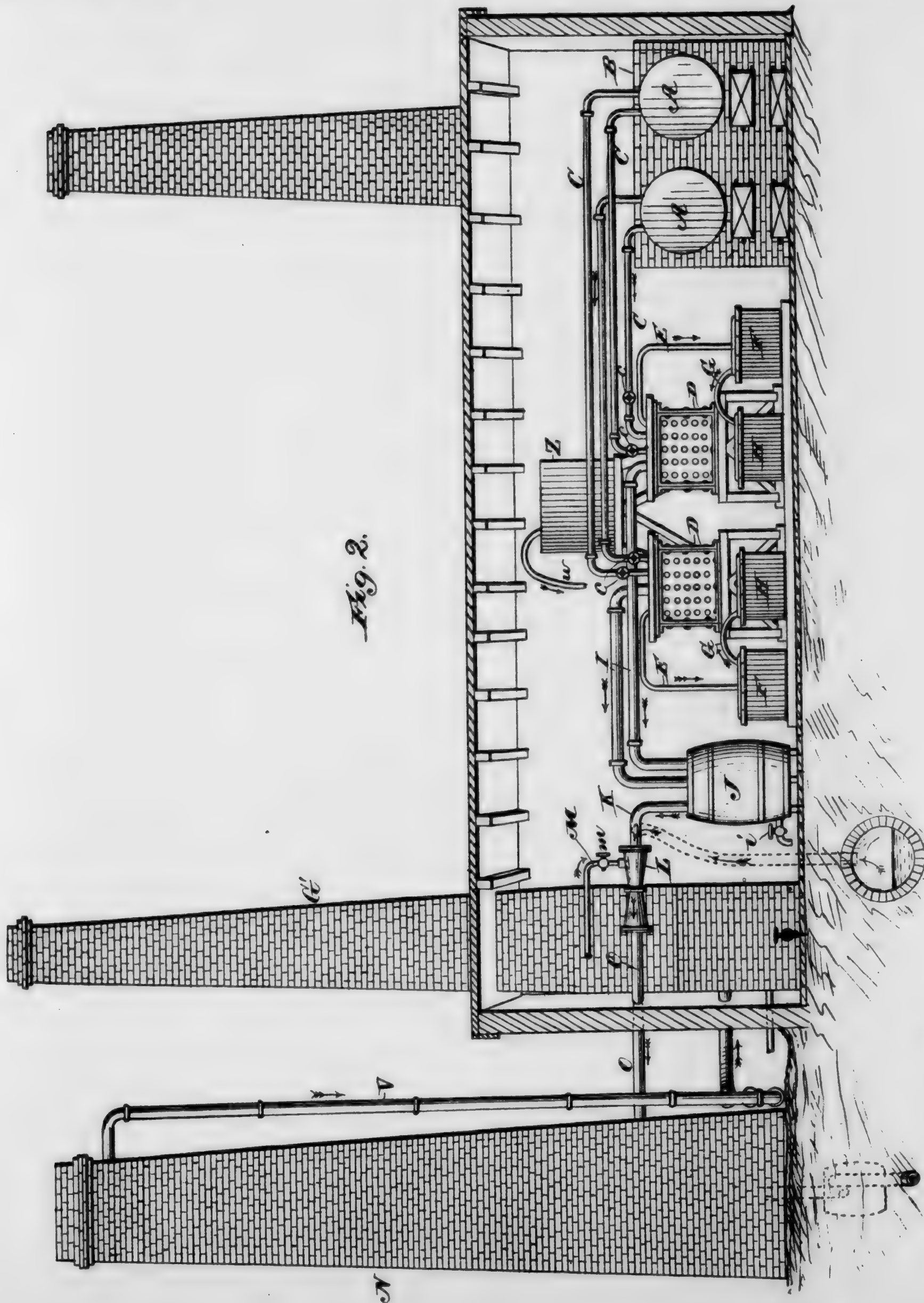


H. EX. 1,176, 1, 48.

O. A. STEVENS & E. L. DU BARRY.
 COMBINED FURNACE AND STACK FOR DESTROYING NOXIOUS OR
 POISONOUS GASES.

No. 258,498.

Patented May 23, 1882.



US

8

V

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The letter B' indicates a circuitous flue at the rear of the furnace, with which the furnace communicates through an opening, C'.

The said flue is partly divided vertically by means of a partition, D', so as to form a circuitous path for the flame, securing an intense heat, due to the reverberatory action therein, and connects with a horizontal flue, E', which is partly divided horizontally by means of the partition F'. The said flue connects with the chimney G', through which the products of combustion finally escape.

The letter g indicates a receptacle at the bottom of the horizontal flue, provided with a cock or door through which matter collected therein may be drawn off, the said recess being supplied with a continuous current of water by means of suitable supply and discharge pipes.

The circuitous flues B' and E', by increasing the extent of travel of the products of combustion and the gases to be consumed, insure the thorough destruction of all smoke and gases that may escape unconsumed from the furnace.

The operation of the invention is as follows: The waste liquor from the hydraulic mains is placed in the boilers and distilled, the vapors passing over into the saturator. From thence they pass into the settlers, and finally into the evaporators communicating therewith. While in the saturators they may be subjected to the action of acids supplied from the acid-tanks Z, through the siphon κ , connected therewith, and thus form ammoniacal solutions. The incondensable gases and vapors then pass on to the gas-chamber, from which they pass to the injector connecting with the tower, being carried forward by the current of steam injected through the injector. They then pass into the tower, their course through the same being retarded by the courses of brick and layers of terra cotta or other material, and while passing upward are washed and cooled, being subjected to the action of water overflowing from the edges of the shallow vessel in the upper part of the tower, or showered through the bottom of the same, or otherwise distributed by a rose jet or other device. By this means all soluble impurities are washed out and carried off with the water at the bottom of the tower. From the tower the gases and vapors pass on to the furnace, where they are subjected to an intense heat in the circuitous flues, and are thoroughly consumed, the flues leading to the chimney, by their extent and the dome-compartment B' of the furnace, holding the smoke and gases with the hot products of combustion, thus insuring their complete destruction.

It is evident that the invention is applicable to all cases where noxious gases are generated or escape into the open air, and the inventors further state that they do not limit themselves in the application of their invention to ammonia works alone.

When the invention is applied to the destruction of sewer-gases, the pipe K is connected directly with the sewer, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2, and the injector L will, with the aid of steam, serve to exhaust such gases from the sewer and force them through the furnace; or there may be substituted for the injector a centrifugal blower of any of the well known forms.

What the inventors claim and have secured by letters patent is:

1. The herein-described method of treating noxious gases by first passing the gases in an upwardly-ascending current over moist retarding surfaces and upward through a descending spray of water, so as to cool and wash the gases, and then burning them in their washed and cooled condition at an intense heat by forcing them into intimate contact with incandescent or ignited combustible and inflammable substances.

2. In combination with the gas reservoir, the tower provided with means for retarding the currents of gases, and subjecting them to the action of a current of water for the purpose of washing and cooling the same, preparatory to burning, and the injector arranged to force a current of steam or air directly into the tower, thereby inducing a current of the gases, and forcing the same into and up through the tower, and thence to the furnace.

3. In an apparatus for destroying noxious gases, the tower connecting with the gas receptacle or chamber, and with a furnace, the said tower being provided with a course of loosely arranged bricks, and a course of broken terra-cotta or similar material, and with an overflow-vessel and water-pipes, whereby the gas on its upward passage may be thoroughly washed and cooled.

4. In combination with the tower and furnace, and the connecting-pipes, the series of pipes and return-bends, provided with a suitable cock, whereby any condensed vapor carried over may be collected.

5. In combination with the tower, the herein-described furnace, connected therewith by means of a suitable pipe, whereby the washed and cooled gases and vapors are subjected to the action of intense heat and destroyed.

6. In combination with the furnace and its vertical flue, the horizontal flue, and the receptacle at the bottom of said flue for holding water, whereby the solid products of combustion arising from the burning gases and fuel are arrested and prevented from escaping into the atmosphere.

7. The combination, in an apparatus for destroying noxious gases, of the gas-chamber and connections, the tower provided with devices for retarding the gas and for washing and cooling it, the pipe and return-pipe and bends and the furnace and flues leading to the chimney, arranged and adapted to operate substantially in the manner specified.

This apparatus the inventors have had applied and in use at their works since early in 1882, and it seems to have accomplished all that is claimed for it.

Numerous recent inspections have failed to establish any evidence of the presence in the atmosphere of the offensive odors generated, and I am of the opinion that if nuisance is created at any time it will be only by reason of the negligence of the employés at the works.

The Refining of Asphaltum.—The nuisance arising from the refining of the crude asphalt is of the same nature in many respects as that from the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia and the purification of coal gas. It is an offensive trade which has sprung into existence in the District during the past few years, and has been at various times the source of much complaint from our citizens.

Asphalt is a smooth, hard, brittle, black or brownish-black, resinous mineral, having a conchoidal fracture, and a streak lighter than the broken surface with which it is made; specific gravity 1 to 1.68; odor bituminous, becoming stronger by friction; melts at about 100° C.; easily taken fire and burns with a bright but very smoky flame.

Like all bituminous substances, it is a product of the decomposition of vegetable matter, consisting chiefly of hydro-carbons with variable quantities of oxygen and nitrogen, and yields, by dry distillation, a small quantity of ammoniacal water, empyrematic oil, and a residue of charcoal mixed with variable quantities of inorganic matter. It is separated from the minerals with which it is associated either by boiling with water, which causes the bitumen to run out in the melted state, or by the action of hydrochloric acid, which dissolves carbonate of calcium and leaves the asphalt; or with oil of turpentine, which dissolves out the bitumen.*

* Hygiene and Public Health.—BUCK.

The method pursued in the refining of the crude asphalt here is by placing the material in large kettles having a capacity of several tons, and applying heat until the water it contains is evaporated.

The crude asphalt from Trinidad contains about 35 per cent. of impurities, consisting chiefly of water, siliceous and vegetable matters, and a small quantity of chloride of sodium and sulphur. After the asphalt is entirely free from water and has acquired a heat of 350° Fahrenheit, a great quantity of the solid impurities subside to the bottom and the material is ready for use. The offensive character of this business is caused by the sulphuretted hydrogen and other gases of sulphur compounds evolved and thrown off in the boiling process. These gases can, we are informed on the best authority, be easily destroyed either by combustion or by neutralizing the sulphur compounds.

Factories for the refining of asphaltum have been removed in two instances from locations in this city where serious nuisance had been the result of the operations as conducted. The works referred to were those of Messrs. Cranford & Co., on the corner of B and Eleventh streets northwest, and Messrs. Baldwin & Co., on North Capitol street, between K and L streets northwest.

The only works of the kind now in the District of Columbia are those of Messrs A. L. Barber & Co., situated on what is known as "Easby's Point," at foot of Twenty-sixth street northwest, adjoining the banks of the Potomac River. At these works there has been introduced recently an appliance patented by Prof. E. J. De Smedt, our District chemist, which promises to effectually destroy the offensive gases generated.

Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 present illustrations of the appliances, and his specification states very explicitly what is necessary to be done and how he proposes to accomplish the desired end.

Crude asphaltum, in order to be put in condition for use, must first be purified or refined, with a view to eliminate therefrom the water and foreign mineral and vegetable matters. The asphaltum used in this country is mostly Trinidad asphaltum, which in the crude state is composed of asphaltum proper, water, and mineral and vegetable matters, together with small quantities of sulphur and of chloride of sodium. It is ordinarily refined or purified by heating it to a high degree—sometimes even as high as 700° F.—in large kettles, each adapted to contain about ten tons of melted asphaltum.

When the asphaltum is brought to this high temperature, some of its component hydrocarbons are decomposed and new compounds are formed. The hydrogen of some of the decomposed hydrocarbons combines with the sulphur, thus forming hydrogen sulphuret, and creating a very disagreeable smell. Bisulphite of carbon is also one of the new compounds formed. In fact, several gases of very disagreeable odor are thus generated. These gases, which constantly emanate from works where asphaltum is refined, permeate a large extent of territory, and, as is well known, are exceedingly obnoxious to those living in the neighborhood.

The object of this invention is to destroy these gases. The best method of effecting this result is by combustion, but in order to burn them economically, successfully, and in such manner as to suppress at all times obnoxious odors, the inventor has found it necessary to proceed in a special way, which can best be explained and understood by reference to the drawings, in which Fig. 4 is a plain view of so much of a plant or apparatus for purifying or refining asphaltum as required for purposes of explanation. Fig. 5 is a section on enlarged scale on line 2 2, Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view of the steam-injector

device used to facilitate the exhausting of the fumes or gases from the kettles. Fig. 7 is a like view of one of the tuyeres or tubes through which the abducted gases are discharged into the furnace where they are consumed.

In the plant represented in the drawings there are four furnaces or set of furnaces, A, B, C, D, each containing four melting-kettles, as indicated at 1 2 3 4. The kettles are set in brick-work or masonry over the four chambers of the furnaces, as shown in Fig. 5, and each kettle is provided with a cover, *a*. The joint between the kettle and cover is not gas-tight, it being not only difficult to make such a joint but also dangerous, because of the liability of explosion due to accidental accumulation of gases, and consequent undue increase of pressure in the kettle.

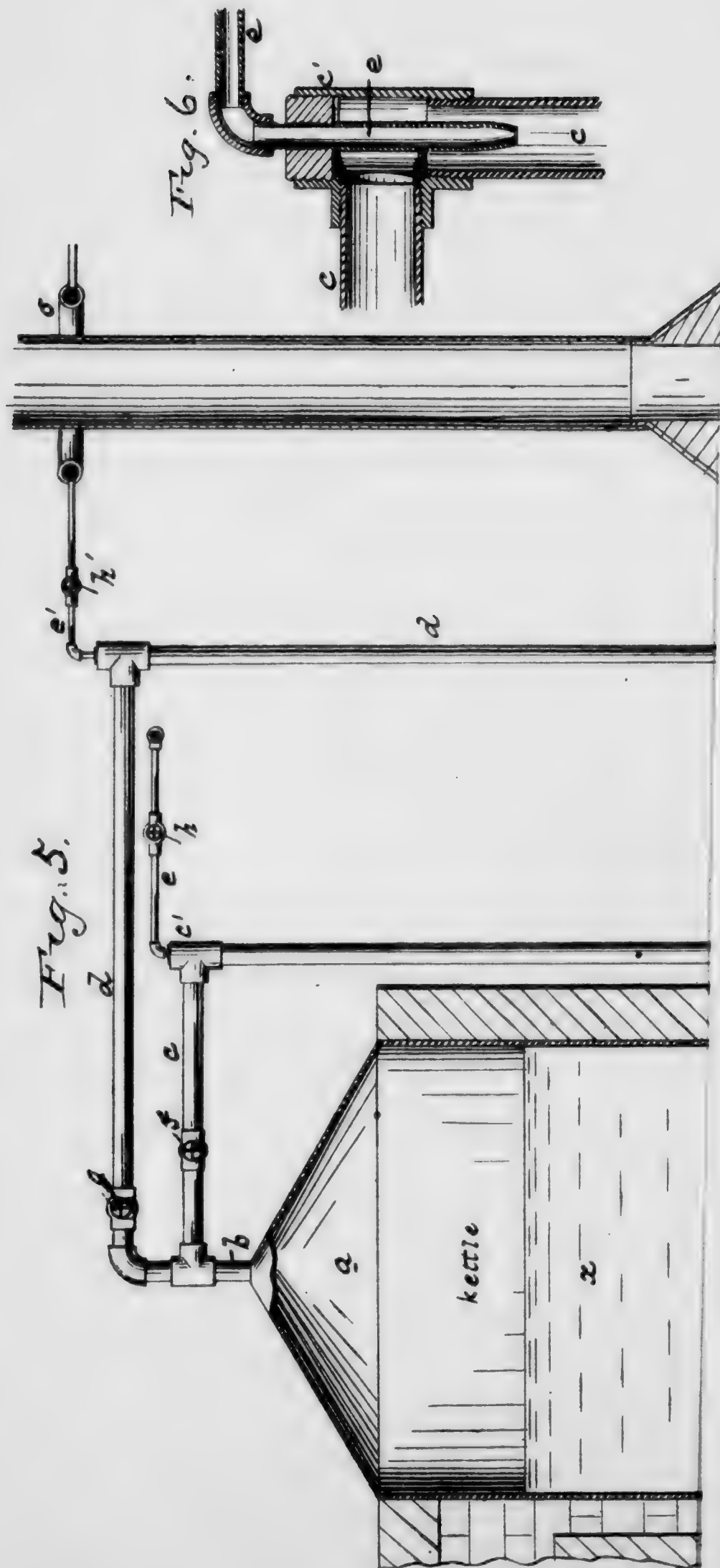
From the top of the cover leads a pipe, *b*, which by branch-pipe *c c* is in communication with the fire-chamber E of the kettle-heating furnace. Thus the space within the kettle, over the asphaltum *x*, Fig. 5, therein, is in communication with the fire box or chamber of the furnace, and consequently the gases given off by the heated asphaltum can pass from the kettle to the fire-box, where they will be consumed. But it has been found that it is not sufficient merely to provide a conduit of this kind for the gases and furnaces. They gather in kettle faster than they can be carried off through the conduit, and leak, as before, through the joint between the kettle and cover. To remedy this, use is made of means for creating artificially a partial vacuum in the kettle and a draft in the abductor conduit. The most convenient means for the purpose consists of a steam jet or nozzle, *e*, which communicates with some suitable source of steam-supply, and enters the pipe *c* at elbow *c'*, indicated more plainly in Fig. 6. The jet of steam under this arrangement acts on the principal of an ejector, exhausting the fumes and vapors from the kettle and forcing them along into the furnace below.

Practical use of this apparatus has demonstrated that even with an imperfect and leaky cover there is, under these conditions, no escape of gases or fumes, the tendency being rather for outside air to be drawn in than inside gases to be forced out through the imperfections in the cover. In this way the apparatus completely suppresses all emanation of obnoxious fumes or gases during the melting and refining operations; and, moreover, by producing a partial vacuum in the kettle, it is enabled to do the same work with less heat, inasmuch as the reduction of pressure which is effected permits the requisite evaporating action to take place at a proportionally lower temperature.

The apparatus thus far described is effective so long as the melting and refining operation continues. It becomes necessary, however, as soon as the operation is carried far enough, to let the contents of the kettle cool; this of course necessitates decrease of entire drawing of the furnace fire. Consequently the obnoxious gases from the asphaltum can no longer be burned therein; but as these gases still continue to be evolved until the asphaltum has cooled down very considerably, some provision must be made for disposing of them after they can no longer be burned in the furnace, which heats the melting kettle. To this end there is constructed a special furnace, F, separate from the kettle-heating furnaces, and is lead from the abductor-pipe *b* of each kettle, a pipe, *d*, (separate and distinct from pipe *c*), which enters the fire-box or chamber G of the special furnace. Each of these pipes *d* is provided with an ejector, *e'* (similar to *e*), or other suitable means for exhausting the gases from the kettle, and carrying them into the special furnace. Pipes *d* *c* are provided each with cock or valve for opening and closing them, as indicated at *f g*, and the steam jets or ejectors *e e'* are also provided with

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REFINING ASPI

No. 286,396.



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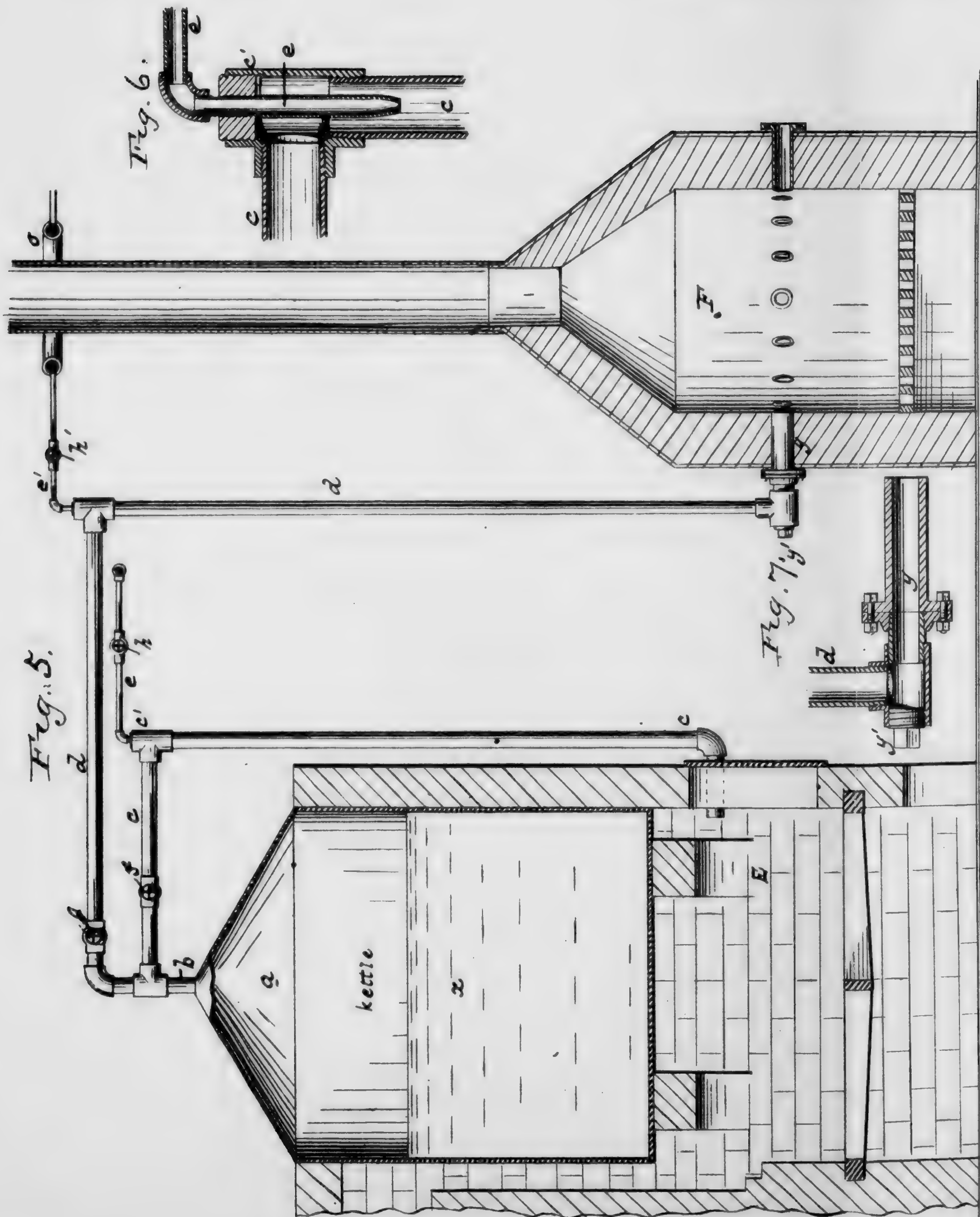
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REFINING ASPHALTUM.

No. 286,396.

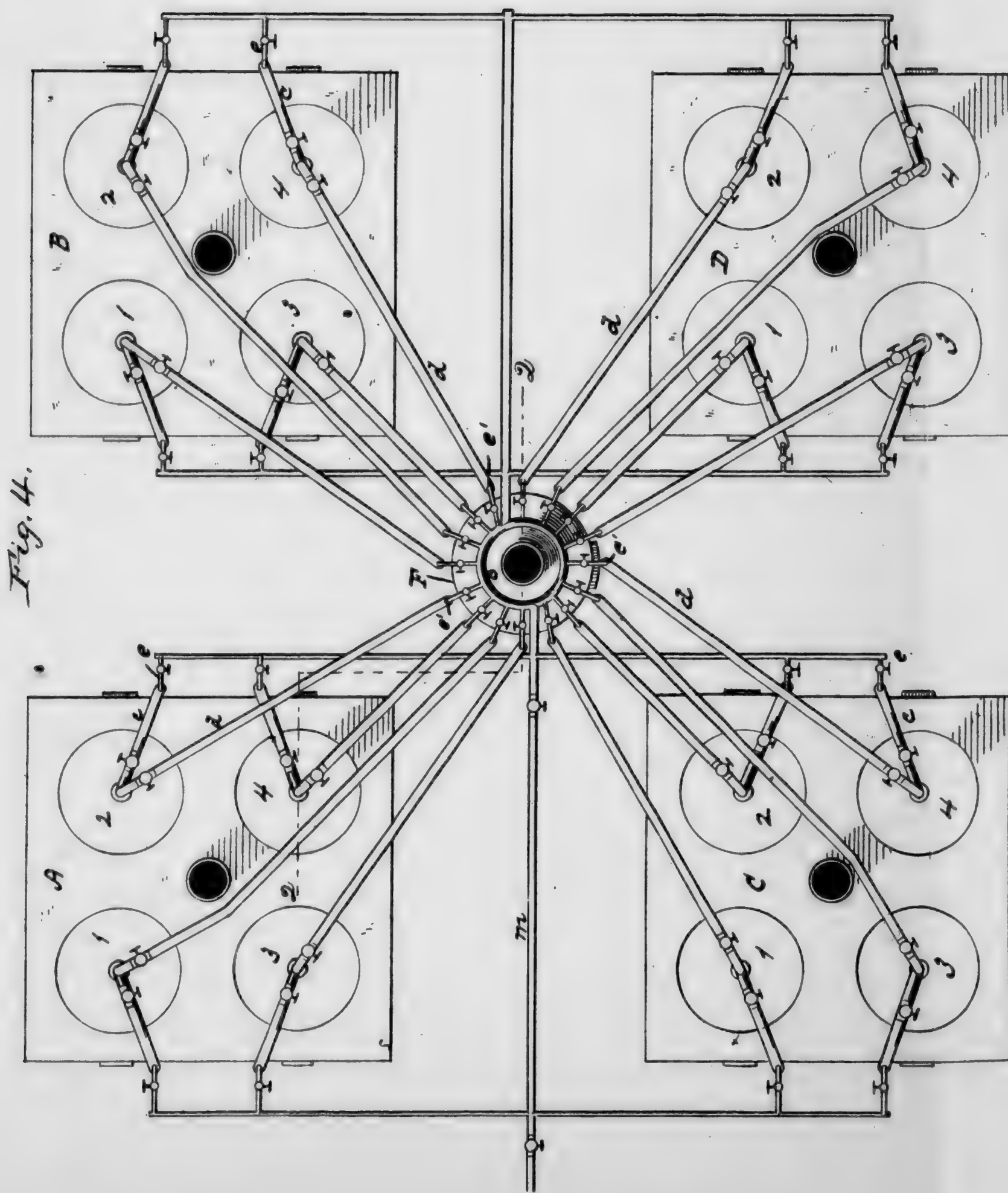
Patented Oct. 9, 1883.



E. J. DE SMEDT.
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valves, *h h'*, for their regulation. So long as melting-heat in the kettle-furnace is required, valve *f* is open, valve *g* is closed, ejector *e* is in action, ejector *e'* is out of action, and the gases are taken from the kettle and carried into the kettle-furnace through pipe *c*. As soon, however, as the fire there is no longer required, and the now sufficiently-heated asphaltum is to cool down, the pipe *c* is closed, pipe *d* is opened, its ejector is put in action, and the fumes from the cooling asphaltum are carried off and discharged into the special furnaces *F*, where they are consumed or transformed into unobjectionable gases, which can be discharged from a lofty chimney into the upper atmosphere.

Fig. 7 shows in detail the tuyere or tube *y*, through which the gases are discharged in the furnace. It is provided at its outer end with a removable plug, *y'*, so that access can be had to its interior for cleaning purposes whenever desired.

This describes particularly but one kettle and its connections. Inasmuch as all the kettles are arranged in the same way and have the same connections with their several furnaces, and also with the central special furnace, which, as seen in Fig. 4, is common to all the kettles, a description of one will answer for all.

Any convenient arrangement for supplying *e* and *e'* can be used. In Fig. 4, *m* is the pipe leading from source of steam-supply to an annular pipe, *o*, surrounding the stack of the central furnace *F*, and from annular pipe *o* radiate the pipes from which the several ejectors *e e'* are supplied with steam. As shown also in Fig. 4, the exhaust pipes *d* of all the kettles converge toward and enter the central furnace *F*.

What the patentee claims for his invention is—

1. An improvement in the art of refining asphaltum; the process hereinbefore described, of removing and destroying the gases and fumes evolved from the heated asphaltum, consisting in exhausting the same from the covered kettle containing the heated asphaltum, through a close conduit into a furnace, where they are consumed.

2. The combination of the covered melting-kettle, the conduit leading from the space therein above the asphaltum to the furnace and the ejector, acting both to maintain a partial vacuum in the kettle above the asphaltum therein and to force the abducted gases and fumes from the kettle into the furnace.

3. The combination of the covered melting-kettle, the conduit leading from the upper part of the same both to the furnace for heating said kettle and to another separate and special furnace, exhausting devices for abducting the fumes and gases from the kettle and forcing the same through the conduit, and means whereby the abducted gases are directed into either furnace at will.

4. The combination, with a number of covered melting-kettles and furnaces for heating the same, of a separate special furnace, conduits leading from each kettle both to the kettle-heating furnace and to the special furnace, exhaust devices for abducting the gases and fumes from the several kettles and forcing the same through their appropriate conduits, and means whereby the abducted gases from the several kettles are directed at will into the kettle-heating furnaces or into the separate special furnace.

Professor De Smedt is very confident that this apparatus will remedy the evil entirely, and I sincerely trust he may not be mistaken.

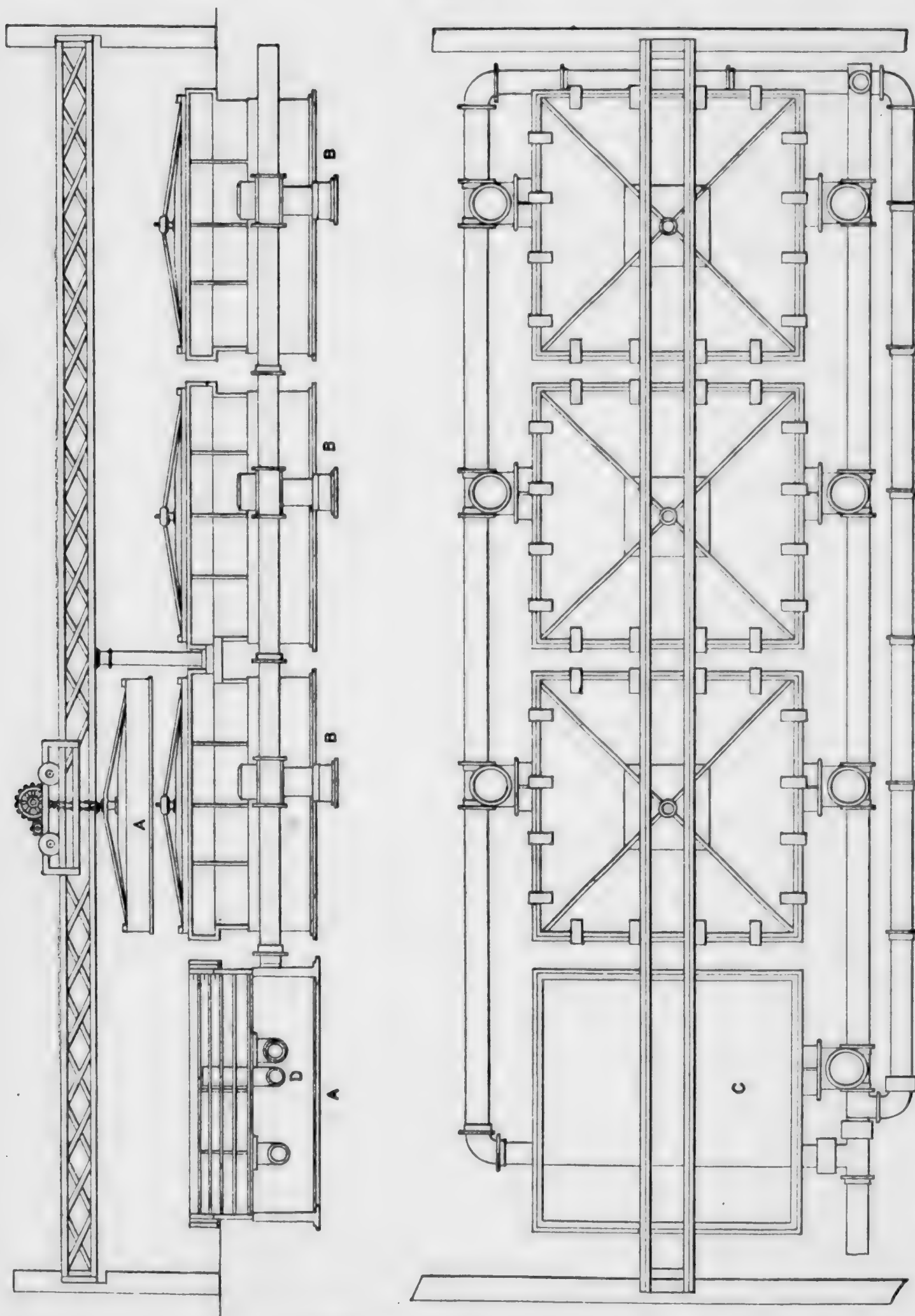
The manufacture of illuminating gas.—Illuminating gas is produced by the destructive distillation of bituminous coal. The coal is put in large retorts, which are maintained as nearly as possible at a cherry-red heat. The gases which pass off form a very complex body, and contain many impurities. These impurities are chiefly sulphuretted hydrogen,

ammonic hydrosulphide, ammonic carbonate, carbonic anhydride, carbonic disulphide, and aqueous vapor.

The chief apparatus of a gas factory is that for cleaning the gas by removing these impurities.

Dr. Ballard, in his report, goes very extensively into the subject of gas-making. In one portion of this report, referring to the injury to

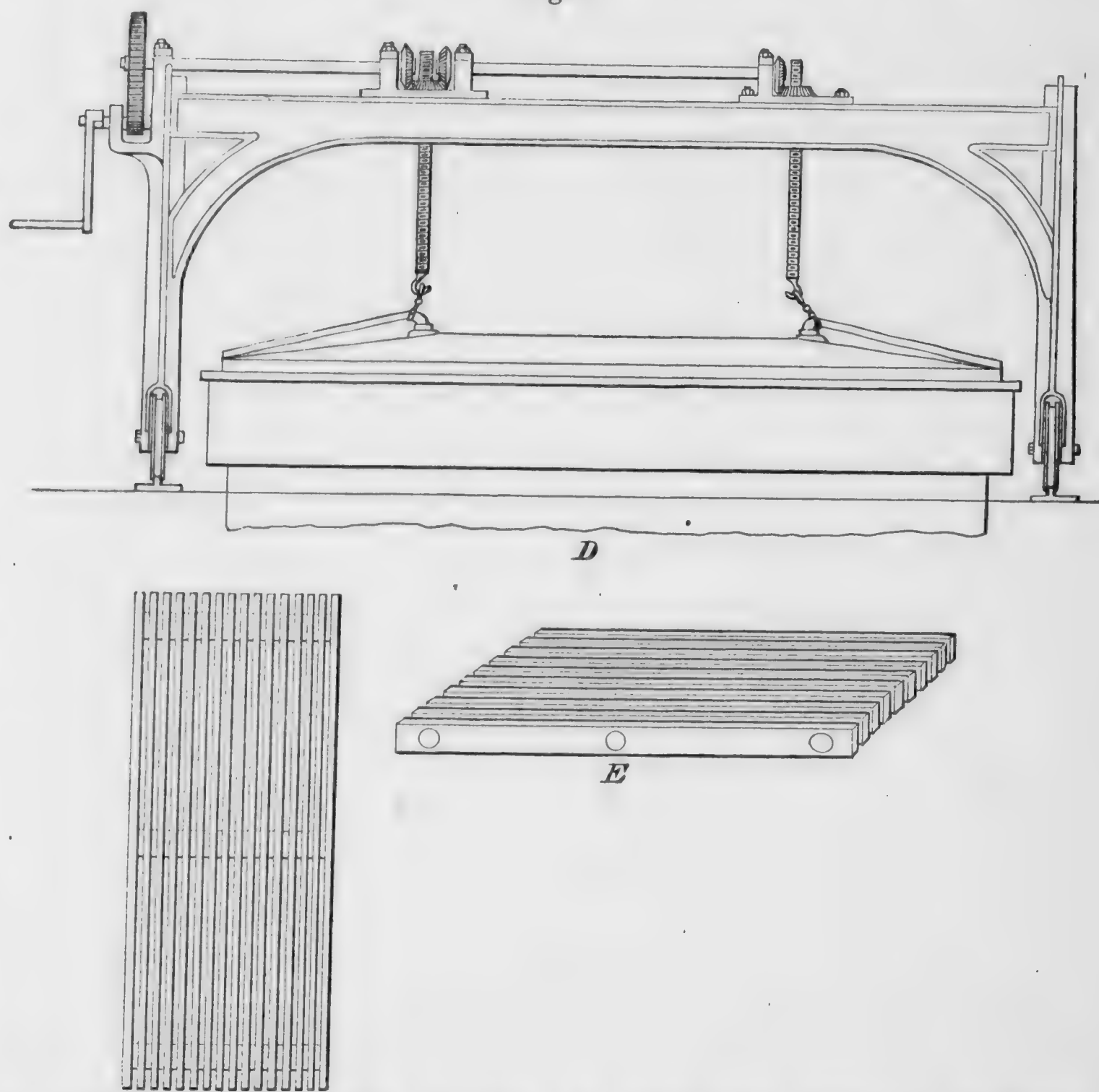
Fig. 8.



health supposed to result from the inhalation of the effluvia from gas-works, he says that, in 1857, when the medical officers of health, newly constituted at that time, united into an association for mutual assistance in their work, the nuisances from gas-works were so great that

one of the first things done was the appointment of a committee to inquire into the question. This committee visited every one of the London gas-works and gathered all the information they could as to the influence of the effluvia upon the public health. The report of that committee says nothing about damage inflicted by effluvia, for the reason that nothing definite was ascertained. It was found impracticable

Fig. 9.



to eliminate the influence exerted by other more certainly injurious conditions to which the poor populations most exposed to the effluvia from the works were subjected. And the same difficulty still exists. Vast improvements, however, have taken place in the processes of gas-manufacture since that time. The refuse is all cared for and utilized, and the handling of all the material is much more carefully done.

The purification at the Washington gas-works is by the dry-lime process, and the apparatus used is illustrated in Figs. 8 and 9. These purifiers are square iron boxes provided with covers capable of being lifted (see Fig. 8), and which dip, when the cover is down, into a groove containing water which acts as a lute. These boxes contain a series of shelves (Fig. 9), covered with quicklime, which are so arranged that the lime passes downward over one series and upward over the other. The lime here combines with the carbonic acid to form carbonate of lime, and also with sulphureted hydrogen to form sulphide of calcium and water.

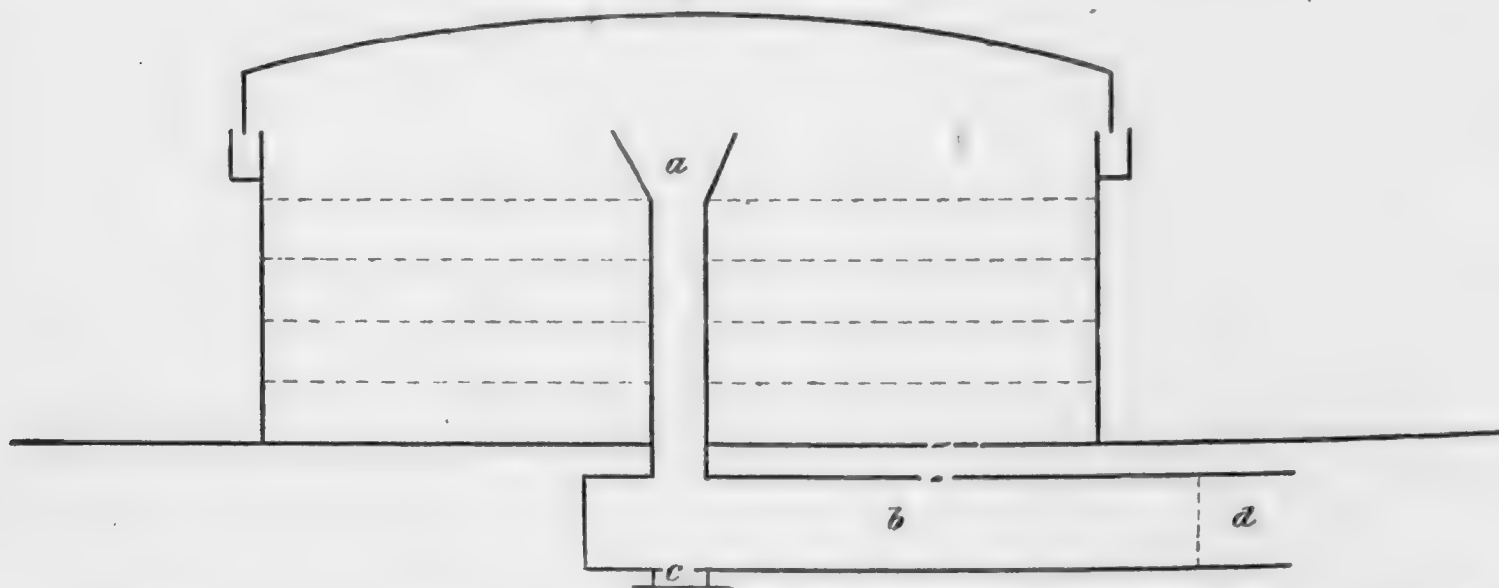
Up to a certain time both these substances exist in the purifier, but as the passage of the gas goes on the carbonic acid entering with the gas begins to decompose the sulphide formed, forming more carbonate of lime and sending away the sulphur again as sulphureted hydrogen. Finally, when the lime has all been converted into carbonate by removal of the sulphide, then it has done its work and must be removed. Then comes the emptying of this spent lime from the series of shelves named, and here is where the greatest opportunity is afforded for the creating of a nuisance.

The sources of nuisances from gas-works are set down as follows: The issue of smoke and vapor from the retort-house, the process of emptying the purifiers and depositing the spent lime, the revivification of oxide, the free exposure of tar or ammoniacal liquor to the atmosphere, or the removal of the various refuse matters.

At the Washington works the tar and ammoniacal liquors are conveyed by underground pipes directly to the distilleries. The oxide of iron is not used, and consequently there is no occasion for revivification. The smoke, &c., from the retort-house is delivered at such an elevation as only exceptionally to cause any unpleasant result; consequently, as stated hereinbefore, the main opportunity for nuisance to result is in the cleansing of the purifiers and the disposal of the spent lime taken therefrom. The company here has a special "purifying house," a large brick building ventilated from the sides, and we have had no complaint of nuisance arising therefrom.

The following rough diagram will serve to illustrate the arrangement of a purifier and the method of cleansing:

Fig. 10.



a is the channel for exit of gas and discharge of the purifier, *b* is the gas-main, *c* is the opening in main for passage of the material through it, and *d* is the arrangement for breaking of the gas-connection.

The spent lime at the Washington works is delivered on the floor in the purifying-house, and thence it is taken to barges, which convey it up the Chesapeake Canal to a point in Maryland, where the party who gets it utilizes it in the manufacture of fertilizers.

Probably a good reason to be advanced for the lack of nuisance at the purifying-house here, is the thorough work done by the scrubbers and condenser before the gas has reached the purifiers. It is the sulphur compounds which create the offense, and if they are completely removed, then the offense is obviated.

The burning of oyster-shells.—There are two establishments in the city for the burning of oyster-shells into lime, and they have been the

subject of numerous complaints as to the offensive odors emanating therefrom. One of these is the property of the Washington Gas-Light Company, who use the product of the kilns at their works, and the other belongs to one William Smith. Action has been taken against both of these works by this department, and the cases are now awaiting action in the criminal court.

The nuisance arising from the burning of oyster-shells is the result of the combustion of the animal matter contained in the shells, and when burned green, the portions of the oyster still adhering thereto. These odors are borne off in the smoke from the kilns, and, in certain conditions of the atmosphere, are plainly distinguished at the distance of half a mile or more. The parties responsible for the shell-burning nuisances here, when notified, determined at once to contest the cases in the courts, and made no attempt to abate or palliate the offensive odors complained of by the citizens residing in the neighborhood. They were accordingly taken before the police court to answer, but to obtain time had the cases taken up on *certiorari* to the court above.

The methods of abatement in this class of nuisance are similar to those in the other cases referred to—destroying the odors by conveying them into the furnace, or by delivering the smoke through stacks at such an elevation as to secure dilution and infiltration in the upper air.

Dr. Ballard, in his report, mentions a form of kilns invented and patented by Mr. P. W. Spencer, and in use at his works in Lothersdale. Fig. 11 shows the principle upon which this kiln is constructed.

The kiln is made in two chambers, *a b*, with a sufficiently wide opening, *c*, between them.

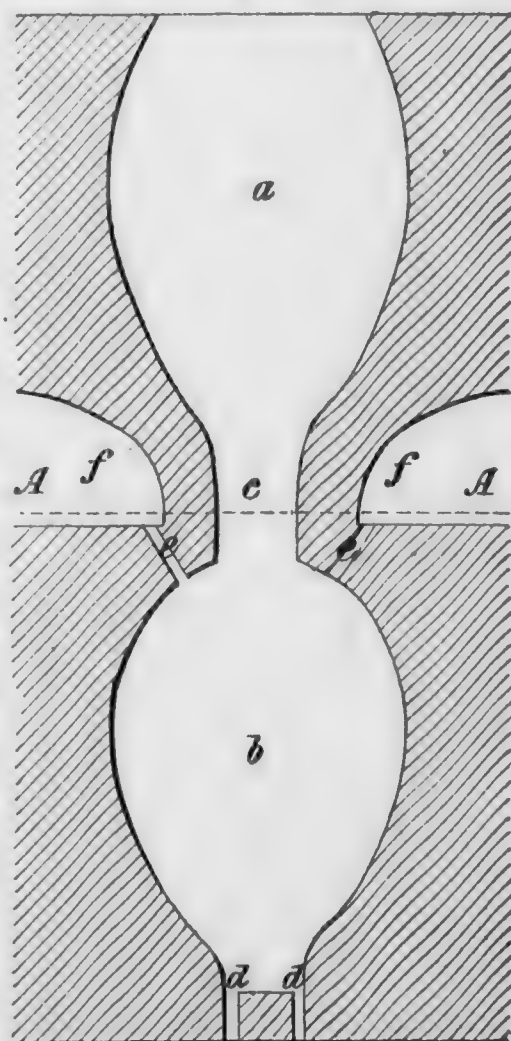
The material to be burned is charged in at the top and good slack is introduced at small openings or channels, *e*, round the top.

The feeding is continuous and lime is drawn as usual at *d*. In this way the combustion of the fuel is caused to take place when the maximum effect is produced, and the waste heat warms up the stone or shells in the upper chamber before it falls into the lower chamber where it is burned.

Investigators, studying the effect exerted by trades nuisances upon the public health, find that the influence consists in a group of symptoms of singular constancy, representing a disturbance of digestive and circulating functions, along with and probably due to a number of sensory disturbances—loss of appetite, nausea, sometimes actual vomiting, sometimes headache, diarrhœa, giddiness, faintness, and general sense of depression or malaria. It is an influence from which some persons suffer more than others, and to which some individuals become more sensitive, while others become less sensitive with custom and time; an influence from which people who from any other cause are sickly are particularly liable to suffer, and even to suffer to a serious degree.

The investigations further show that by the application of such knowledge as is now at command all or nearly all offensive processes may be carried on either without offense or with

Fig. 11.



such reduction of offense as to make them tolerable or even trivial; and it is as much to the interest of manufacturers as it is to the public that the emanations from offensive processes should be arrested.

THE INSPECTION OF PLUMBING.

Work in this very important branch of the service has progressed satisfactorily during the year, and the report of the inspector of plumbing, which is hereinafter presented, gives evidence of the value of the labor of that officer.

The rapid growth of our city widens the scope of his duties daily, and I would earnestly recommend that his appeal for assistance be carefully considered by the Commissioners. Inspections are shown to have nearly doubled during the past year, and the outlook for next year promises a still further increase. Although the inspector of plumbing must nominally, as prescribed by law, perform his duties under the direction of the health officer, yet the recent transfer of his office to that of the inspector of buildings virtually places him under the Engineer Commissioner, as it takes him from beneath the eye of this department.

In this connection I would invite attention to one very important matter comprising a part of the duties of this officer, and that is, the procurement and preservation of the plans of the plumbing-work of houses. One of the objects in view when the system of inspections was inaugurated was that of securing such a record that, in after years, a citizen might come into the office and obtain a perfect statement, in outline, of the drainage system of any house which he might then occupy or desire to secure. The filing of plans, as provided for in section 6 of the regulations, should be strictly enforced in every case, and the inspector should be provided with every facility for their safe-keeping and ready reference. Indexes, according to either street or square, should be made and a blank form be provided for plans, that they may be preserved in uniform shape. The older these records become the more valuable they will be, and there should be no delay in perfecting the system of securing them full and complete in good form. The department is somewhat proud of this its newest infant, and the attention of the Commissioners is invited to a careful perusal of the remarks of the inspector.

By next year the ground covered will probably be broad enough to formulate therefrom some statistical evidence showing the value of perfect drainage and good plumbing as essential to the public health.

The following is the—

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF PLUMBING.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and I think it gives evidence of great improvement. Certainly the class of plumbing-work being done here now on the many handsome houses erected is much superior to last year, and is far ahead of that done in other large cities. It does great credit to our master plumbers; is a substantial proof of the interest you have manifested in the subject, and the work you have accomplished in bringing about legislation on this very important branch of our service; and further, it is a matter upon which the people of the District are to be sincerely congratulated.

During the past year I have made 853 inspections of work in new houses, which is 485 more than were made the previous year. I have also made 567 examinations of plumbing-work in old houses, which is about double the number of houses of this class examined last year. As my office hours are from 9 a. m. until 1 p. m. the time left for inspections is inadequate, and only a general examination can be given to much work which should receive careful official scrutiny. I have found most of the registered and bonded plumbers ready to conform to the rules and regulations; but some violations have been made by a class of tinkers or tramps, whose cases have been referred to the police court, where prompt action was taken by either imposing a heavy fine or putting the offender under bonds, which action will in time, I think, relieve us entirely of this trouble. The strict enforcement of the rules may in some cases appear to work unnecessary hardship, as all general rules are liable to, yet the year's work has proved their liberal scope and special adaptation. Property-owners are frequently reminded that people who rent houses are inquiring into their sanitary condition, and the fact that official examination for the information of the occupants may now be had is surely bringing about noticeable improvement. Much yet remains to be done, but the importance of the subject and the assurance that our regulations are as liberal as are prudent, having in view the greatest good to the greatest number. There is no fear of the prevalence of the careless, haphazard methods in common use in former years.

The matter of two or more houses drained by one sewer connection continues to give great trouble. A law should be passed to require all houses to conform to the regulations in this respect. A former municipal management very unwisely permitted the erection of whole blocks of houses with only one connection with the public sewer, from which we are now reaping a harvest of trouble, not confined to any particular locality or class of dwellings. Of course, where such partnership sewers exist there can be no running traps on main drains, no separate ventilation of house-sewers, no getting rid of foul and leaky terra-cotta drains; in short, no relief from every evil of bad drainage and bad plumbing polluting the atmosphere and inviting house-to-house infection. There can be no remedy short of heroic legislation compelling separate connections for every old house, as is now required by the regulations in the case of all new houses.

Last year in making my report I urged the necessity for assistants in the following language :

This office should be re-enforced by two or three assistant inspectors, and I respectfully suggest that such appointments be made at the earliest practicable moment. These assistant inspectors should be young men of good character and address, and appointed upon the unanimous recommendation of a Board consisting of one professional sanitarian, one master plumber, and one journeyman plumber, and the requirements should be practical skill in plumbing, and sufficient knowledge to satisfy the Board of his fitness.

If I was then justified in urging this I should be derelict to neglect its repetition, as the work has so largely increased; and in justice to those plumbers who are honestly doing their work, all should be compelled to conform to the exact requirements, while the public are entitled to the fullest protection—all of which can only be assured by such careful examinations as I do not now have the time to make.

Members of Congress and others coming to this city to reside call upon me daily for inspection of old houses before they will agree to

lease them, showing the importance of some law to regulate this part of my duty—perhaps empowering this office to charge a nominal fee for each examination, and also in aggravated cases to enforce conformity with our regulations.

Some complaints have arisen under the enforcement of section 32 of the regulations, which requires a flush tank for all closets above the basement floor, but any modification of this rule should be in the line of greater security, in requiring flushing tanks for all water-closets within the house, it being more and more apparent that the complete and immediate removal of human dejections is of first importance, and can only be accomplished by copious flushing.

It is with great reluctance I urge the more general introduction of Hopper closets as preferable to valve closets, since some manufacturers of valve closets may feel aggrieved. I am, however, convinced that our deficient water-supply comes chiefly from their use; that fully one-half of the water flowing daily into the city is wastefully threading its way through tens of thousands of defective "valve" water-closets. When such closets are in good order, a quantity of water is sustained in the basin by a valve, upon the raising of which the water flows away in a sneaking manner, displacing the previous contents of the trap with its own load of excremental filth to remain in active fermentation until the next time the closet is used, perhaps a day or more.

The valve closets, now so extensively put upon the market, are an improvement upon the old pan closets, which are rapidly disappearing, I am happy to say. Yet the valve sections of most valve closets are generally coated with offensive putrefaction.

In addition to the importance of a flush tank for flushing the traps, their use avoids the direct connection of the water service of the house with the basin of the water-closet and the consequent liability of pollution.

It does not seem to me advisable to enlarge this report by explanation of our methods or a description of special instances of defects, as my report last year amplified these subjects to a considerable extent, and the public has been pretty largely treated to sanitary literature of a dramatic or sensational nature through the many trades-journals and the daily press. There is now no occasion for illustrations to convince the average citizen that disease comes from violations of well-defined rules of sanitation, and that there is death in the atmosphere of the house-drains. Some sensationalism was perhaps necessary in the earlier period to arouse an interest. Now, however, the science of house-plumbing is as exact, and the conclusions of sanitary experts as uniform, as those of experts in any other profession.

Since the issuance of the amended rules, approved November 17, 1882, there has been occasion to modify under authority from the Commissioners, section 15, which required a man-hole of brick above each running trap on main drain, and a vertical clearing pipe, which appears to furnish sufficient access for the removal of any obstruction liable to occur, at much less cost, has been permitted. Also section 17, which required cast-iron pipe for all drains within the building line, has been modified by special permits, with the approval of the Engineer Commissioner, for terra-cotta drains under stables, carriage-houses, &c. With these exceptions, our rules appear to have stood the test of practical application quite satisfactorily.

It is gratifying to note that my near official relations with the inspector of buildings have been most cordial, and the interests of those

having business with us have been facilitated by having our offices convenient to each other.

Thanking you for past courtesies and trusting I may merit the confidence of the office in the future, I remain,

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAMUEL A. ROBINSON,
Inspector of Plumbing.

Dr. SMITH TOWNSHEND,
Health Officer.

SMALL-POX.

The success which has uniformly attended our efforts in dealing with this disease, that has so often proven itself a scourge to communities, is a matter for sincere congratulation.

During the last winter while small-pox was prevailing to an alarming extent in Baltimore and other cities around us, we succeeded in confining it here to ten cases, three of which proved fatal.

The first case came to us on October 11, 1882, in the person of one Lewis Jackson, a colored man, twenty-five years of age, suffering with variola. He had been taken sick in the city of Baltimore on October 5, and went from there to his home in Prince George County, Maryland, from whence he was brought to this city in a wagon by some of his relatives. We could not send him back in his then condition, and he was taken to the hospital, where he recovered, and from whence he was discharged on December 1.

The second case was in the person of Joseph Dade, a colored man, who was sent into the city from Brandywine, Md., November 15, 1882. He, too, was taken care of, and made a good recovery.

The third case was that of Henry Helmsen, a druggist, doing business at the corner of Eighth and H streets northeast, and in whose store Dade had spent some little time before coming to the health department. He was removed to hospital on December 5, and died there on the 14th of that month.

The fourth case was reported on January 9, 1883, in the person of Joseph Barnes, a colored man, who had left Baltimore on Christmas eve, and came to the city via Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River. He was found on the street with variola in eruption, and was taken to the hospital, where he recovered.

John Perkins, a white man, suffering with confluent variola was taken from Providence Hospital on January 17 to the small-pox hospital, where he died. The history of the infection in this case could not be traced.

No other case appeared then until March 1, when John Oakes came around from Baltimore, arriving by the river steamer, Arrowsmith. He was taken to hospital, and recovered.

On March 6 Lizzie Boyd was reported as sick at 307 Twenty-third street. The case proved to be one of varioloid, and the contagion was ascribed to Baltimore visitors. She was promptly removed to hospital, and there recovered.

Mamie Wagner, a little girl five years of age was next taken, at 412 Twelfth street southwest, where she was isolated on the premises, and there died. The source of contagion in this case could not be definitely

ascertained. Another child, Frank Elliott, aged eleven years, was taken down in the same premises on April 9, and made a good recovery.

The last case which came to our attention during the year was that of Harry Walsky, a child three and a half years of age, in a Jewish family who kept a second-hand clothing store at 1206 Seventh street northwest. The infection came probably through some old clothing brought into the place. The child was removed to hospital, and there recovered.

In all these cases prompt measures were taken, and the fact that there was no spread from house to house shows how effective these measures proved. Eight out of the ten cases reported were removed to hospital, and notwithstanding the fact that seven were cases of variola and the other variola confluens, six recovered.

When the alarm concerning the spread of the disease in Baltimore was at its height, we organized an emergency service, which was continued four months. At the expiration of that time, all the persons employed, with the exception of the janitor at the hospital, were discharged, and the hospital turned over to Dr. Hazen, the visiting physician to the Washington Asylum.

Again we can point with pardonable pride to the result of our labors in this direction during last winter, the winter of 1881-'82, and the outbreak of 1879-'80, and I can repeat:

Our experience with the disease has established in my mind the firm conviction that a health organization, with means at its command, which fails to confine the ravages of small-pox, or does not eradicate it from a community within a limited period, must place upon itself the stamp of inefficiency. It only requires vigilance, prompt action, and the use of the means which modern sanitary science has placed at our disposal to accomplish the ends desired. Fuel is first taken from the flames by securing a general vaccination of the unprotected; isolation, disinfection, and care in handling will speedily accomplish the rest. To prevent the introduction of the disease into a community, of course quarantine must be resorted to. Until such a step is deemed necessary the vigilance of the health authorities, together with the intelligent co-operation of the medical profession, will have to be depended upon. With quarantine established and onslaught from foreign quarters prevented, an efficient health department should stamp out the disease within, at the farthest, four times its incubatory period.

In conclusion, I would invite the earnest attention of the Commissioners to the necessity for providing our city with a proper pest hospital, and, in this connection, to the remarks on small-pox outbreaks in my Annual Reports for 1880 and 1882.

INVESTIGATIONS AS TO THE LOCAL CAUSE OF ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

The subjoined report of the medical sanitary inspector shows what has been accomplished by the limited time and attention which could be spared to this work during the year.

As I have repeatedly stated, we are unfortunate in not having legislation providing for the reporting of *cases* of infectious disease under penalty. This is a matter which has engaged the attention of the health authorities of London for some time, and the local government board, in its report for 1882-'83, refers to the conclusions reached. The Select Committee of the House of Commons, after taking much evidence on the subject, reported favorably on the notification system, expressing an opinion that the time has come when the provisions of law on this subject may be sanctioned, "at least in the more important urban sanitary districts."

The committee appended to their report clauses giving extended powers in relation to the disinfection of premises, and imposing fines on persons ceasing to occupy infected houses without previous disinfection, or making false answers to intending tenants as to the existence of infectious disease. On the other hand, the committee reported against certain clauses by which it was sought to impose certain irksome restrictions upon the victims of infectious disease. The system of compulsory notification of infectious disease is now in force in thirty towns, with an aggregate population of two millions and a quarter, and the reports and papers from these towns, published in the form of a parliamentary paper, seem to show conclusively that the authorities and their medical officers of health are practically unanimous in a belief as to its great utility in curbing the spread of infection.

This system is in vogue in some of the cities of this country, notably Brooklyn, N. Y., and has given eminent satisfaction in its working.

Under our present system inspections of premises where infectious disease has occurred are made only in case of death of the patient; this being the only means we have in ordinary cases of ascertaining its existence.

It is hardly necessary to enter into any argument to show the advisability of having these inspections made in advance of the fatal event, and, if possible, provide measures which will ward off the destroying angel. I trust that action will be taken to provide legislation covering this subject.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SANITARY INSPECTOR.

SIR: I have the honor of making and presenting to you the following report of my work as medical sanitary inspector, from the time of my appointment in your office to the 30th of June, 1883.

I have made investigations as to the local cause of disease in eleven cases of diphtheria, forty-three of scarlet fever, and eleven of typhoid fever.

By reference to the annual chart prepared in the health department, it will be seen that the deaths due to the above diseases have not been confined to any particular locality, but have been distributed pretty evenly over the entire city. Investigation has shown that while in some few cases the premises were in an unsanitary condition, in the majority of cases the deaths from these causes occurred where the immediate surroundings were in a better rather than an average sanitary condition. This was especially so in regard to scarlet fever, and I have no reason to doubt, though unable to trace the origin of the disease in every instance, that each case was caused by specific contagion.

On inquiry as to the source of milk supply, it was found that many persons were unable to give the name or residence of their milkman, seeming to consider themselves fortunate if they were able to secure the service of a "countryman." It is suggested as desirable that some provision should be made for the regular inspection of the sources of milk supply, not only as to the quality of the milk itself, but that inquiries be made to ascertain the prevalence of contagious diseases among the families of the milkmen.

The following statement shows the number of deaths from croup, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and typhoid fever during the past five years, from which it appears that the deaths from croup and diphtheria during

the past year have been below the mean, and that the number of deaths from scarlet fever and typhoid fever have been above the mean:

	Croup.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.
During the year ending—				
June 30, 1879	50	79	129	74
June 30, 1880	45	29	28	84
June 30, 1881	89	124	26	67
June 30, 1882	55	116	35	120
June 30, 1883	24	85	125	92
Totals	263	433	343	437
Mean	52.6	86.6	68.6	87.4

The following cases of small-pox came under my notice as medical sanitary inspector: October 11, 1882, a young colored man named Lewis Jackson was brought to the city from near Marlborough, Md., well broken out with the disease. He was sent to the small-pox hospital, and was discharged December 1, 1882, cured. The next case was seen November 15, 1882, in the person of a colored man named Joseph Dade, from near Brandywine, Md., who made his appearance in our streets fully broken out. On his way to the health office he stopped at the drug-store of Henry Helmsen, and on December 5 it was discovered that the druggist had contracted the disease. Both were sent to the hospital; the former recovered; the latter died December 14, 1882. The fourth case, Joseph Barnes, colored, was brought from the eastern shore of Maryland, and was discovered on the street January 9, 1883. Shortly after this date the temporary small-pox service was organized, and I saw no more cases until April 9, 1883, when I was sent to investigate the case of Frank Elliot, a white boy living on Twelfth street southwest, which proved to be a genuine one of small-pox. The patient remained at home, precautions being taken in regard to isolation, disinfection, &c., and, under the care of a physician, recovered. Two days later, April 11, 1883, a white child three and a half years old, living on Seventh street northwest; was reported as suffering with the disease; upon investigation it proved true. The child was sent to the hospital and recovered. This was the last case during the year.

While these cases were occurring, "suspicious cases" were reported almost daily, making it necessary to visit the four quarters of the city, sometimes to find a case of chicken-pox, at others one of measles, and quite frequently no sickness at all. Between the 10th and 23d of April I performed twenty-eight vaccinations, twenty-five of which were secondary. I have learned of but one case where the *virus* "took."

Before closing, I would like to suggest the propriety of having, in a city the size of Washington, an ambulance and driver constantly at the disposal of the health authorities, for the immediate removal of any contagious case found wandering at large, as, when the necessity occurs, then hardly seems to be the time to consider what disposition is to be made of the poor patient who may be shivering in a neighboring alley.

Very respectfully,

B. G. POOL, M. D.,
Medical Sanitary Inspector.

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D.,
Health Officer, District of Columbia.

VITAL STATISTICS.

In the work of collecting, recording, and tabulating the statistics pertaining to births, marriages, and deaths, we have made as favorable progress during the year as the limited force at our command would permit.

There are at present on file in this department about 83,700 certificates; comprising those of births, marriages, still-births, and deaths. Of this number we have recently had 30,249 of births, and 33,499 of deaths, bound in substantial volumes of 250 certificates each, making 256 volumes. After mature consideration this was decided upon as the best manner in which to preserve these very valuable records. They are put together in chronological order under firm coverings, all numbered, and while presenting a handsome appearance are easy of reference. All the records are indexed up, those of recent years under the Burr patent combination system, and any information desired therefrom can be readily obtained.

The whole working system of this branch of the service is, in fact, at the present time in a condition far superior to that of any period in the history of its existence. The material here collected together becomes more and more valuable as the years roll on, and every precaution should be taken for its careful preservation.

In this connection I would again invite attention to the urgent necessity for providing a fire-proof receptacle for these important records. The fire which occurred in the building occupied by the department on the 28th of February last, warns us of this need and shows how disastrous such an accident may prove at any time.

For the purposes of illustration and for the information of statisticians and others, thirty-six tabular statements, together with three maps prepared after the usual method, are hereinafter presented. These tables are exhaustive of the subjects treated and give all the information to be obtained respecting the births, marriages, and deaths which have occurred in the District during the year, as well as certain facts pertaining to the statistics of other years. Their figures will speak for themselves.

DEATHS.

During the year ending June 30, 1883, 4,286 deaths occurred in the District of Columbia. Of this number 1,196 were white males, 1,074 white females, 1,004 colored males, and 1,012 colored females.

From a consideration of such data as is at hand, and taking the ratio of increase as shown by the census of 1880, the population on January 1, 1883, has been estimated at 191,980 (126,300 white, and 65,680 colored). Taking these figures as a basis, it is shown that the death rate during the past year was 22.33 per 1,000 per annum for the total population. The death rates for the white and colored population show, as in the past, a very marked difference, being 17.98 for the white, and 30.68 for the colored.

The following table gives deaths and death rates compared with the preceding seven years:

Years.	Population.			Deaths.			Death rates.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1876	106,741	50,859	157,600	2,090	2,072	4,162	19.58	40.74	26.35
1877	109,505	52,870	162,375	2,190	2,014	4,204	20.00	37.39	25.89
1878	112,340	54,960	167,300	2,167	2,068	4,235	19.29	37.63	25.32
1879	115,247	57,053	172,300	2,196	2,113	4,309	19.06	37.03	25.00
1880	118,236	59,402	177,638	2,085	2,121	*4,207	17.63	35.71	23.68
1881	121,300	61,760	183,060	2,205	1,931	4,136	18.18	31.27	22.59
1882	124,441	64,212	188,653	2,353	2,218	4,571	18.91	34.54	24.23
1883	126,300	65,680	191,980	2,270	2,016	4,286	17.98	30.68	22.33
Mean annual death rate for the eight years							18.83	35.62	24.42

* One unknown color.

This table presents a comprehensive statement of all the facts pertaining to the year's mortality. It is quite extensive in its scope, and well worthy of study.

The following is a brief summary of the deaths from various diseases according to classes:

Table 1 exhibits the causes of death of the 4,286 decedents according to age, color, sex, nativity, social relation, &c., arranged under 5 classes, 21 orders, and 254 specific names, being a detailed statement of the mortality for the past year.

I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

From this class of diseases there were 1,004 deaths, or 23.42 per cent. of the total mortality. Small-pox (which is more extensively treated elsewhere) caused the death of 3 persons—2 males, 1 female, all white. Measles prevailed during the winter and spring, and 6 deaths from this cause are reported. Croup and diphtheria have been less fatal during the past than the preceding year, the mortality decreasing from 55 to 24 deaths for the former and from 116 to 85 for the latter disease. Scarlet fever, on the other hand, caused 125 deaths, an increase of 90 deaths over last year. It seems to be the popular impression that measles, croup, diphtheria, and scarlet fever are more fatal among the colored population than among the white, and that they enjoy a certain immunity from the malarial fevers. That such is not the case our death record for the past five years quite plainly indicates. During that period the death rate from measles was, for the whites, .031 per 1,000; for the colored, .027; croup, .302 white, .263 colored; diphtheria, .549 white, .339 colored; scarlet fever, .499 white, .139 colored; malarial fevers, .085 white, .288 colored.

During the year there were 28 deaths from whooping cough, a disease most fatal to the young colored. During 1879 it was fatal to 6 white and 19 colored children; in 1880, to 18 white and 32 colored; in 1881, to 9 white and 10 colored; in 1882, to 10 white and 14 colored, and in 1883, to 9 white and 19 colored.

There were 357 deaths (157 white, 200 colored) from diarrhœal diseases; 309 (129 white, 180 colored) being among children under five years of age. But 18 deaths were ascribed to syphilis, and 14 of these occurred among children under five years of age.

The deaths of 88 children were charged to inanition, and alcoholism claimed 9 victims.

H. EX. 1, 48.

SCALE.

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MAP OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

EXPLANATION:

COMBINED NUMBERS SHOW TOTAL DEATHS ON EACH SQUARE,
DEATHS OF WHITE PERSONS ARE INDICATED BY NUMBERS IN RED,
THOSE OF COLORED PERSONS BY NUMBERS IN BLUE.



SCALE.

H. EX. 1202, 1, 48.

T. O. BAFFET, DEL.
ENGR. DEPT.
D.C.

MAP OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

EXPLANATION:

COMBINED NUMBERS SHOW TOTAL DEATHS ON EACH SQUARE,
DEATHS OF WHITE PERSONS ARE INDICATED BY NUMBERS IN RED,
THOSE OF COLORED PERSONS BY NUMBERS IN BLUE.



SCALE.

H. EX. 1.2.2, 1.48.

Mr. T. D. BRUFF, DEL.
CHIEF DEPT. D.C.

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II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Constitutional diseases caused 1,059 deaths, or 24.707 per cent. of the total mortality. The decedents were 231 white males, 268 white females, 254 colored males, and 309 colored females. The annual death rate for the white population from these diseases was 3.952, and for the colored 8.519.

Cancer and consumption, two most important and interesting diseases, caused a majority of the deaths in this class, and a series of tables have been prepared giving information in relation to these diseases which is thought to be well worthy of careful study.

During the past year there have been 80 deaths from cancer and 730 from consumption. It should be noticed that of the decedents from consumption less than 17 per cent. were white natives of the District, while over 25 per cent. of the total number of deaths occurred among that class.

III.—LOCAL DISEASES.

The local diseases are those affecting the different organs of the body. They are divided in eight orders, and enumerated in table No. 1 under 114 specific diseases.

In this class we have 1,645 deaths, or 38.378 per cent. of the total mortality; 525 white males, 389 white females, 373 colored males, and 358 colored females. From diseases of the nervous system there were 554 decedents, of which 310 were white and 244 colored.

From the principal diseases under this order we have the following number of deaths: Meningitis, cerebral, and spinal—white 50, colored 17; encephalitis, cerebral softening, cerebral congestion, cerebral abscess, cerebral tumor, and cerebral lesion—white 60, colored 29; apoplexy—white 57, colored 27; insanity—white 39, colored 12; convulsions—white 33, colored 81.

From diseases of the circulatory organs there were 226 deaths, 207 being diseases of the heart and its membranes, and 11 diseases of the aorta.

Diseases of the respiratory organs furnished 514 of the deaths, 219 being white and 295 colored persons; of these pneumonia and bronchitis supplied 401—white 164, colored 237.

Diseases of the digestive organs were fatal in 230 cases—154 white, 76 colored.

There were 102 deaths from diseases of the urinary organs; of this number 70 were white, 32 colored; 63 males, 39 females. There were 7 deaths from diseases of the generative organs, all females (4 white and 3 colored). From diseases of locomotory and integumentary organs there were twelve deaths—6 white and 6 colored.

IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

There were 440 deaths from diseases of this class—239 white, 201 colored; 194 males, and 246 females. The total deaths in this class constitute 10.26 per cent. of the total mortality, and an annual death rate of 1.89 per 1,000 per annum for the white, and 3.04 for the colored population. Under this class there are 4 orders and 25 diseases. The deaths of 203 infants, caused by imperfect development or some complication occurring during birth, are classed under this head; 103 were white and 100 colored. Thirty-nine deaths of women from diseases in-

cident to parturition are recorded—21 white, 18 colored; parturition direct caused 6 deaths; puerperal convulsions, 6; puerperal fever, 4; puerperal septicæmum, 4; puerperal mania, 3; puerperal peritonitis, 9; postpartum hemorrhage, 1, and antepartum hemorrhage, 1.

From old age and senile gangrene there were 188 deaths—38 white males, 68 white females, 36 colored males, and 46 colored females.

Ten deaths are ascribed to general debility.

V.—VIOLENCE.

There were 138 deaths recorded as due to violence. Of this number accidents and negligence caused 106 deaths; 10 were homicides, 21 were suicides, and there was one judicial execution (Charles Guiteau). Of the deaths caused by accidents and negligence 3 were due to scalds, 16 were drowned, 12 (all colored) were overlaid by mother, 8 were laid down as due to neglect, and toy pistols are given as the cause of 5 deaths. The means of suicide were, in 5 cases, gunshot wound of head; in 1, laudanum; by hanging, 4; corrosive poison, 4; drowning, 2; narcotic poison, 1; jumping from window, 1; run over by cars, 1; incised wounds, 2.

Of the maps showing the location of deaths but little need be said, except in regard to the one giving the location of the total mortality. The deaths by violence are not located on the map, for the reason that the cause of their occurrence cannot be charged to the place of death, as the injury that produced the fatal result may have been received at some distant point, and ought not, in any event, prove a reflection on the sanitary condition of the place of death. All these locations are from the certificates of death received at this office, and are believed to be, in the main, correct.

Of the other tables illustrating the mortality it is not deemed necessary to make any remarks, as they sufficiently explain themselves.

BIRTHS.

Of the 3,116 births reported, 851 were white males; 833, white females; 715, colored males; 715, colored females; 1 female, color unknown, and one colored, sex unknown.

Of 353 bastards reported, 300 were colored. Of 1,684 white births, 1,004 were certified by physicians, while of the 1,431 colored births, only 295 are returned by physicians, and of this small proportion 126 are from the various hospitals.

MARRIAGES.

There were 607 marriages contracted between white parties, 235 in which the contracting parties were colored, and one mixed marriage (reported).

The tables prepared fully illustrate this branch of the subject.

The following explanatory note will sufficiently explain the use of Table 10.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The column of "daily rainfall" indicates that the amount was too small to measure. In the "mortality" division, the number of children dying at the age of 7 days and under is included in the column of those dying "under 5 years of age." Under the head of "malarial fever" are included the number dying of remittent, intermit-

tent, malarial, congestive, pernicious, typho-malarial, and simple continued fevers. Under "acute diseases of the respiratory organs" are included pneumonia, bronchitis, pleuritis, and congestion of the lungs. Under "diseases of the nervous system," those cases of convulsions, congestion of the brain, &c., following or complicated with diarrhœal diseases, or with any of the different fevers, diphtheria, whooping-cough, &c., are not included. All of these cases are classified under the primary diseases.

The movements of the barometer are given in inches and decimals of an inch; the signs + and — show rise and fall of barometer and thermometer. The temperature is measured in degrees of the Fahrenheit scale.

The items in the column of "resultant direction and force of wind" were obtained by platting—using the three daily observations as factors—and these should be read as follows: N., *northerly*, and not north; S., *southerly*, and not south; NE., *northeasterly*, and not northeast, &c. Only when the *mean hourly force* of the wind agrees with the *resultant force* should the abbreviations be read in the usual manner. On many days each observation indicates a change in direction and force of the wind, and the resultant direction and force only show the distance in miles and direction that a particle of air would be from the point of observation were it acted upon by the united forces and directions of the wind, as ascertained by the three observations during one hour's time.

To obtain the amount of air passing the point of observations (in this case, Washington) for any particular day, it will be necessary to multiply by 24 the number in the column of the "mean force of wind per hour."

The items in the column of "state of weather" are, as near as possible, reasonable summaries of the state of weather as made at the three observations for each day.

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	1882.												1883.															
	September.				Total first quarter.				October.				November.				December.				Total second quarter.				January.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																												
Order 1.— <i>Miasmatic.</i>																												
Small-pox.....																												
Measles.....																												
Croup.....																												
Diphtheria.....																												
Scarlet fever.....																												
Typhus fever.....																												
Typhoid fever.....																												
Typho-malarial fever.....																												
Congestive fever.....																												
Intermittent fever.....																												
Remittent fever.....																												
Malarial fevers.....																												
Dysentery.....																												
Diarrhoea.....																												
Cholera morbus.....																												
infantum.....																												
Enterocolitis.....																												
Whooping-cough.....																												
Erysipelas.....																												
Oaruncle.....																												
Pyæmia.....																												
Pyæmic abscess.....																												
Septicæmia.....																												
Tonsillitis.....																												
Pemphigus.....																												
Total miasmatic diseases.....																												
Order 2.— <i>Enthetic.</i>																												
Syphilis, congenital.....																												
secondary.....																												
tertiary.....																												
(variety not stated).....																												
Malignant pustule.....																												
Total enthetic diseases.....																												

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																		Per cent. of each cause to total mortality under 5 yrs. of age.		
	Under 1 year.			1 to 2 years.			2 to 3 years.			3 to 4 years.			4 to 5 years.			Total under 5 years.					
	W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.				
M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.					
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																					
Order 1.— <i>Miasmatic</i> .																					
Small-pox.....																			1	.023	
Measles.....																			5	.117	
Croup.....	1	1		2	4	1				1						12			2	.420	
Diphtheria.....	3	1	2			2		1		6						11			3	.933	
Scarlet fever.....	2	1	3		2	9	1			7	15					25			6	1.656	
Typhus fever.....																					
Typhoid fever.....																				.093	
Typho-malarial fever.....																				.117	
Congestive fever.....	1																			.070	
Intermittent fever.....																				.117	
Remittent fever.....																				.093	
Malarial fevers.....																				.397	
Dysentery.....																				.233	
Diarrhœa.....	20	8	29	23	1	1	9	7	1							23			40	2.473	
Cholera morbus.....																				.047	
infantum.....	41	27	32	36	2	2	5	7								43			1	3.663	
Enterocolitis.....	13	3	6	5	1	1	2									15			5	.793	
Whooping-cough.....	1	5	5	6			1	2								3			7	.653	
Erysipelas.....	1	1														3			1	.093	
Carbuncle.....																					
Pyæmia.....																					
Pyæmic abscess.....																					
Septicæmia.....																					
Tonsillitis.....																					
Pemphigus.....																					
Total miasmatic diseases.....	80	55	80	76	15	20	26	21	22	26	12	13	4	6	12	143	126	119	514	11.991	
Order 2.— <i>Enthetic</i> .																					
Syphilis, congenital.....	2	1	5	3																.303	
secondary.....																					
tertiary.....																					
(variety not stated).....																				.023	
Malignant pustule.....																					
Total enthetic diseases.....	2	1	5	3												2	1	8	3	14	.326

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

[illegible]

TABLE I.—DEATHS SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, AND WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	SOCIAL RELATION.						NATIVITY.											
	Widow or widower.			Unknown.			District of Columbia.				Other parts of United States.				Foreign.			
	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	C.	W.	M.	F.	C.	W.	M.	F.	C.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																		
Order 1.— <i>Miasmatic.</i>																		
Small pox.....											1							
Measles.....																		
Croup.....																		
Diphtheria.....																		
Scarlet fever.....																		
Typhus fever.....																		
Typhoid fever.....	3	4	1	3		1	3	8	9	9	12	19						
Typhoid malarial fever.....	2		1			1	4	3	6	6	1	1						
Congestive fever.....							5	2	2	1	1	2						
Intermittent fever.....							1	1	3	1		1						
Remittent fever.....	2		1	1			2	3	2	6	1	1						
Malarial fevers.....		3		1			5	7	8	6	6	1						
Dysentery.....		1	1			1	1	4	4	2	1	5						
Diarrhea.....		1	2	2			22	9	38	30	4							
Cholera morbus.....	1		2	1	1				1	1		1						
Cholera infantum.....							41	25	40	40	2	4						
Enterocolitis.....		1					13	6	7	5	2							
Whooping cough.....							3	6	7	12								
Erysipelas.....	2	1	1				4	2	1		2							
Carbuncle.....																		
Pyæmia.....			1						1									
Pyæmic abscess.....																		
Septicæmia.....																		
Tonsillitis.....								1										
Pemphigus.....		1																
Total miasmatic diseases.....	10	13	7	9	3	2	1	176	176	146	140	48	49	60	38	23	19	1
Order 2.— <i>Enthetic.</i>																		
Syphilis, congenital.....																		
secondary.....							2	1	7	3								
tertiary.....																		
(variety not stated).....	1	1							1									
Malignant pustule.....																		
Total enthetic diseases.....			1	1			2	1	8	3		2		1	1	1		

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.																
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		July.				August.				
			W.	C.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	C.	W.	M.	F.	C.	
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																					
Order 3.— <i>Dietic</i> .																					
Inanition	88	2.053	.245	.868	18	13	26	31	31	57	44	44	3	4	3	1	.....	1	2	4	
Purpura	3	.070	.024	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alcoholism	9	.210	.047	.046	3	3	3	.....	6	3	6	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Scurvy	1	.023	.008	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total dietic diseases	101	2.356	.324	.914	22	19	29	31	41	60	51	50	3	4	4	1	1	1	2	4	
Order 4.— <i>Parasitic</i> .																					
Thrush	4	.093	.016	.030	2	.....	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total parasitic diseases	4	.093	.016	.030	2	.....	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total zymotic diseases	1,004	23.423	4.300	7.014	275	268	246	215	543	461	521	483	50	36	57	50	29	26	34	29	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																					
Order 1.— <i>Diathetic</i> .																					
Rheumatism	38	.887	.190	.213	9	15	7	7	24	14	16	22	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	
Dropsy	26	.607	.079	.243	5	5	9	7	10	16	14	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	
Anæmia	1	.023	.008	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leucocythæmia	1	.023	.....	.015	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cancer of foot	2	.047	.016	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
breast	13	.303	.063	.076	.....	8	.....	5	8	5	.....	13	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	
uterus	13	.303	.071	.061	.....	9	.....	4	9	4	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
ovary	2	.047	.....	.030	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
cervix uteri	1	.023	.008	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
vagina	1	.023	.008	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
liver	7	.163	.039	.030	4	1	1	1	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
pancreas	1	.023	.008	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
stomach	17	.397	.079	.107	4	6	4	3	10	7	8	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
pylorus	1	.023	.....	.015	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
colon	1	.023	.....	.015	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
rectum	3	.070	.016	.015	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
axilla	3	.070	.024	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL, NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

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Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.												1882.					
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.						Total by color.			Total by sex.			July.				August.	
			W.	C.	W.			C.			W.	C.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	W.	C.		
					M.	F.	M.	F.														
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																						
Order 1.— <i>Diathetic</i> —Continued.																						
Cancer of abdominal cavity.....	2	.047	.016						2										1			
duodenum.....	1	.023	.008		1				1													
bladder.....	1	.023	.008		1				1													
jaw.....	1	.023	.008						1													
face.....	1	.023	.008		1				1													
mouth.....	2	.047		.030									2									
epithelial.....	1	.023	.008						1													
colloid.....	1	.023	.008						1													
(affecting several organs).....	1	.023	.008						1													
Cancerous cachexia.....	1	.023		.015									1									
Cancerum oris.....	2	.047	.016						2													
Total diathetic diseases.....	145	3.380	.697	.865	32	56	24	88	57	56	89	5	6	4	2	1	7	3	4			
Order 2.— <i>Tubercular</i> .																						
Scrophulous.....	24	.560	.039	.289	4	1	9	5	19	13	11		1						1			
Scrophulous abscess.....	4	.093	.008	.046		1	2	1	3	2	2											
Rickets.....	8	.187	.008	.107		1	4	1	7	4	4								1			
Tuberculosis.....	33	.770	.150	.213	8	11	12	19	14	20	13		3	2	1	1			1			
Tubercular meningitis.....	26	.607	.119	.167	8	7	5	15	11	13	13		2		2				2			
enteritis.....	1	.023		.015					1		1											
peritonitis.....	2	.047		.030			2		2													
Marasmus.....	52	1.213	.214	.380	11	16	11	27	25	22	30		3	1	1	1	1	1	2			
Tabes mesenterica.....	15	.350	.032	.167	2	2	6	4	11	8	7				1	1	1	1	1			
Hydrocephalus.....	16	.373	.055	.137	5	2	5	7	9	10	6		2									
Potts' disease.....	1	.023	.008		1			1		1												
Morbus coxæ.....	2	.047	.008	.015				1		1												
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	721	16.821	2.550	6.073	156	166	173	322	399	329	392		9	10	8	18	9	11	12	9		
laryngeal... } consumption.....	9	.210	.063	.015	4	4	1	8	1	5	4			1	1							
Total tubercular diseases.....	914	21.324	3.255	7.654	199	212	230	411	503	429	485	16	18	13	26	12	13	19	12			
Total constitutional diseases.....	1,059	24.707	3.952	8.519	231	268	254	499	560	485	574	21	24	17	28	13	20	22	16			

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.		1882.												1883.													
		September.				October.				November.				December.				Total second quarter.				January.					
		W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																											
Order 1.— <i>Diathetic</i> —Continued.																											
Cancer of abdominal cavity.....																											
duodenum.....																											
bladder.....																											
jaw.....																											
face.....																											
mouth.....																											
epithelial.....																											
colloid.....																											
(affecting several organs).....																											
Cancerous cachexia.....																											
Cancerum oris.....																											
Total diathetic diseases.....																											
Order 2.— <i>Tubercular</i> .																											
Scrofulosis.....																											
Scrofulous abscess.....																											
Rickets.....																											
Tuberculosis.....																											
Tubercular meningitis.....																											
enteritis.....																											
peritonitis.....																											
Marasmus.....																											
Tabes mesenterica.....																											
Hydrocephalus.....																											
Potts' disease.....																											
Morbus coxæ.....																											
Phthisis pulmonalis } consumption.....																											
laryngeal... }																											
Total tubercular diseases.....																											
Total constitutional diseases.....																											

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	1883.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	February.						March.						Total third quarter.						April.						May.						June.						Total fourth quarter.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																	
	5 to 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.			50 to 60 years.		
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																		
Order 1.— <i>Diathetic</i> —Continued.																		
Cancer of abdominal cavity.....																		
duodenum.....				1														
bladder.....																		
jaw.....																		
face.....																		
mouth.....																		
epithelial.....																		
colloid.....																		
(affecting several organs).....																		
Cancerous cachexia.....																		
Cancerum oris.....																		
Total diathetic diseases.....				2			5	1	3	1	2	5	1	7	11	6	8	10
Order 2.— <i>Tubercular</i> .																		
Scrofulosis.....	1																	
Scrofulous abscess.....																		
Rickets.....																		
Tuberculosis.....																		
Tubercular meningitis.....	2																	
enteritis.....																		
peritonitis.....																		
Marasmus.....																		
Tabes mesenterica.....																		
Hydrocephalus.....																		
Potts' disease.....																		
Morbus coxæ.....																		
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1																	
laryngeal.....																		
consumption.....																		
Total tubercular diseases.....	4			13	16		8	21	30	33	48	50	53	62	63	29	44	32
Total constitutional diseases.....	4			13	18		8	26	31	36	49	53	53	63	68	29	44	32

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	SOCIAL RELATION.						NATIVITY.											
	Widow or widower.			Unknown.			District of Columbia.				Other parts of United States.				Foreign.			
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	F.	M.	W.	W.		C.	W.		C.
	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.			M.	F.	M. F.		M.	F.	M. F.
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																		
Order 1.— <i>Diathetic</i> —Continued.																		
Cancer of abdominal cavity.....	1																	
duodenum.....																		
bladder.....																		
jaw.....	1																	
face.....																		
mouth.....																		
epithelial.....																		
colloid.....																		
(affecting several organs).....																		
Cancerous cachexia.....																		
Cancerum oris.....																		
Total diathetic diseases.....	10	21	3 10	2			7	11	9	8	10	29	15	25	15	16		
Order 2.— <i>Tubercular</i> .																		
Scrofulosis.....																		
Scrofulous abscess.....																		
Rickets.....																		
Tuberculosis.....	2	1					3	6	7	1	4	4	5	1	1	1		1
Tubercular meningitis.....							6	7	4	5	1		1					
enteritis.....																		
peritonitis.....																		
Marasmus.....																		
Tabes mesenterica.....							11	15	10	13		1	1	1				
Hydrocephalus.....							2	2	6	5								
Potts' disease.....							4	2	5	4	1							
Morbus coxæ.....																		
Phthisis pulmonalis } consumption.....	11	27	12 38	5 3			53	65	56	88	66	73	116	137	37	27	1	1
laryngeal.....		1					2	2			1	1	1			1		
Total tubercular diseases.....	11	31	13 39	5 3	1 2		83	102	100	127	75	80	128	145	40	29		
Total constitutional diseases.....	21	52	16 49	7 3	1 2		90	113	109	185	85	109	143	170	55	45	1	2

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.										1882.				
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.					Total by color.		Total by sex.		July.		August.			
			W.	C.	W.			M.	F.	C.	W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.
					M.	F.	C.												
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																			
Order 1.—Nervous system.																			
Meningitis, cerebral.....	53	1.237	.309	.213	22	17	7	7	7			29	24	5	1	2	1	2	
spinal.....	3	.070	.024		2	1						2	1						
cerebro-spinal.....	11	.257	.063	.046	3	5		3				6	5	1	1				
Encephalitis.....	10	.233	.063	.030	6	2			2			6	4	1					
Cerebritis.....	11	.257	.055	.061	3	4		2	2			5	6	1					
Cerebral softening.....	12	.280	.071	.046	6	3			3			6	6						
congestion.....	51	1.190	.261	.274	20	13		10	8			30	21	3	3		2	1	
abscess.....	3	.070	.016	.015		2			1				3						
tumor.....	1	.023		.015					1				1						
lesion (undefined).....	1	.023	.008										1						
Apoplexy.....	84	1.960	.451	.411	26	31		11	16			37	47	2	1	1	5	2	
Epilepsy.....	13	.303	.063	.076	7	1		4	1			11	2			1			
Paralysis.....	45	1.050	.269	.167	16	18		5	6			21	24	2	2	2	1	1	
Paraplegia.....	2	.047	.016		1	1						1	1						
Hemiplegia.....	13	.303	.063	.076	5	3		2	3			7	6	1				2	
Progressive locomotor ataxia.....	2	.047	.016		2							2							
Insanity (monomania, mania, dementia, melancholia, paresis, etc.).....	51	1.190	.309	.183	31	8		6	6			37	14	1	2	1	1		
Laryngitis stridulus.....	2	.047	.008	.015	1			1				2							
Convulsions.....	114	2.660	.261	1.233	18	15		48	33			66	48	1		5	3	1	4
Tetanus.....	1	.023	.008			1							1						
Trismus nascentium.....	62	1.446	.071	.807	6	3		25	28			31	31			2	1	1	4
Chorea.....	1	.023		.015					1				1						1
Sunstroke.....	4	.093	.024	.015	3			1				4				2			
Nervous prostration.....	2	.047	.008	.015		1			1				2						
Myelitis.....	1	.023	.008		1							1							
Cerebro-spinal sclerosis.....	1	.023	.008		1							1							
Total diseases of the nervous system.....	554	12.925	2.455	3.718	180	130		125	119			305	249	18	9	13	11	4	16
Order 2.—Circulatory.																			
Pericarditis.....	19	.443	.095	.107	10	2		4	3			14	5		1				
Endocarditis.....	5	.117	.024	.080	1	2			2			1	4						

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	1882.												1883.														
	September.			Total first quarter.			October.			November.			December.			Total second quarter.			January.								
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.						
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.							
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																											
Order 1.— <i>Nervous system.</i>																											
Meningitis, cerebral																											
spinal																											
cerebro-spinal																											
Encephalitis.																											
Cerebritis.																											
Cerebral softening																											
congestion																											
abscess																											
tumor																											
lesion (undefined)																											
Apoplexy.																											
Epilepsy.																											
Paralysis.																											
Paraplegia.																											
Hemiplegia																											
Progressive locomotor ataxia																											
Insanity (monomania, mania, dementia, melan-																											
cholia, paresis, etc.)																											
Laryngitis stridulus																											
Convulsions																											
Tetanus																											
Trismus nascentium																											
Chorea.																											
Sunstroke																											
Nervous prostration																											
Myelitis																											
Cerebro-spinal sclerosis.																											
11	10	13	12	42	30	26	37	14	12	15	10	19	10	7	6	15	12	6	11	48	34	28	27	20	7	10	6
Total diseases of the nervous system....																											
Order 2.— <i>Circulatory.</i>																											
Pericarditis.																											
Endocarditis.																											

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.																						
AGE OF DECEDENT.																						
Cause of death.	5 to 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.			50 to 60 years.			60 to 70 years.			
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																						
Order 1.—Nervous system.																						
Meningitis, cerebral	1	1		1	3	2		1	4	2		1	3		1	1				1		
spinal	1					1																
cerebro-spinal		1				2							1							1		
Encephalitis						1																
Cerebritis																						
Cerebral softening																						
congestion	2			1				2	1	1	1		2	1					1	1		
abscess						1																
tumor																						
lesion (undefined)																						
Apoplexy				1				1					1				2	3	4	1	8	
Epilepsy																	2	2	1	6	2	
Paralysis					2								1				1	1	1	1	1	
Paraplegia					1								1				1	2				
Hemiplegia																						
Progressive locomotor ataxia																						
Insanity (monomania, mania, dementia, melan-																						
cholia, paresia, etc.)																						
Laryngitis stridulus									3	1	2		8				10	3		4	1	
Convulsions	1																1					
Tetanus		1																				
Trismus nascentium																						
Chorea																						
Sunstroke																						
Nervous prostration										1							2				1	
Myelitis																				1		
Cerebro-spinal sclerosis																				1		
Total diseases of the nervous system	5	3	3	1	7	7	4	2	10	5	4	2	25	14	8	4	25	16	5	9	15	
Order 2.—Circulatory.																						
Pericarditis	1				1	1																
Endocarditis		1											2	1			1		1		1	

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	SOCIAL RELATION.						NATIVITY.											
	Widow or widower.			Unknown.			District of Columbia.				Other parts of United States.				Foreign.			
	W.	C.		W.	C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
		M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.		
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																		
Order 1.—Nervous system.																		
Meningitis, cerebral			1			1	19	8	7	6	1	7			2	2		
spinal							1	1							1			
cerebro-spinal							3	4	1			1						
Encephalitis						1	6	1		1		1						
Cerebritis	1	1	1				2	2	1	1	1	1				1		
Cerebral softening	2	1	1									2						
congestion	1	2	1				12	7	6	7	4	6			1			
abscess						1		2		1								
tumor																		
lesion (undefined)																		
Apoplexy	5	15	3			9	6	5	3	4	15	19			5	7		
Epilepsy			1			1	3				4				1			
Paralysis		11	3			5	4	3		1	7	10			5	5		
Paraplegia											1	1						
Hemiplegia	1	1				2					4	3			1			
Progressive locomotor ataxia											2							
Insanity (monomania, mania, dementia, melancholia, paresis, etc.)	1	3	2			2	2	2	1	1	15	4			14	2		3
Laryngitis stridulus							1		1									
Convulsions	1						16	14	47	32	2	1						
Tetanus								1										
Trismus nascentium							6	3	25	28								
Chorea										1								
Sunstroke			1									1			2	1		
Nervous prostration																		
Myelitis															1			
Cerebro-spinal sclerosis											1							
Total diseases of the nervous system	12	35	12	24	6	3	81	53	92	83	66	57	32	33	32	17	1	3
Order 2.—Circulatory.																		
Pericarditis	2		1	1			4	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	3			
Endocarditis								2		1				1	1			

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.												1882.			
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		July.				August.			
			W.	C.	W.		C.		W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.				
					M.	F.	M.	F.									M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																				
Order 2.—Circulatory—Continued.																				
Fatty degeneration of heart	8	.187	.039	.046	4	1	2	1	5	3	6	2								
Rupture of heart	1	.023	.008		1				1		1									
Disease of heart (undefined)	47	1.097	.269	.198	21	13	5	8	34	13	26	21	1				1			
Dilatation of heart	9	.210	.055	.030	4	3		2	7	2	4	5								
Hypertrophy of heart	23	.537	.095	.167	7	5	9	2	12	11	16	7				2		1		
Valvular disease of heart	84	1.960	.428	.457	26	28	12	18	54	30	38	46	5			2	1			
Angina pectoris	11	.257	.071	.030	5	4		2	9	2	5	6								
Embolism	6	.140	.047		2	4			6		2	4				1				
Aneurism of aorta	10	.233	.047	.061	6		2	2	6	4	8	2	1							
Calcification of aorta	1	.023	.008		1				1		1									
Rupture of pulmonary blood-vessel	2	.047	.008	.015	1		1		1	1	2									
Total circulatory diseases	226	5.273	1.196	1.141	89	62	35	40	151	75	124	102	2	6	1	5	1	1		
Order 3.—Respiratory.																				
Asthma	5	.117	.032	.015	2	2		1	4	1	2	3								
Laryngitis	8	.187	.039	.061	2	3	2	1	5	3	4	4	1				1			
Tumor of larynx	1	.023		.015			1				1									
Bronchitis	87	2.030	.190	.959	10	14	36	27	24	63	46	41		1	1					
Pneumonia	314	7.326	1.109	2.648	82	58	88	86	140	174	170	144		2	5	2	1	4		
Congestion of the lungs	70	1.633	.253	.578	20	12	20	18	32	38	40	30	2			2	2	1		
Pleurisy	10	.233	.039	.076	3	2	4	1	5	5	7	3	1							
Pulmonary hemorrhage	12	.280	.032	.122	2	2	4	4	4	8	6	6				1		1		
Emphysema	1	.023	.008	.015				1		1		1								
Ulceration of larynx	1	.023	.008		1				1		1									
Pulmonary oedema	1	.023	.008						1											
Abscess of lungs	1	.023	.008			1			1			1								
Coryza	1	.023	.008			1			1			1								
Asphyxia	1	.023	.008			1			1			1								
Oedema glottides	1	.023	.008	.015				1		1		1								
Total respiratory diseases	514	11.992	1.734	4.504	123	96	155	140	219	295	278	236	4	3	6	4	5	7		
																		8		

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

1883.																																										
Cause of death.	February.						March.						Total third quarter.						April.						May.						June.						Total fourth quarter.					
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.		
	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.						
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																																										
Order 2.—Circulatory—Continued.																																										
Fatty degeneration of heart.....																																										
Rupture of heart.....																																										
Disease of heart (undefined).....																																										
Dilatation of heart.....																																										
Hypertrophy of heart.....																																										
Valvular disease of heart.....																																										
Angina pectoris.....																																										
Embolism.....																																										
Aneurism of aorta.....																																										
Calcification of aorta.....																																										
Rupture of pulmonary blood-vessel.....																																										
Total circulatory diseases.....	9	7	5	3	5	7	4	9	27	17	13	12	14	4	1	9	12	6	3	9	6	3	8	32	22	10	11															
Order 3.—Respiratory.																																										
Asthma.....																																										
Laryngitis.....																																										
Tumor of larynx.....																																										
Bronchitis.....																																										
Pneumonia.....	15	5	13	10	17	13	18	13	41	22	39	38	8	12	13	11	6	2	6	4	5	1	4	19	15	20	19															
Congestion of the lungs.....	2		1		2	2	2	3	8	4	3	7	3	1	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	4	4	8	3															
Pleurisy.....																																										
Pulmonary hæmorrhage.....																																										
Pulmonary embolism.....																																										
Emphysema.....																																										
Ulceration of larynx.....																																										
Pulmonary oedema.....	1																																									
Abscess of lungs.....																																										
Coryza.....																																										
Asphyxia.....																																										
Cedema glottides.....																																										
Total respiratory diseases.....	18	10	19	16	23	20	22	20	58	41	54	58	11	15	20	16	8	6	16	6	4	6	9	25	42	31																

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.		AGE OF DECEDENT.																							
		5 to 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.			50 to 60 years.			60 to 70 years.					
		W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.			
		M.	F.																						
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																									
Order 2.—Circulatory—Continued.																									
Fatty degeneration of heart																									
Rupture of heart																									
Disease of heart (undefined)																									
Dilatation of heart																									
Hypertrophy of heart																									
Valvular disease of heart																									
Angina pectoris																									
Embolism																									
Aneurism of aorta																									
Calcification of aorta																									
Rupture of pulmonary blood-vessel																									
Total circulatory diseases																									
Order 3.—Respiratory.																									
Asthma																									
Laryngitis																									
Tumor of larynx																									
Bronchitis																									
Pneumonia																									
Congestion of the lungs																									
Pleurisy																									
Pulmonary hæmorrhage																									
Emphysema																									
Ulceration of larynx																									
Pulmonary œdema																									
Abscess of lungs																									
Coryza																									
Asphyxia																									
Œdema glottides																									
Total respiratory diseases																									

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.												SOCIAL RELATION.												
	70 to 80 years.				80 to 90 years.				Above 90 years.				Unknown age.				Married.				Single.				
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																									
Order 2.—Circulatory—Continued.																									
Fatty degeneration of heart																									
Rupture of heart	3	2		1																					
Disease of heart (undefined)																									
Dilatation of heart	1																								
Hypertrophy of heart	1																								
Valvular disease of heart	4	4	1	4	1	1																			
Angina pectoris	2	2																							
Embolism	1																								
Aneurism of aorta																									
Calcification of aorta	1																								
Rupture of pulmonary blood-vessel																									
Total circulatory diseases	16	9	1	5	1	1	1										51	22	17	19	21	22		8	9
Order 3.—Respiratory.																									
Asthma								1									1				1				
Laryngitis																									
Tumor of larynx																									
Bronchitis		6	2	1	1												1	1	1		6	6		34	25
Pneumonia	10	4	3	2	5	3											36	16	21	8	32	21		63	71
Congestion of the lungs	1	1	1	2	1	1		1									10	1	4	7	7	8		16	10
Pleurisy																	2	2	1	1	1	1			
Pulmonary hæmorrhage		1															1				1				
Emphysema																									
Ulceration of larynx																	1								
Pulmonary œdema																									
Abscess of lungs																									
Coryza																									
Asphyxia																									
Cedema glottidis																									
Total respiratory diseases	11	12	6	5	7	5	1										52	23	27	16	51	39		119	110

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	SOCIAL RELATION.						NATIVITY.											
	Widow or widower.						District of Columbia.						Other parts of United States.					
	W.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.	W.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.	W.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																		
Order 2.—Circulatory—Continued.																		
Fatty degeneration of heart	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Rupture of heart	2	4	1	2	1	1	8	5	1	2	1	4	5	4	6	8	4	4
Disease of heart (undefined)	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
Dilatation of heart	6	9	2	8	1	1	7	7	3	5	11	9	15	2	12	4	10	1
Hypertrophy of heart	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	2	5	2	2	1	1	1
Valvular disease of heart	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Angina pectoris	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	2	5	2	2	1	1	1
Embolism	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Aneurism of aorta	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Calcification of aorta	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Rupture of pulmonary blood-vessel	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Total circulatory diseases	16	18	7	12	1	3	25	20	5	10	39	22	30	29	25	20	1	1
Order 3.—Respiratory.																		
Asthma	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laryngitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tumor of larynx	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bronchitis	3	7	1	2	3	1	4	8	33	25	2	2	3	2	3	4	1	1
Pneumonia	11	21	4	7	3	1	24	20	63	64	34	23	24	22	24	15	1	1
Congestion of the lungs	2	3	2	4	1	1	2	8	15	9	12	4	3	9	6	1	2	2
Pleurisy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Pulmonary hæmorrhage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1
Emphysema	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ulceration of larynx	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pulmonary oedema	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Abscess of lungs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coryza	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asphyxia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Œdema glottidis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total respiratory diseases	16	34	8	14	4	1	35	40	114	102	51	33	37	36	23	1	4	1

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.										1882.	
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		July.		August.	
			W.	C.	W.		C.		W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.
					M.	F.	M.	F.								
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																
Order 4.— <i>Digestive organs.</i>																
Stomatitis.....	4	.093	.016	.030	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2				
Pharyngitis.....																
Gastritis.....	29	.677	.174	.107	16	6		7	22	7	16	13	2	1	3	
Gastro-enteritis.....	16	.373	.095	.061	4	8	1	3	12	4	5	11	1	1		1
Enteritis.....	30	.700	.166	.137	8	13	8	1	21	9	16	14	2	2		
Dentition.....	37	.863	.135	.304	9	8	7	13	17	20	16	21			1	
Indigestion.....	8	.187	.032	.061	2	2	4		4	4	6	2				
Gastro-intestinal catarrh.....	3	.070	.024		3				3		3		2			
Intestinal catarrh.....	1	.023		.015				1		1						
Ulceration of stomach.....	3	.070		.046			2	1		3	2	1				1
Hæmorrhage from stomach.....	2	.047	.008	.015	1			1	1	1	1	1				
Congestion of stomach.....	1	.023		.015				1		1						
Peritonitis.....	19	.443	.079	.137	3	7	5	4	10	9	8	11	1	1	1	2
Colitis.....	3	.070	.016	.015		2	1		2	1	1	2				
Congestion of intestines.....	3	.070	.016	.015	1	1		1	2	1	1	2				
Obstruction of intestines.....	6	.140	.039	.015	3	2	1		5	1	4	2	1	1		
Hæmorrhage from intestines.....	2	.047		.030				2		2		2				1
Hernia.....	6	.140	.039	.015	3	2		1	5	1	3	3		1		
Colic.....	3	.070	.008	.030	1		2		1	2	3					1
Intussusception.....	8	.187	.039	.046	5		3		5	3	8		1	1		
Abscess of abdominal cavity.....	1	.023	.008		1						1					
Typhlitis.....	1	.023	.008						1							
Fæcal abscess.....	1	.023	.008			1			1			1				
Ulceration of intestines.....	3	.070	.024		2	1			3		2	1				
Hepatitis.....	12	.280	.079	.030	6	4	2		10	2	8	4	1	1	1	
Abscess of liver.....	5	.117	.039		4	1			5	1	4	1	1	1		1
Hypertrophy of liver.....	5	.117	.032	.015	2	2		1	4	1	2	3				
Jaundice.....	5	.117	.039		2	3			5		2	3				
Cirrhosis of liver.....	10	.233	.071	.015	6	3	1		9	1	7	3	2			
Impaction of biliary calculus.....	1	.023	.008			1			1			1				
Hepatic colic.....	1	.023	.008		1				1		1					
Ulceration of palate.....	1	.023	.008			1			1							
Total diseases of digestive organs.....	230	5.366	1.220	1.154	84	70	38	38	154	76	122	108	12	10	8	5

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	1882.												1883.															
	September.			October.			November.			December.			Total second quarter.			January.												
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.										
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 4.—Digestive organs.																												
Stomatitis																												
Pharyngitis																												
Gastritis	1		1	5	2																							
Gastro-enteritis				1	2																							
Enteritis	1	1	1	2	4	3	1																					
Dentition	1			2																								
Indigestion																												
Gastro-intestinal catarrh				2																								
Intestinal catarrh																												
Ulceration of stomach																												
Hæmorrhage from stomach	1			1																								
Congestion of stomach																												
Peritonitis	2		1	1	3		2																					
Colitis	1			2		1																						
Congestion of intestines																												
Obstruction of intestines	1			2	1																							
Hæmorrhage from intestines																												
Hernia																												
Colic																												
Intussusception																												
Abscess of abdominal cavity				1	2																							
Typhlitis																												
Fæcal abscess																												
Ulceration of intestines																												
Hepatitis	2	1		2	2																							
Abscess of liver				2	1																							
Hypertrophy of liver				2	2																							
Jaundice	1	1		1	1																							
Cirrhosis of liver				1	1																							
Impaction of biliary calculus				2	1																							
Hepatic colic																												
Ulceration of palate																												
Total diseases of digestive organs	6	7	2	3	26	23	10	9	7	8	4	2	6	4	3	6	6	3	1	1	19	15	8	9	5	2	2	5

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.												SOCIAL RELATION.					
	70 to 80 years.						80 to 90 years.						Above 90 years.					
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.		
	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																		
Order 4.— <i>Digestive organs.</i>																		
Stomatitis																1	1	1
Pharyngitis																		
Gastritis	2		2													6	4	3
Gastro-enteritis	1					1										2	3	1
Enteritis	1	3	2													4	8	5
Dentition																9	8	13
Indigestion	1	1														1		
Gastro-intestinal catarrh																3	4	
Intestinal catarrh																		
Ulceration of stomach																1	1	
Hæmorrhage from stomach																1		
Congestion of stomach																		
Peritonitis																2	2	1
Colitis																1	1	
Congestion of intestines																		
Obstruction of intestines																3	1	1
Hæmorrhage from intestines			1															
Hernia	1								1									
Colic																2	1	
Intussusception			1													3	2	
Abscess of abdominal cavity	1																	
Typhlitis																	1	
Fæcal abscess																		
Ulceration of intestines																		
Hepatitis	1		1													1	2	
Abscess of liver																		
Hypertrophy of liver																		
Jaundice									1							1	1	
Cirrhosis of liver	2	1							1									
Impaction of biliary calculus																		
Hepatic colic									1									
Ulceration of palate																		
Total diseases of digestive organs	10	5	4	3	1	3			1				39	22	10	10	33	21

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.										1882.	
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		July.		August.	
			W.	C.	W.		C.		W.	C.	M.	F.	W.	C.		
					M.	F.	M.	F.								
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																
Order 5.— <i>Urinary organs.</i>																
Bright's disease.....	33	.770	.166	.183	12	9	7	5	21	12	19	14	1	1	.....	3
Nephritis.....	23	.537	.127	.107	9	7	2	5	16	7	11	12	.....	2	.....	1
Uremia.....	7	.163	.039	.030	2	3	1	1	5	2	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diabetes.....	6	.140	.039	.015	5	.....	.....	1	5	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cystitis.....	10	.233	.063	.030	6	2	.....	2	8	2	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enlarged prostate gland.....	3	.070	.024	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Albuminuria.....	11	.257	.032	.107	2	2	5	2	4	7	7	7	.....	2	.....	1
Granular degeneration of kidney.....	1	.023	.008	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hydronephrosis.....	1	.023	.008	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prostatitis.....	3	.070	.024	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pyonephrosis.....	1	.023	.....	.015	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Addison's disease.....	1	.023	.008	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cirrhosis of kidney.....	1	.023	.008	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congestion of kidney.....	1	.023	.008	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total diseases of urinary organs.....	102	2.380	.554	.487	47	23	16	16	70	32	63	39	2	3	3	5
Order 6.— <i>Generative organs.</i>																
Uterine fibroid.....	2	.047	.016	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
hemorrhage.....	1	.023	.008	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ovarian dropsy.....	1	.023	.....	.015	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Endo-metritis.....	1	.023	.008	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rupture of ovary.....	1	.023	.....	.015	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vesico-vaginal fistula.....	1	.023	.....	.015	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total diseases of the generative organs.....	7	.162	.032	.045	.....	4	.....	3	4	3	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

[illegible]

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES, AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.												SOCIAL RELATION.																	
	70 to 80 years.						80 to 90 years.						Above 90 years.						Unknown age.											
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.		
	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																														
Order 5.—Urinary organs.																														
Bright's disease 2 1 6 3 4 3 2 3 2																														
Nephritis 1 1 5 1 2 2 3 3																														
Uræmia .																														

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	SOCIAL RELATION.						NATIVITY.											
	Widow or widower.			Unknown.			District of Columbia.				Other parts of United States.				Foreign.			
	W.	F.	C.	W.	F.	C.	W.	F.	M.	F.	W.	F.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	C.
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																		
Order 5.— <i>Urinary organs.</i>																		
Bright's disease	3			1			4	4	1		6	4	6	6	2	1		
Nephritis	2	3					2	1			3	6	2	6	4	1		
Uremia	1	1	1				1	1	1		1	1		1	1			
Diabetes											3			1	3			
Cystitis	3	1	1								4	1		2	2	1		
Enlarged prostate gland											1				2			
Albuminuria	1		1					1	1		1		4	2	1			
Granular degeneration of kidney															1			
Hydronephrosis											1				1			
Prostatitis	1										1				2			
Pyonephrosis													1					
Addison's disease							1											
Cirrhosis of kidney										1								
Congestion of kidney											1							
Total diseases of urinary organs	8	8	3	1			8	7	3		23	12	13	16	16	4		
Order 6.— <i>Generative organs.</i>																		
Uterine fibroid		1										1				1		
hemorrhage												1						
Ovarian dropsy														1				
Endometritis		1										1						
Rupture of ovary														1				
Vesico-vaginal fistula																		1
Total diseases of the generative organs		2										8		2		1		1

TABLE I. DEATHS SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, AGES, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1888.

Cause of death.	1887.												1888.											
	September.				October.				November.				December.				Total second quarter.				January.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																								
Order 7.— <i>Osteous and locomotory.</i>																								
Carion of femur and hip																								
Arthritis																								
Necrosis of tibia and femur																								
Necrosis																								
Necrosis head of femur																								
Total osteous and locomotory diseases																								
Order 8.— <i>Integumentary.</i>																								
Abscess of ear																								
Gangrene of leg																								
foot																								
Total integumentary diseases																								
Total local diseases																								
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																								
Order 1.— <i>Children.</i>																								
Premature birth																								
Congenital debility																								
Cyanosis																								
Atelectasis pulmonum																								
Umbilical hemorrhage																								
Spina-bifida																								
Congenital malformation																								
Prolonged and tedious labor																								
Imperforate rectum																								
Ulceration of umbilicus																								
Cephalotomy																								
Total diseases of children																								

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																		Per cent. of each cause to total mortality under 5 yrs of age.	
	Under 1 year.			1 to 2 years.			2 to 3 years.			3 to 4 years.			4 to 5 years.			Total under 5 years.				Total.
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.			
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																				
Order 7.— <i>Osseous and locomotory.</i>																				
Caries of femur and hip.....																				
Arthritis.....																				
Necrosis of tibia and femur.....																				
Necrosis.....																				
Necrosis head of femur.....																				
Total osseous and locomotory diseases.....																				
Order 8.— <i>Integumentary.</i>																				
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foot.....																				
Total integumentary diseases.....																				
Total local diseases.....																				
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Order 1.— <i>Children.</i>																				
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Spina-bifida.....																				
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Total diseases of children.....																				

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Cause of death.	SOCIAL RELATION.										NATIVITY.																			
	Widow or widower.					Unknown.					District of Columbia.					Other parts of United States.					Foreign.					Unknown.				
	W.		C.		M.	W.		C.		M.	W.		C.		M.	W.		C.		M.	W.		C.		M.	W.		C.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
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Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.												1882.			
			Death per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		July.				August.			
			W.	C.	W.		C.		W.	C.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	W.	C.		
					M.	F.	M.	F.												
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																				
Order 2.—Women.																				
Parturition	6	.140	.032				4					2								
Puerperal convulsions.....	6	.140	.024				3					3					2			
fever.....	4	.093	.032				4					4								
septicæmia	4	.093	.008				1					3					1			
mania.....	3	.070	.016				2					1								
peritonitis	9	.210	.024				3					6					1	1		
Post-partum hæmorrhage.....	1	.023	.008				1													
Miscarriage	2	.047	.008				1					1				1		1		
Uræmic convulsions (puerperal)	1	.023	.008				1					1								
Uterine hæmorrhage (puerperal).....	2	.047	.008				1					1				1				
Ante-partum hæmorrhæge	1	.023										1								
Total diseases of women.....	39	.910	.166	.273			21					18				2	4	2		
Order 3.—Old age.																				
Senile debility.....	186	4.339	.839	1.218			38					36				3	4	3		
gangrene	2	.047		.030								2								
Total diseases of old age.....	188	4.386	.839	1.238			38					36				3	4	3		
Order 4.—Nutrition.																				
General debility	10	.233	.071	.015			6					1								
Total diseases of nutrition.....	10	.233	.071	.015			6					1								
Total developmental diseases.....	440	10.265	1.893	3.047			108					86				11	8	5		
							108					239				246	12	9		
																	10	12		

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.		1882.																								1883.																			
		September.						Total first quarter.						October.						November.						December.						Total second quarter.						January.							
		W.		C.		M. F.		W.		C.		M. F.		W.		C.		M. F.		W.		C.		M. F.		W.		C.		M. F.		W.		C.		M. F.		W.		C.		M. F.		W.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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Ante-partum hæmorrhage.....																																													
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Total diseases of nutrition.....																																													
Total developmental diseases.....																																													

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[illegible]

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Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.												SOCIAL RELATION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	70 to 80 years.						80 to 90 years.						Above 90 years.						Unknown age.			Married.			Single.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	W.		C.		M.	F.	W.		C.		M.	F.	W.		C.		M.	F.	W.		M.	F.	W.		M.	F.	C.		M.	F.	W.		M.	F.	C.		M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.										1883.	
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		July.		August.	
			W.	C.	W.			C.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	W.	C.
					M.	F.	C.									
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																
Order 1.—Accidents and negligence.																
Scalds	3	.070	.024	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falls	15	.350	.103	.030	7	6	.....	.....	13	2	9	6	1	.....	.....	1
Overdose laudanum	2	.047	.008	.015	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drowned	16	.373	.063	.122	8	.....	.....	.....	8	8	15	1	1	2	.....	.....
Thrown from wagon.....	2	.047	.016	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overlaid by mother.....	12	.280	.....	.183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	9	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Burned	11	.257	.024	.122	1	2	.....	.....	3	8	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crushed under bank.....	4	.093	.024	.015	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frost-bite.....	1	.023	.008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neglect	8	.187	.008	.107	1	.....	.....	.....	1	7	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling of tree	1	.023	.....	.015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tetanus traumatic	2	.047	.008	.015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fracture of skull	2	.047	.016	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Tetanus from toy pistol.....	5	.117	.024	.030	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	2	.....	3	.....	.....
Struck by lightning	1	.023	.008	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Gunshot wound	2	.047	.016	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overdose of chloroform	1	.023	.008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fracture of femur	3	.070	.024	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Railroad accidents.....	9	.210	.024	.091	3	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1
Choked by meat in larynx	1	.023	.....	.015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Alcohol poisoning	1	.023	.....	.015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wound of arm	1	.023	.008	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling wall	1	.023	.....	.015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Run over by wagon.....	2	.047	.....	.030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total accidents and negligence	106	2.473	.412	.820	38	14	39	15	52	54	77	29	8	1	5	5

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

1883.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Cause of death.	February.						March.						Total third quarter.						April.						May.						June.						Total fourth quarter.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	2			2	4					4	4					3	6					4	10					1	2					3	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							</

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.										1882.					
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		July.			August.				
			W.	C.	W.			F.	M.	C.	W.	F.	M.	C.	W.	F.	M.	C.		
					M.	F.	C.													
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																				
Order 2.—Judicial execution.																				
Hanging.....	1	.023																		
Total judicial execution	1	.023																		
Order 3.—Homicide.																				
Drowned	1	.023	.008		1						1									
Infanticide	1	.023										1								
Fracture of skull	2	.047	.008		1						2									
Gunshot wounds	5	.117	.016		1	3					4	1								
Incised wound of throat	1	.023	.015									1								
Total homicides	10	.233	.032	.091	3	4	1	2	4	6	7	3								
Order 4.—Suicide.																				
Gunshot wounds of head	5	.117	.032	.015	4				1		5									
Laudanum	1	.023	.008		1						1									
Hanging	4	.093	.032		3		1				3	1								
Corrosive poison	4	.093	.024	.015	2	1	1	1		1	2	2								
Drowned	2	.047	.016		1	1	1				1	1								
Narcotic poison	1	.023	.008		1						1									
Jumped from window	1	.023	.008		1						1									
Run over by cars	1	.023	.008		1						1									
Incised wound	2	.047	.016		2						2									
Total suicides.....	21	.490	.152	.030	16	3	3	1	1	2	17	4	1							
Total violence	138	3.220	.594	.956	57	18	45	18	75	63	102	36	9	1	3	2	7	5		
Grand total.....	4,286	22.330	17.978	30.653	1,196	1,074	1,004	1,012	2,270	2,016	2,200	2,086	129	101	107	107	87	92		

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

1883.																																										
Cause of death.	February.						March.						Total third quarter.						April.						May.						June.						Total fourth quarter.					
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.		
	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.						
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																																										
Order 2.—Judicial execution.																																										
Hanging.....																																										
Total judicial execution																																										
Order 3.—Homicide.																																										
Drowned																																										
Infanticide																																										
Fracture of skull.....																																										
Gunshot wounds.....																																										
Incised wound of throat																																										
Total homicides																																										
Order 4.—Suicide.																																										
Gunshot wounds of head.....																																										
Laudanum.....																																										
Hanging.....																																										
Corrosive poison.....																																										
Drowned																																										
Narcotic poison.....																																										
Jumped from window																																										
Run over by cars																																										
Incised wound.....																																										
Total suicides																																										
Total violence																																										
Grand total.....																																										

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.																													
Cause of death.		AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
		5 to 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.			50 to 60 years.			60 to 70 years.									
		W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.							
		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.								
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE. Order 2.—Judicial execution.																													
Order 3.—Homicide.																													
Order 4.—Suicide.																													
Total suicides																													
Total violence		2		4	4	11	2	2	3	7		8	1	12	3	3	8		9	3	2		1	3	1	1			
Grand total		57	53	46	48	50	71	52	69	88	96	79	105	88	101	67	77	155	100	76	63	139	85	53	42	108	101	55	48

TABLE 1.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	SOCIAL RELATION.						NATIVITY.																
	Widow or widower.			Unknown.			District of Columbia.				Other parts of United States.				Foreign.				Unknown.				
	W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.			
		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																							
Order 2.—Judicial execution.																							
Hanging.....																							
Total judicial execution																							
Order 3.—Homicide.																							
Drowned																							
Infanticide																							
Fracture of skull																							
Gunshot wounds.....																							
Incised wound of throat																							
Total homicides																							
Order 4.—Suicide.																							
Gunshot wounds of head																							
Laudanum.....																							
Hanging.....																							
Corrosive poison.....																							
Drowned																							
Narcotic poison.....																							
Jumped from window																							
Run over by cars																							
Incised wound.....																							
Total suicides																							
Total violence																							
Grand total.....																							

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.										1882.						
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.					Total by color.		Total by sex.		July.			August.				
			W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	
RECAPITULATION.																					
I.	Miasmatic diseases	880	20.531	3.912	5.873	248	246	207	179	494	386	455	425	44	32	53	47	28	25	31	24
	Enthetic diseases	19	.443	.048	.197	3	3	9	4	6	13	12	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
	Dietic diseases	101	2.357	.324	.914	22	19	29	31	41	60	51	50	3	4	4	1	1	...	1	2
	Parasitic diseases	4	.093	.016	.030	2	...	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
II.	Diathetic diseases	145	3.383	.697	.865	32	56	24	33	88	57	56	89	5	6	4	2	1	7	3	4
	Tubercular diseases	914	21.325	3.255	7.654	199	212	230	273	411	503	429	485	16	18	13	26	12	13	19	12
	Diseases of nervous system	554	12.926	2.455	3.718	180	130	125	119	310	244	305	249	18	9	9	9	13	11	4	16
	Circulatory diseases	226	5.273	1.196	1.141	89	62	35	40	151	75	124	102	2	6	...	1	5	1	1	1
	Respiratory diseases	514	11.993	1.734	4.504	123	96	155	140	219	295	278	236	4	3	6	4	5	1	7	8
	Digestive diseases	230	5.367	1.220	1.154	84	70	38	38	154	76	122	108	12	10	6	1	8	6	2	5
III.	Diseases of the urinary system	102	2.380	.554	.487	47	23	16	16	70	32	63	39	2	3	3	...	3	...	...	5
	Diseases of the generative organs	7	.162	.032	.045	...	4	...	3	4	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Locomotor and osseous diseases	7	.162	.016	.075	1	1	3	2	2	5	4	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Integumentary diseases	5	.116	.032	.015	1	3	1	...	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diseases of children	203	4.737	.816	1.521	64	39	50	50	103	100	114	89	8	2	2	5	2	1	5	5
IV.	Diseases of women	39	.910	.166	.273	...	21	...	18	21	18	...	39	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	2
	Old age	188	4.387	.839	1.238	38	68	36	46	106	82	74	114	3	4	3	3	2	7	4	5
	Nutrition	10	.233	.071	.015	6	3	...	1	9	1	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Accidents and negligence	106	2.474	.412	.820	38	14	39	15	52	54	77	29	8	1	3	1	5	1	5	...
V.	Judicial execution	1	.023	...	.015	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Homicides	10	.233	.032	.091	3	1	4	2	4	6	7	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Suicides	21	.491	.152	.030	16	3	1	1	19	2	17	4	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.		1882.												1883.															
		September.			Total first quarter.			October.			November.			December.			Total second quarter.			January.									
		W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.							
		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.								
RECAPITULATION.																													
I.	Miasmatic diseases	18	18	28	16	90	75	112	87	22	21	20	16	13	21	10	13	17	14	5	3	52	56	35	32	9	12	10	5
	Enthetic diseases	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	1
	Dietic diseases	2	2	2	3	6	7	8	8	5	4	2	3	1	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	8	7	8	7	...	...	1	4
	Parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.	Diathetic diseases	2	2	2	...	8	15	9	6	1	3	1	4	3	5	2	6	2	4	2	2	6	12	5	12	1	2	1	...
	Tubercular diseases	13	14	20	22	41	45	52	60	15	17	20	19	14	16	18	20	12	14	22	25	41	47	60	64	22	20	17	25
	Diseases of nervous system	11	10	13	12	42	30	26	37	14	12	15	10	19	10	7	6	15	12	6	11	48	34	28	27	20	7	10	6
	Circulatory diseases	2	2	3	4	9	9	4	6	3	5	4	6	9	4	3	2	9	5	1	3	21	14	8	11	13	3	4	...
III.	Respiratory diseases	4	4	9	2	13	8	22	14	4	3	10	8	7	8	10	16	16	11	17	13	27	22	37	37	17	11	13	22
	Digestive diseases	6	7	2	3	26	23	10	9	7	8	4	2	6	4	3	6	6	3	1	1	19	15	8	9	5	2	2	5
	Diseases of the urinary system	3	...	...	...	8	3	3	5	5	1	3	2	1	4	2	3	6	...	...	12	12	5	7	...	3	1	2	1
	Diseases of the generative organs	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
IV.	Locomotor and osseous diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Integumentary diseases	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Diseases of children	8	1	3	3	18	4	10	13	6	7	6	6	3	3	8	2	2	6	4	3	11	16	18	11	9	4	3	10
	Diseases of women	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.	Old age	1	4	2	5	6	15	9	13	3	7	3	7	2	1	1	3	2	6	4	1	7	14	8	11	2	8	3	5
	Nutrition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Accidents and negligence	2	1	4	...	15	3	12	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	4	3	3	1	7	3	7	2	6	1	2	2
	Judicial execution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Homicides	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suicides	1	1	...	...	4	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	2	...	...	...

RECAPITULATION.

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																																									
	5 to 10 years.						10 to 20 years.						20 to 30 years.						30 to 40 years.						40 to 50 years.						50 to 60 years.						60 to 70 years.					
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.								
	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.									
	W.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.									
RECAPITULATION.																																										
I.	Miasmatic diseases.....																																									
	Enthetic diseases.....																																									
	Dietic diseases.....																																									
	Parasitic diseases.....																																									
II.	Diathetic diseases.....																																									
	Tubercular diseases.....																																									
	Diseases of nervous system.....																																									
	Circulatory diseases.....																																									
III.	Respiratory diseases.....																																									
	Digestive diseases.....																																									
	Diseases of the urinary system.....																																									
	Diseases of the generative organs.....																																									
IV.	Locomotor and osseous diseases.....																																									
	Integumentary diseases.....																																									
	Diseases of children.....																																									
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V.	Old age.....																																									
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	Accidents and negligence.....																																									
	Judicial execution.....																																									
Homicides.....																																										
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TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	SOCIAL RELATION.								NATIVITY.																
	Widow or widower.				Unknown.				District of Columbia.				Other parts of United States.				Foreign.				Unknown.				
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
RECAPITULATION.																									
I.	{ Miasmatic diseases																								
	{ Entheitic diseases																								
	{ Dietic diseases																								
	{ Parasitic diseases																								
	{ Diathetic diseases																								
II.	{ Tubercular diseases																								
	{ Diseases of nervous system																								
	{ Circulatory diseases																								
	{ Respiratory diseases																								
	{ Digestive diseases																								
III.	{ Diseases of the urinary system																								
	{ Diseases of the generative organs																								
	{ Locomotory and osseous diseases																								
	{ Integumentary diseases																								
	{ Diseases of children																								
IV.	{ Diseases of women																								
	{ Old age																								
	{ Nutrition																								
	{ Accidents and negligence																								
	{ Judicial execution																								
V.	{ Homicides																								
	{ Suicides																								

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	RECAPITULATION.																		1882.					
	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.			Total by color and sex.									Total by sex.			July.			August.			
			Deaths per 1,000 inhab- itants.			W.			C.			Total by color.			Total by sex.			W.			C.			
			W.	C.		M.	F.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.		
I. Zymotic diseases	1,004	23.424	4.300	7.016	275	268	246	215	543	461	521	483	50	57	29	26	34	29						
II. Constitutional diseases	1,059	24.708	3.952	8.523	231	208	254	306	490	560	485	574	21	24	17	28	20	22	16					
III. Local diseases	1,645	38.380	7.238	11.126	525	389	373	358	914	731	898	747	38	32	25	34	20	14	35					
IV. Developmental diseases	440	10.267	1.892	3.059	108	131	86	115	239	201	194	246	11	8	5	12	4	9	12					
V. Violence	138	3.221	.596	.959	57	18	45	18	75	63	102	36	4	1	3	2	2	5						
Grand total	4,286	100.000	17.978	30.683	1,196	1,074	1,004	1,012	2,270	2,016	2,200	2,086	129	101	107	107	87	78	84	92				
Grand total from all causes by color									2,270	2,016			230		214		165		176					
Percentages from all causes, by color, in each period of life, to mortality									52,959	47,041			5.37		4.99		3.85		4.11					
Rate of death per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored)									17,978	30,683			1.82		3.26		1.31		2.68					
Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants (total)	22.33								12.83	10.50			1.20		1.11		.86		.92					

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	1882.																		1883.					
	September.			Total first quarter.			October.			November.			December.			Total second quarter.			January.			M.	F.	C.
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.			
	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.			
	20		19	99		83	22		19	14		16	20		16	61		46	9		12			
I. Zymotic diseases.....	20	21	30	19	99	83	121	98	27	26	22	19	14	23	16	20	16	8	4	4	9	12	10	
II. Constitutional diseases.....	15	16	22	22	49	60	61	66	16	20	21	23	17	21	20	14	18	24	27	23	22	18	25	
III. Local diseases.....	26	23	28	21	98	75	67	71	33	30	36	28	43	31	25	52	32	25	31	59	24	32	35	
IV. Developmental diseases.....	9	5	5	9	24	23	19	33	9	16	9	14	5	5	9	5	16	8	5	12	12	6	15	
V. Violence.....	5	1	7	21	21	4	15	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	7	3	4	1	8	1	3	2	
Grand total.....	75	66	92	71	291	245	283	270	87	93	90	86	81	81	72	98	85	69	68	111	71	71	87	
Grand total from all causes, by color.....	141		163		536		553		180		176		162		154		183		137		467		158	
Percentages from all causes, by color, in each period of life, to mortality.....	3.29		3.80		12.51		12.90		4.20		4.11		3.78		3.59		4.27		3.20		10.90		3.69	
Rate of death per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored).....	1.12		2.48		4.25		8.42		1.42		2.68		1.28		2.34		1.45		2.09		7.11		2.41	
Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants (total).....	.74		.85		2.80		2.88		.94		.92		.84		.80		.95		.71		2.43		.82	

1883.																												
Cause of death.	February.			March.			Total third quarter.			April.			May.			June.			Total fourth quarter.									
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.							
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.								
RECAPITULATION.																												
I. Zymotic diseases.....	8	20	5	6	21	20	12	9	38	52	29	25	22	24	10	16	20	15	18	13	35	29	22	24	77	68	50	53
II. Constitutional diseases.....	18	19	22	30	35	32	23	35	76	73	63	90	19	29	24	26	20	24	21	26	20	23	20	22	59	76	65	74
III. Local diseases.....	50	34	41	29	43	47	43	47	152	105	116	111	53	43	36	30	54	43	39	23	40	30	29	31	147	116	104	84
IV. Developmental diseases.....	13	6	10	9	7	22	5	13	32	40	21	37	11	14	10	6	9	14	3	4	13	3	7	10	33	31	20	20
V. Violence.....	2	.....	2	4	6	3	6	3	16	4	11	9	2	2	3	1	2	2	6	.....	5	1	2	2	9	5	11	3
Grand total.....	91	79	80	78	112	124	89	107	314	274	240	272	107	112	83	79	105	98	87	66	113	86	89	89	325	296	250	234
Grand total from all causes by color.....	170		158		236		196		588		512		219		162		203		153		199		169		621		484	
Percentages from all causes, by color, in each period of life, to mortality.....	3.97		3.69		5.50		4.57		13.72		11.95		5.11		3.78		4.74		3.57		4.64		3.94		14.49		11.29	
Rate of death per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored).....	1.35		2.41		1.87		2.98		4.66		7.80		1.73		2.47		1.61		2.33		1.58		2.57		4.92		7.37	
Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants (total).....	.89		.82		1.23		1.02		3.07		2.66		1.14		.84		1.06		.79		1.04		.88		3.24		2.51	

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																Per cent. of each cause to total mortality under 5 yrs of age.		
	Under 1 year.			1 to 2 years.			2 to 3 years.			3 to 4 years.			4 to 5 years.			Total under 5 years.			
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.		F.	
RECAPITULATION.																			
I. Zymotic diseases.....																			
II. Constitutional diseases																			
III. Local diseases																			
IV. Developmental diseases.....																			
V. Violence.....																			
Grand total.....																			
Grand total from all causes by color																			
Percentages from all causes, by color, in each period of life, to mortality.....																			
Rate of death per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored)																			
Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants (total).....																			

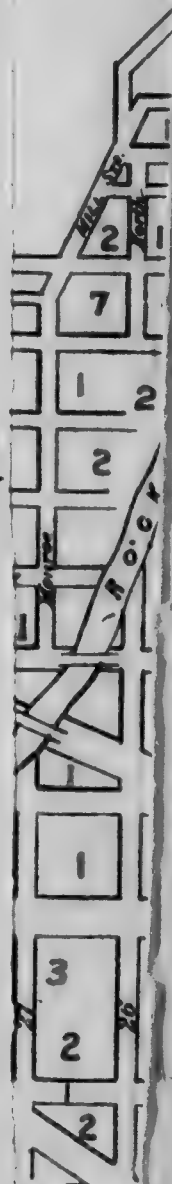
TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.																																										
Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																																									
	5 to 10 years.						10 to 20 years.						20 to 30 years.						30 to 40 years.						40 to 50 years.						50 to 60 years.						60 to 70 years.					
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.							
I. Zymotic diseases	38	42		21	18		13	20		10	13		6	7		4	10		10	19		5	4		8	9		18	7		19	10		9	4		8	10		7	3	
II. Constitutional diseases	4			13	18		8	26		31	36		49	53		53	63		29	44		32	40		48	45		25	31		28	20		21	17		21	22		14	18	
III. Local diseases	13	11		8	8		18	23		9	16		26	22		14	23		37	28		27	26		91	45		26	23		82	51		21	21		72	58		30	24	
IV. Developmental diseases																																										
V. Violence	2			4	4		11	2		2	3		7	11		8	1		12	3		3	7		8	1		7	2		9	3		2	2		1	3		1	1	
Grand total	57	53		46	48		50	71		52	69		88	96		79	105		88	101		67	77		155	100		76	63		139	85		53	42		108	101		55	48	
Grand total from all causes by color	110			94			121			121		184		184		184		189		189		144		255		255		139		224		224		95		209		103				
Percentages from all causes, by color, in each period of life, to mortality	2.57			2.19			2.82			2.82		4.29		4.29		4.29		4.41		4.41		3.36		5.95		5.95		3.24		5.23		5.23		2.22		4.88		2.40				
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored)	.87			1.43			.96			1.84		2.80		1.46		2.80		1.50		1.50		2.19		2.02		2.02		2.12		1.77		1.77		1.45		1.65		1.57				
Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants (total)	.57			.49			.63			.63		.96		.96		.96		.98		.98		.75		1.33		1.33		.72		1.17		1.17		.49		1.05		.54				

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.														
Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.										SOCIAL RELATION.			
	70 to 80 years.					80 to 90 years.					Unknown age.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		Above 90 years.		W.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I. Zymotic diseases	8	7	9	1	2	2	2	1	29	37	31	11	233	215
II. Constitutional diseases	9	15	2	6	2	2	4	1	92	100	83	96	111	113
III. Local diseases	59	45	17	21	1	17	1	2	229	118	74	66	221	155
IV. Developmental diseases	16	25	16	11	21	31	8	13	19	28	17	17	64	47
V. Violence	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	18	4	12	1	31	10
Grand total	94	92	45	39	38	54	13	19	387	287	217	191	660	540
Grand total from all causes by color	186	84	92	44	7	30	2	674	408	1,200	1,361	706	540	655
Percentages from all causes, by color, in each period of life, to mortality	4.34	1.96	2.15	1.03	.16	.70	.05	15.72	9.52	28.00	31.75	20.71	6.25	7.09
Rate of death per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored)	1.47	1.28	.73	.67	.05	.46	.03	5.34	6.21	9.50	20.71	7.09	6.25	7.09
Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants (total)	.97	.44	.48	.23	.04	.16	.01	3.51	2.13	6.25	7.09	7.09	6.25	7.09

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1883.

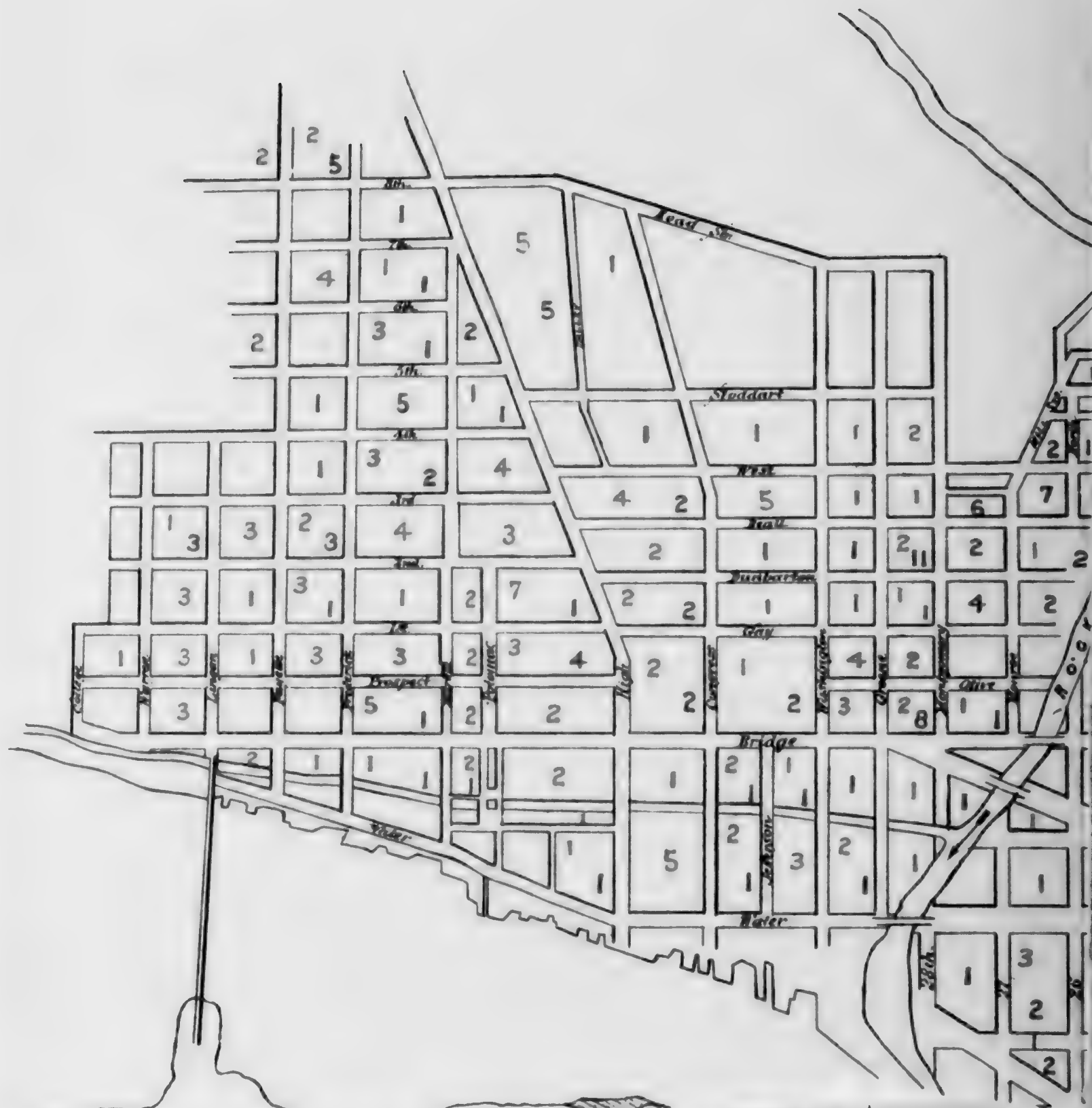
Cause of death.	SOCIAL RELATION.										NATIVITY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Widow or widower.					Unknown.					District of Columbia.					Other parts of United States.					Foreign.					Unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	W.		C.		W.	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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	W.	C.	
Consumption.....	21	3	14
Pneumonia.....	5	4	2
Cholera infantum....	2	2	4
Scarlet fever....	3	...	2
Diphtheria.....	5	3	...
Typhoid fever.....	3	1	1
Typho-malarial fever..	...	...	3
Malarial fevers.....	1	1	1
Diarrheal diseases....	1	4	1
All other causes.....	55	19	41
Unknown.....	...	...	50
Total.....	96	37	69
Percentage to total deaths by color....	4.23	1.84	3.04
			3.97

TABLE III.—DEATHS.—Deaths under one year of age, arranged monthly, year ending June 30, 1883.

	1 day and under.	1 day to 1 week.	1 week to 1 month.	1 to 2 months.	2 to 3 months.	3 to 4 months.	4 to 5 months.	5 to 6 months.	6 to 7 months.	7 to 8 months.	8 to 9 months.	9 to 10 months.	10 to 11 months.	11 to 12 months.	Total.	Total by color.	Percentage to total mortality under 1 year of age by color.
July, 1882:																	
White males	5	3	2	5	5	6	11	6	6	3	5	3	3	2	63	94	21.46
White females		1	3	5	4	3	3	3	3	1	2		2	2	31		
Colored males		3	7	3	5	4	5	9	3	5	3	8	2	2	59		
Colored females	3	3	1	3	4	7	5	2	7	5	4	2	2	1	49	108	16.85
Total	8	10	13	16	18	20	24	19	19	14	14	13	9	5	202		18.73
August, 1882:																	
White males	1	2	2		1	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	3	21	34	7.76
White females	1		3	2	2										13		
Colored males	3		4	1	1	1		2	1	3	2	3	1	1	24	50	7.80
Colored females	2	7	2		3		2	1	2	2	2	2	1		26		
Total	7	9	11	5	7	2	4	6	5	7	6	9	2	4	84		7.79
September, 1882:																	
White males	2	1	3	4	1		2	2		1			1	1	16	29	6.62
White females		3	1	2				2	1	2		2			13		
Colored males	3	5	4	1		2	1	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	29	48	7.49
Colored females	1	2	4	1		5	1		1	1	1	1	1		19		
Total	6	11	12	8	1	7	4	3	5	5	3	6	4	2	77		7.14
October, 1882:																	
White males	4	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	2					1	24	47	10.73
White females	7	3	3	1	2			2		1			1	1	23		
Colored males	1	4	4	3	5	2		1	1		2	1			24	50	7.80
Colored females	1	5	6	4	2	2	2			1				3	26		
Total	13	14	15	12	11	7	4	5	3	2	2	3	1	5	97		8.99
November, 1882:																	
White males	2	3	1	1	1				1	1					11	23	5.25
White females	1	2	2		3	1	1		1						12		

Colored males.....	1	6	2	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	25	.....	6.86
females.....		3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	19	44	
Total.....	4	14	7	6	8	5	4	2	4	5	4	2	2	67	.....	6.20
December, 1882:																
White males.....		1		1	2	1		2				1		9	.....
females.....	1	3	1	1	2	2				2			2	14	23	5.25
Colored males.....	1	2	5	3	5	2	2			1		1	1	23	.....
females.....	2	2	4		3		1		1	2		1		17	40	6.24
Total.....	4	8	10	5	12	5	3	2	1	5	2	3	3	63	.....	5.84
January, 1883:																
White males.....	3	2	7	1	2	1		1			1	2		22	.....
females.....	1	2	2	1				1					2	7	29	6.63
Colored males.....		6	3	2	4	2	1	2	1		1	1		23	.....
females.....	3	3	4	2	1	2	1	2	4	1		2	3	29	52	8.11
Total.....	7	13	16	6	7	5	2	6	5	1	2	5	3	81	.....	7.50
February, 1883:																
White males.....	2	3	2	2		3		1	1		1			15	.....
females.....				1	1		1							3	18	4.11
Colored males.....		5	4	4	1	2	5			2	1	1	1	26	.....
females.....	2	2	2		7	4	3		1		1		1	23	49	7.64
Total.....	4	10	8	7	9	9	9	1	2	2	3	1	1	67	.....	6.20
March, 1883:																
White males.....	3			1		2	1	1						9	.....
females.....	4	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1			19	28	6.39
Colored males.....	3		4	4		2	2	3	1	2			4	26	.....
females.....	4		3	3	1	1	2	1	1		2	2		21	47	7.33
Total.....	14	1	8	9	6	7	6	6	3	3	3	2	4	75	.....	6.95
April, 1883:																
White males.....		4	1	1			1	2				1		11	.....
females.....	3	3	1	1	1		2			1		1		14	25	5.71
Colored males.....	2	4	4	1		2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	28	.....
females.....	2	1	5	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1			20	48	7.49
Total.....	7	12	11	5	3	3	6	6	4	5	4	5	1	73	.....	6.77
May, 1883:																
White males.....	4	1	3	1			1		2			1	1	18	.....
females.....	3		2		1	2					3			16	34	7.76

TABLE III.—DEATHS.—Deaths under one year of age, arranged monthly, year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

	1 day and under.	1 day to 1 week.	1 week to 1 month.	1 to 2 months.	2 to 3 months.	3 to 4 months.	4 to 5 months.	5 to 6 months.	6 to 7 months.	7 to 8 months.	8 to 9 months.	9 to 10 months.	10 to 11 months.	11 to 12 months.	Total.	Total by color.	Percentage to total mortality under 1 year of age by color.
May, 1883—Continued.																	
Colored males	1	1	2	1	5	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	20	32	4.99
females	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	12	32	4.99
Total	8	3	7	2	7	5	8	3	3	5	5	4	3	3	66	66	6.12
June, 1883:																	
White males	2	6	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	30	54	12.33
females	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	5	2	4	1	1	1	1	24	54	12.33
Colored males	4	4	2	3	1	5	5	3	3	1	1	2	4	1	39	73	11.39
females	2	4	3	1	5	2	3	1	2	5	3	1	1	1	34	73	11.39
Total	8	15	8	7	11	13	11	9	8	12	8	6	6	5	127	127	11.77
Grand total	90	120	126	88	100	88	85	68	62	66	56	59	34	37	1,079	1,079	11.77
Per cent. to total mortality under 1 year	8.34	11.12	11.68	8.16	9.27	8.16	7.88	6.30	5.75	6.11	5.10	5.47	3.15	3.42			
Total white males	28	28	24	23	18	21	21	18	15	10	15	14	6	8	249		
Per cent. to total mortality under 1 year	11.27	11.27	9.63	9.23	7.22	8.43	8.43	7.22	6.02	4.02	6.02	5.62	2.41	2.21			
Total white females	21	19	21	16	22	12	12	13	8	15	9	7	4	10	189	438	
Per cent. to total mortality under 1 year	11.11	10.05	11.11	8.47	11.64	6.35	6.35	6.88	4.23	7.94	4.76	3.70	2.12	5.29			
Total colored males	19	40	45	32	29	28	29	26	16	19	15	25	14	9	346		
Per cent. to total mortality under 1 year	5.49	11.56	13.01	9.25	8.38	8.19	8.38	7.51	4.62	5.49	4.34	7.23	4.05	2.60			
Total colored females	22	33	36	17	31	27	23	11	23	22	17	13	10	10	295	641	
Per cent. to total mortality under 1 year	7.46	11.18	12.20	5.76	10.51	9.15	7.80	3.73	7.80	7.46	5.76	4.41	3.39	3.39			

TABLE IV.—DEATHS.—*Number of deaths of children under five years of age from the principal diseases of children, year ending June 30, 1883.*

Diseases.	White.		Colored.	
	Deaths.	Percentage to total mortality of whites under 5 years of age.	Deaths.	Percentage to total mortality of colored under 5 years of age.
Measles.....	4	.64	1	.11
Croup.....	14	2.25	4	.45
Diphtheria.....	32	5.16	8	.90
Scarlet fever.....	62	9.99	8	.90
Typhoid fever.....			4	.45
Typho-malarial fevers.....	2	.32	3	.34
Malarial fevers.....	12	1.93	17	1.91
Diarrheal diseases, except cholera infantum.....	57	9.19	95	10.66
Whooping-cough.....	9	1.45	19	2.13
Inanition.....	31	4.99	57	6.40
Scrofula, tuberculosis, marasmus, and tabes.....	40	6.44	44	4.94
Hydrocephalus and tubercular meningitis.....	18	2.90	15	1.68
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	13	2.09	65	7.30
Acute diseases of brain.....	48	7.73	23	2.58
Convulsions.....	30	4.83	80	8.98
Trismus.....	10	1.61	53	5.95
Bronchitis and congestion of lungs.....	21	3.38	81	9.09
Pneumonia.....	33	5.31	114	12.79
Diseases of digestive organs.....	47	7.57	35	3.93
Developmental diseases of children.....	104	16.74	100	11.22
Accidents and negligence.....	7	1.13	23	2.58
All others.....	27	4.35	42	4.71
Total.....	621	100.00	891	100.00
Percentage to total mortality, by color.....		27.32		44.19
Annual death-rate, by color.....		4.97		13.56

TABLE V.—DEATHS.—*Number dying, seventy years of age and over, year ending June 30, 1883.*

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
70 years.....	14	13	13	13	53
71 years.....	12	10	5	1	28
72 years.....	19	10	3	3	35
73 years.....	10	14	3	5	32
74 years.....	8	8	4	1	21
75 years.....	7	6	8	8	29
76 years.....	8	11	4	3	26
77 years.....	2	9	1	5	17
78 years.....	9	6			15
79 years.....	7	5	3	2	17
80 years.....	6	12	6	12	36
81 years.....	8	5		2	15
82 years.....	2	6	3	2	13
83 years.....	3	8	1	6	18
84 years.....	5	5		2	12
85 years.....	5	7	2	3	17
86 years.....	4	3		1	8
87 years.....	1	4			5
88 years.....	1	3		2	6
89 years.....	1	1	1	1	4
90 years.....		1	3	6	10
91 years.....		2		1	3
92 years.....		2			2
93 years.....					
94 years.....			3	1	4
95 years.....		1		3	4
96 years.....			1	1	2
97 years.....					
98 years.....					
99 years.....					
100 years and over.....			4	6	10
Total.....	132	152	68	60	442

TABLE VI.—DEATHS.—*Average age in years of decedents dying from eighteen different diseases, and from suicide during the year ending June 30, 1883.*

	White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Phthisis pulmonalis	38	35	28	27
Typhoid fever	36	31	31	25
Apoplexy	56	61	47	61
Insanity	45	53	54	57
Softening of the brain	68	63	.....	53
Paralysis	59	63	51	57
Cancer	58	48	53	44
Epilepsy	33	65	32	65
Disease of heart	51	47	44	48
Bright's disease	44	46	43	30
Rheumatism	49	45	50	36
Aneurisms	47	.....	65	26
Angina pectoris	61	66	.....	53
Gastritis	44	28	.....	42
Cirrhosis of liver	54	69	55	.....
Dropsies	51	61	46	47
Diabetes	44	.....	.....	35
Hernia	50	40	.....	50
Suicides	36	36	28	18

TABLE VII.—DEATHS.—*Number of deaths occurring in the hospitals and other public institutions during the year ending June 30, 1883.*

Hospitals.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Freedmen's Hospital	16	6	97	58	177
Providence Hospital	49	34	6	3	92
Government Insane Asylum	40	10	8	7	65
Washington Asylum Hospital	9	17	22	30	78
St. Ann's Infant Asylum	18	26	8	9	61
Children's Hospital .....	.....	3	11	7	21
Soldiers' Home	26	.....	.....	.....	26
Home for the Aged	4	5	1	2	12
Washington City Orphan Asylum	7	5	.....	.....	12
Women's Christian Association .....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Columbia Hospital	1	2	1	4	8
Reform School	1	1	1	.....	3
German Orphan Asylum .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Convent of the Visitation .....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Naval Hospital	2	.....	1	.....	3
Police Headquarters .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
United States Barracks	3	1	.....	.....	4
Little Sisters of the Poor	1	2	.....	.....	3
Small-pox Hospital	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Aged Women's Home .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Colored Orphan's Home .....	.....	.....	1	1	2
United States Jail .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	179	123	158	121	581

TABLE VIII.—DEATHS.—Deaths, and average ages, year ending June 30, 1883.

WHITE MALES.

	All ages.				5 years and over.				20 years and over.				40 years and over.			
	Total deaths.	Average ages.			Total deaths.	Average ages.			Total deaths.	Average ages.			Total deaths.	Average ages.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.
1882.																
July	129	18	2	20	57	40	5	18	44	49	3	7	30	59	5	10
August	87	28	6	11	54	45	3	19	48	49	1	24	36	55	1	20
September	75	31	4	7	55	42	5	21	45	50	1	9	31	58	10	20
October	87	26	5	20	52	43	7	3	44	50	11	12	33	57	9	....
November	81	36	3	19	63	46	10	8	58	49	10	22	39	59	9	13
December	98	35	8	26	76	44	10	0	65	52	3	24	52	56	4	18
1883.																
January	111	34	2	24	81	46	6	....	73	50	2	18	49	60	4	28
February	91	35	7	24	64	50	2	23	60	52	10	....	48	59	4	21
March	112	38	2	27	91	46	8	16	78	51	6	15	60	58	3	13
April	107	37	6	14	83	48	5	14	70	55	10	29	58	62	10	26
May	105	33	4	7	74	46	9	9	66	51	....	5	47	60	1	5
June	113	31	9	26	70	50	9	9	58	56	....	16	50	61	10	27
Total	1,196	32	3	5	820	46	0	12	709	51	7	8	533	59	2	12

WHITE FEMALES.

1882.																
July	101	30	1	27	65	47	5	25	57	52	3	29	40	61	7	24
August	78	37	0	8	61	47	1	14	51	53	8	21	38	61	2	16
September	66	31	4	8	46	44	7	8	38	51	3	6	24	63	3	4
October	93	27	7	8	57	44	4	1	47	51	9	1	30	63	6	5
November	81	25	7	11	54	37	0	15	41	45	0	7	21	60	6	25
December	85	32	0	3	58	46	1	24	49	52	3	29	33	63	10	24
1883.																
January	71	31	10	11	49	49	10	4	42	56	2	29	34	63	1	29
February	79	37	10	17	67	44	3	1	50	55	7	12	39	62	5	17
March	124	34	1	6	63	43	7	7	79	51	2	19	52	66	1	29
April	112	36	10	24	88	46	7	9	72	53	4	2	53	62	4	18
May	98	38	1	12	71	52	1	17	66	55	....	9	48	64	6	21
June	86	24	7	27	49	42	6	16	40	48	11	21	27	58	7	25
Total	1,074	32	6	8	728	45	5	22	632	52	2	20	439	62	7	15

TABLE VIII.—DEATHS.—Deaths, and average ages, &c.—Continued.

COLORED MALES.

	All ages.				5 years and over.				20 years and over.				40 years and over.			
	Total deaths.	Average ages.			Total deaths.	Average ages.			Total deaths.	Average ages.			Total deaths.	Average ages.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.
1882.																
July	107	14	1	26	36	40	8	8	27	50	4	10	18	60	4	7
August	84	20	5	28	39	42	10	5	29	53	8	8	22	60	11	4
September	92	17	5	24	40	38	11	2	34	43	11	28	20	56	4	21
October	90	24	8	9	54	40	6	21	43	47	4	19	26	59	2	1
November	72	22	1	22	37	42	4	20	34	44	7	16	22	54	4	15
December	69	21	6	7	33	43	10	23	29	48	6	5	16	64	11	15
1883.																
January	71	25	8	16	41	43	11	25	33	52	5	13	24	61	3	29
February	80	23	5	8	43	42	4	16	35	50	1	1	21	61	0	0
March	89	21	1	1	43	40	4	3	39	45	6	28	25	56	0	1
April	83	22	9	22	45	43	10	19	35	53	....	11	22	63	8	4
May	87	22	8	4	53	36	7	16	41	44	10	16	25	54	0	0
June	80	19	7	11	40	42	8	14	18	54	10	18	12	61	1	1
Total	1,004	21	3	25	504	41	7	7	397	49	1	14	253	59	5	8

COLORED FEMALES.

1882.																
July	107	16	10	8	45	38	11	8	33	49	2	24	20	61	9	12
August	92	20	10	6	46	40	9	17	35	53	0	5	22	64	3	25
September	71	26	0	21	38	47	10	11	34	52	1	26	23	63	10	29
October	86	27	8	4	54	43	9	6	43	51	10	13	27	66	5	23
November	82	19	9	17	45	35	0	29	31	46	0	7	15	64	7	27
December	68	28	5	0	47	40	10	18	41	45	7	10	24	59	5	29
1883.																
January	87	18	11	23	42	37	10	17	28	50	5	....	16	63	11	8
February	78	20	0	21	41	36	9	20	32	44	5	20	15	61	8	0
March	107	27	5	3	64	45	0	23	55	49	9	7	33	62	1	15
April	79	15	0	27	33	31	11	11	20	47	4	24	11	63	7	19
May	66	26	8	23	45	38	6	8	35	46	11	....	18	63	4	21
June	89	19	7	11	40	42	8	14	35	46	1	19	19	61	1	1
Total	1,012	22	3	16	540	40	0	9	422	48	7	....	243	63	0	15

TABLE IX.—*Cemeteries, and number of decedents buried in each, year ending June 30, 1883.*

Cemeteries.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Congressional	442	1	443
Oak Hill	171	.....	171
Mount Olivet	502	158	660
Glenwood	257	.....	257
Prospect Hill	126	.....	126
Holyrood	102	28	130
Rock Creek	100	2	102
Saint Mary's	39	.....	39
Graceland	68	121	189
Methodist	23	.....	23
Presbyterian	45	1	46
Union Beneficial Association	2	330	332
Washington Hebrew	13	.....	13
Soldiers' Home grounds	28	.....	28
Insane Hospital grounds	26	11	37
Private grounds	4	11	15
Georgetown Convent grounds	1	.....	1
Potter's Field	48	352	400
Outside the District	259	59	318
Georgetown College grounds	3	.....	3
Tennallytown	10	.....	10
F ds	1	.....	1
Naval .....	.....	1	1
Reform School .....	.....	1	1
Smith's .....	.....	7	7
Mount Pleasant, or Young Men's .....	.....	421	421
Harmony .....	.....	279	279
Baptist .....	.....	5	5
Mount Zion .....	.....	114	114
Jones's Chapel .....	.....	7	7
Good Hope Hill .....	.....	3	3
Macedonian .....	.....	5	5
Payne's .....	.....	52	52
Brightwood .....	.....	7	7
Moore's .....	.....	29	29
Hillsdale .....	.....	2	2
Skaggs .....	.....	2	2
Christian (Chappel's) .....	.....	7	7
Total	2, 270	2, 016	4, 286

TABLE VIII.—DEATHS.—Deaths, and average ages, &c.—Continued.

COLORED MALES.

	All ages.				5 years and over.				20 years and over.				40 years and over.			
	Total deaths.	Average ages.			Total deaths.	Average ages.			Total deaths.	Average ages.			Total deaths.	Average ages.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.
1882.																
July	107	14	1	26	36	40	8	8	27	50	4	10	18	60	4	7
August	84	20	5	28	39	42	10	5	29	53	8	8	22	60	11	4
September	92	17	5	24	40	38	11	2	34	43	11	28	20	56	4	21
October	90	24	8	9	54	40	6	21	43	47	4	19	26	59	2	1
November	72	22	1	22	37	42	4	20	34	44	7	16	22	54	4	15
December	69	21	6	7	33	43	10	23	29	48	6	5	16	64	11	15
1883.																
January	71	25	8	16	41	43	11	25	33	52	5	13	24	61	3	29
February	80	23	5	8	43	42	4	16	35	50	1	1	21	61	0	0
March	89	21	1	1	43	40	4	3	39	45	6	28	25	56	0	1
April	83	22	9	22	45	43	10	19	35	53	....	11	22	63	8	4
May	87	22	8	4	53	36	7	16	41	44	10	16	25	54	0	0
June	80	19	7	11	40	42	8	14	18	54	10	18	12	61	1	1
Total	1,004	21	3	25	504	41	7	7	397	49	1	14	253	59	5	8

COLORED FEMALES.

1882.																
July	107	16	10	8	45	38	11	8	33	49	2	24	20	61	9	12
August	92	20	10	6	46	40	9	17	35	53	0	5	22	64	3	25
September	71	26	0	21	38	47	10	11	34	52	1	26	23	63	10	29
October	86	27	8	4	54	43	9	6	43	51	10	13	27	66	5	23
November	82	19	9	17	45	35	0	29	31	46	0	7	15	64	7	27
December	68	28	5	0	47	40	10	18	41	45	7	10	24	59	5	20
1883.																
January	87	18	11	23	42	37	10	17	28	50	5	....	16	63	11	5
February	78	20	0	21	41	36	9	20	32	44	5	20	15	61	8	0
March	107	27	5	3	64	45	0	23	55	49	9	7	33	62	1	15
April	79	15	0	27	33	31	11	11	20	47	4	24	11	63	7	19
May	66	26	8	23	45	38	6	8	35	46	11	....	18	63	4	21
June	89	19	7	11	40	42	8	14	35	46	1	19	19	61	1	1
Total	1,012	22	3	16	540	40	0	9	422	48	7	243	63	0	15

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TABLE IX.—*Cemeteries, and number of decedents buried in each, year ending June 30, 1883.*

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Mount Olivet	502	158	660
Glenwood	257		257
Prospect Hill	126		126
Holyrood	102	28	130
Rock Creek	100	2	102
Saint Mary's	39		39
Graceland	68	121	189
Methodist	23		23
Presbyterian	45	1	46
Union Beneficial Association	2	330	332
Washington Hebrew	13		13
Soldiers' Home grounds	28		28
Insane Hospital grounds	26	11	37
Private grounds	4	11	15
Georgetown Convent grounds	1		1
Potter's Field	48	352	400
Outside the District	259	59	318
Georgetown College grounds	3		3
Tennallytown	10		10
F ds	1		1
Naval		1	1
Reform School		1	1
Smith's		7	7
Mount Pleasant, or Young Men's		421	421
Harmony		279	279
Baptist		5	5
Mount Zion		114	114
Jones's Chapel		7	7
Good Hope Hill		3	3
Macedonian		5	5
Payne's		52	52
Brightwood		7	7
Moore's		29	29
Hillsdale		2	2
Skaggs		2	2
Christian (Chappel's)		7	7
Total	2, 270	2, 016	4, 286

TABLE X
continued[illegible]

TABLE X.

JULY, 1882.

Meteorological conditions.													
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
29.717	75.3	77.5	88.8	70.6	18.2	71.9	68.9	.....	SW.	SW.	.....	.13	1
29.943	53.7	70.2	77.5	66.3	11.2	60.2	51.7	NW.	NW.	N.	172	.01	2
29.954	51.0	73.0	82.9	59.4	23.5	61.8	52.7	NW.	SW.	SW.	86	.....	3
29.803	80.7	64.6	72.5	59.7	12.8	61.1	58.4	SE.	NE.	NE.	170	2.00	4
29.852	74.7	64.9	71.3	57.7	13.6	60.0	56.1	N.	NW.	NW.	160	.01	5
30.068	66.3	68.4	79.1	58.9	20.2	61.1	55.4	NW.	NW.	NW.	95	.....	6
30.110	63.3	73.3	84.6	58.2	26.4	64.7	58.8	0	S.	S.	64	.....	7
30.088	69.3	76.6	87.4	67.4	20.0	69.0	64.4	S.	S.	S.	105	.....	8
30.063	63.7	80.7	91.5	69.3	22.2	71.6	66.5	SW.	NW.	W.	61	.....	9
29.961	63.0	84.0	95.0	71.4	23.6	74.1	69.0	S.	S.	S.	80	.....	10
29.905	69.7	81.7	90.8	76.5	14.3	74.3	70.5	S.	SW.	SW.	.....	.01	11
29.895	72.0	79.4	90.2	70.1	20.1	72.3	68.6	SW.	S.	S.	113	.69	12
29.941	62.7	76.9	85.0	71.8	13.2	67.8	61.7	SW.	NW.	SW.	135	.02	13
30.096	63.0	74.8	83.5	67.4	16.1	66.6	61.3	NW.	NW.	NW.	78	.....	14
30.214	64.7	74.1	84.8	63.6	21.2	65.8	60.3	NW.	N.	N.	100	.....	15
30.273	69.7	77.0	87.6	64.6	23.0	69.8	65.6	NW.	S.	S.	88	.....	16
30.175	69.7	77.5	85.3	66.7	18.6	70.3	66.2	S.	SE.	S.	101	.....	17
30.018	77.0	77.1	86.0	68.3	17.7	71.5	68.3	S.	S.	SW.	75	.06	18
29.982	76.3	77.0	88.0	69.4	18.6	70.9	67.3	SW.	NW.	NW.	65	.30	19
30.063	65.3	77.0	88.5	67.6	20.9	68.4	62.7	NW.	NW.	NW.	71	.01	20
30.151	64.3	74.5	81.5	68.0	13.5	66.4	60.6	NW.	N.	N.	87	.....	21
30.197	64.0	71.9	81.8	66.9	14.9	64.0	58.1	NW.	SW.	NW.	51	.....	22
30.112	59.0	75.2	86.5	63.6	22.9	65.2	58.3	NW.	NW.	NE.	77	.....	23
30.102	57.7	77.3	90.2	66.8	23.4	66.7	59.5	NW.	N.	N.	64	.....	24
30.144	58.7	79.9	93.8	65.0	28.8	69.6	63.3	N.	S.	NW.	52	.....	25
30.123	60.7	82.4	94.5	68.6	25.9	72.2	66.4	SW.	S.	SW.	79	.....	26
30.069	73.0	79.8	89.6	75.1	14.5	73.5	70.3	NW.	NW.	SW.	82	.17	27
30.020	86.0	75.0	91.7	72.1	19.6	72.0	70.4	SW.	NW.	SW.	69	1.03	28
29.994	75.0	79.0	91.2	70.0	21.2	72.4	69.0	SW.	W.	SW.	79	.02	29
30.112	69.7	78.0	87.0	70.0	17.0	70.6	66.4	NE.	N.	NE.	91	.....	30
30.246	62.3	76.2	84.1	68.4	15.7	67.1	60.8	SE.	SE.	SE.	142	.....	31
931.451	2,081.5	2,354.9	2,672.2	2,079.4	592.8	2,112.9	1,957.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.46	
30.047	67.1	76.0	86.2	67.1	19.1	68.2	63.1	NW.	NW.	SW.	.....	.144	

TABLE X—Continued.

AUGUST, 1882.

Day of month.	Color.	Mortality.																												
		Total deaths, less those by violence.	Deaths by violence.				Deaths by ages.				Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Diarrheal diseases.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fever.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Pleurisy.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory organs.	Rheumatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases.	Total deaths.		
			Accidents and negligence.	Judicial execution.	Homicide.	Suicide.	60 years of age and over, less those by violence.	Under 5 years of age, less those by violence.	Under 8 days, less those by violence.	One day old and under, less those by violence.																				
1	W.	4	1					2						2	1												1	5		
	C.	5						2						2	1	1						1					1	5		
2	W.	5						3						1				1									1	5		
	C.	4						1						1					1								1	4		
3	W.	4						1						2		1						2					3	8		
	C.	4						1						2				1									3	4		
4	W.	7						2						3								3				1	7	5		
	C.	5						1						4								1					1	6		
5	W.	4	2					1						1			1		2			1					3	7		
	C.	7																												
6	W.	2						1									1									1	2	2		
	C.	5						1						2				1									2	5		
7	W.	5						2							1				1			3					2	5		
	C.	7								1					2	1		1				1					2	7		
8	W.	3																2				1						3	5	
	C.	5						8						2				1				2						5	3	
9	W.	3																								2	3	10		
	C.	10						2						3				1	1			1	1				1	5		
10	W.	5						1						2				1				1					3	8		
	C.	8						1						2	1							1					1	6		
11	W.	5	1					2						1												1	2	4		
	C.	4																2			1	1						6		
12	W.	5	1												2		1									1	4	7		
	C.	7						4	1					2			1										4	7		
13	W.	4						2						1													2	4		
	C.	4	1					1						1				2	1								1	5		
14	W.	7						1									1										2	7		
	C.	5	1					1						3	1												2	6		
15	W.	7						3						1								1					2	8		
	C.	5						1						2	1			1									2	5		
16	W.	4															1					2					1	4		
	C.	5						2						1			1					1					1	5		
17	W.	2																								1	1	10		
	C.	10						1						1	1							2					4	3		
18	W.	2	1					1																			1	6		
	C.	6						2							1			3	1			1						5		
19	W.	5							1																			1	4	
	C.	4						4	1					2				2				2					3	8		
20	W.	7						2														1						1	7	
	C.	3	1					2						2								2					1	4		
21	W.	6						1																				1	6	
	C.	8						1						1			1	2				1					2	5		
22	W.	5						2														2						2	5	
	C.	5						1						1				1									2	6		
23	W.	6						2																				1	3	
	C.	3						1						1														1	8	
24	W.	8						3						2			1		2									1	3	
	C.	3						2						2														1	7	
25	W.	7						1														1						1	8	
	C.	8						2						1				2	1									3	7	
26	W.	7						2														1						1	7	
	C.	4						2						1				1										2	4	
27	W.	7						1																					4	9
	C.	9						2						2				1				1						1	3	
28	W.	3						1																					7	
	C.	6	1					1						2				1										2	3	
29	W.	3						3						3															6	
	C.	6						2														3						2	4	
30	W.	4						1														1						1	4	
	C.	3	1					1										1										1	6	
31	W.	6																											5	
	C.	5						2						1				1				1								
Total.	W.	156	6			3	31	45	4	1		1	3	29	10	2	6	20	2	1	2		24	6	1	14	35	165		
	C.	171	5				22	78	7	5		2		40	6	2	1	21	9		3		20	2	2	7	55	176		
Means.																														

TABLE X—Continued.
AUGUST, 1882.

Meteorological conditions.													
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
30. 204	91. 7	65. 4	73. 5	66. 1	7. 4	66. 8	65. 7	NE.	E.	NE.	113	. 39	1
30. 015	92. 3	71. 1	76. 0	65. 2	10. 8	69. 7	68. 7	NE.	NE.	N.	124	1. 12	2
29. 967	89. 3	73. 2	79. 8	68. 1	11. 7	71. 0	69. 7	NE.	N.	NE.	130	. 01	3
30. 034	81. 0	75. 6	81. 1	70. 2	10. 9	71. 3	69. 0	NE.	E.	E.	113	. 03	4
30. 109	79. 7	77. 6	84. 5	70. 3	14. 2	73. 1	70. 5	NE.	NE.	E.	72	.....	5
30. 079	80. 7	78. 2	86. 0	71. 9	14. 1	73. 5	70. 9	E.	SE.	SE.	46	.....	6
29. 903	80. 0	80. 1	89. 6	73. 8	15. 8	75. 2	73. 0	SW.	S.	NW.	71	.....	7
29. 708	77. 7	78. 5	88. 5	71. 6	16. 9	73. 2	70. 3	NW.	SE.	SW.	71	. 05	8
29. 845	56. 3	76. 4	86. 2	67. 1	19. 1	65. 8	58. 2	NW.	NW.	NW.	112	.....	9
30. 031	54. 3	72. 6	84. 0	63. 7	20. 3	62. 2	54. 3	NW.	SW.	W.	103	.....	10
30. 163	63. 3	71. 4	80. 9	60. 4	20. 5	63. 5	57. 8	W.	S.	S.	69	.....	11
30. 058	80. 3	74. 5	84. 1	67. 3	16. 8	69. 8	67. 4	SW.	W.	W.	34	. 18	12
30. 054	61. 0	77. 3	88. 8	67. 3	21. 5	68. 0	62. 0	NW.	NW.	SW.	80	.....	13
30. 033	65. 7	79. 3	90. 9	67. 4	23. 5	70. 5	65. 4	SW.	S.	S.	78	.....	14
30. 004	75. 7	78. 2	91. 0	68. 5	22. 5	72. 4	69. 3	S.	SE.	SE.	81	.....	15
29. 918	77. 3	80. 1	91. 0	73. 1	17. 9	74. 5	71. 5	SE.	S.	S.	69	. 21	16
29. 881	66. 3	79. 1	89. 0	73. 3	15. 7	70. 8	65. 8	SW.	NW.	NW.	77	.....	17
30. 017	64. 3	73. 4	81. 6	66. 9	14. 7	65. 1	59. 5	NW.	N.	N.	121	.....	18
30. 185	64. 3	68. 5	79. 8	59. 5	20. 3	60. 7	54. 6	N.	N.	NW.	89	.....	19
30. 311	61. 7	69. 9	81. 0	58. 9	22. 1	61. 6	55. 2	NE.	NE.	NE.	52	.....	20
30. 273	64. 7	71. 7	84. 5	57. 2	27. 3	63. 4	57. 7	N.	S.	S.	67	.....	21
30. 162	81. 0	69. 8	73. 2	66. 2	7. 0	66. 2	63. 6	SW.	N.	NE.	69	. 12	22
30. 048	88. 3	72. 1	79. 4	65. 9	13. 5	69. 7	68. 4	NE.	NE.	SE.	47	. 23	23
29. 934	72. 3	76. 1	86. 2	68. 3	17. 9	69. 2	65. 3	NW.	N.	NW.	95	. 01	24
29. 965	67. 3	76. 4	86. 5	66. 8	19. 7	68. 2	63. 3	N.	NE.	NE.	59	.....	25
30. 025	83. 0	76. 1	83. 5	67. 6	15. 9	71. 9	70. 1	N.	E.	SE.	62	. 36	26
29. 939	87. 0	74. 6	80. 5	68. 6	11. 9	71. 8	70. 4	NE.	S.	S.	100	. 37	27
30. 002	83. 3	67. 5	74. 5	63. 4	11. 1	64. 3	62. 2	NE.	NE.	NE.	177	1. 02	28
30. 187	72. 3	66. 7	76. 7	52. 7	19. 5	61. 0	57. 0	NE.	NE.	NE.	110	.....	29
30. 240	75. 3	66. 9	76. 2	55. 9	20. 3	62. 0	58. 4	NE.	SE.	SE.	69	.....	30
30. 105	94. 0	71. 0	76. 5	63. 2	13. 3	69. 9	69. 1	E.	SE.	SE.	73	. 34	31
931. 399	2, 331. 4	2, 292. 3	2, 568. 0	2, 050. 9	514. 1	2, 116. 3	2, 004. 2	.....	.....	.....	2. 633	4. 44	
30. 045	75. 2	73. 9	82. 7	66. 2	16. 6	68. 3	64. 6	NE.	NE.	NE.	84. 9	. 143	

TABLE X—Continued.

SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Meteorological conditions.													
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
30.061	75.7	77.8	86.7	66.7	20.0	72.2	68.9	NW.	NW.	NW.	72	.....	1
30.064	78.0	79.3	92.2	72.4	19.8	73.9	71.2	S.	SE.	SE.	70	.....	2
30.086	82.3	78.5	90.0	70.1	19.9	74.0	72.3	SE.	SW.	NW.	86	1.53	3
30.096	75.7	75.7	84.6	70.3	14.3	69.8	66.2	SE.	NW.	NW.	53	.01	4
30.163	69.3	72.9	82.6	66.8	15.8	66.0	61.3	NW.	N.	N.	75	.....	5
30.156	74.0	71.3	81.4	62.6	18.8	65.5	61.6	N.	NE.	NE.	60	.....	6
30.067	74.7	73.2	82.2	62.9	19.3	67.4	64.1	NE.	SW.	S.	49	.....	7
29.974	80.3	74.1	82.5	66.8	15.7	69.7	67.4	SW.	SW.	SW.	69	.....	8
30.012	83.0	70.7	77.1	65.0	12.1	67.2	65.0	N.	N.	N.	68	.....	9
29.950	82.3	69.7	76.0	64.4	11.6	66.3	63.8	NE.	NE.	NE.	115	.01	10
29.642	93.0	66.5	73.0	61.0	12.0	65.3	64.4	E.	N.	NW.	198	1.85	11
30.050	69.3	64.5	73.8	57.9	15.9	58.4	53.2	NW.	N.	N.	166	.02	12
30.164	75.0	65.8	75.5	51.6	13.9	60.7	56.8	N.	S.	S.	89	.....	13
29.895	74.0	74.8	84.3	62.0	20.3	68.7	65.6	SW.	SW.	SW.	158	.....	14
30.006	53.3	72.0	79.5	66.0	13.5	61.4	53.2	.....	NW.	NW.	122	.....	15
30.121	67.0	67.9	77.1	57.3	19.8	60.9	59.8	N.	NW.	SW.	74	.....	16
30.079	71.7	70.8	83.5	59.7	23.8	64.3	59.8	W.	S.	S.	34	.....	17
30.022	78.7	73.8	83.5	63.5	20.0	68.8	66.0	SW.	SW.	SW.	72	.02	18
30.016	76.7	78.7	90.5	66.6	23.9	72.9	69.9	SW.	S.	S.	73	.....	19
30.060	84.7	75.3	87.5	69.3	18.2	72.0	70.2	S.	NW.	NW.	51	1.39	20
30.105	80.7	74.6	83.7	66.0	17.7	71.0	69.0	N.	SE.	SE.	88	.09	21
30.030	84.0	69.6	74.1	63.7	10.4	66.2	64.2	SE.	N.	N.	109	.43	22
30.047	71.0	61.6	67.2	57.3	9.9	56.5	51.8	NE.	N.	NW.	223	.82	23
30.203	69.7	63.0	70.1	53.4	16.7	57.5	52.9	NW.	NE.	N.	151	.....	24
30.213	83.0	58.8	62.6	57.1	5.5	56.1	53.8	N.	N.	NE.	162	.24	25
30.115	91.0	53.0	59.3	56.2	3.1	56.8	55.5	N.	N.	N.	162	1.15	26
30.124	84.3	56.9	59.6	55.4	4.2	54.6	52.2	NE.	NE.	NE.	151	.27	27
30.187	74.0	56.0	63.1	51.2	11.9	51.7	47.6	NE.	N.	N.	125	.01	28
30.266	80.0	58.2	71.8	44.5	27.3	54.4	51.4	N.	.....	NW.	36	.....	29
30.255	76.0	62.0	75.1	49.8	25.3	57.2	53.0	N.	SW.	SE.	33	.....	30
902.229	2,312.4	2,072.0	2,330.1	1,837.5	482.6	1,297.4	2,004.2	.....	.....	.....	2,994	7.84	
30.074	77.1	69.1	77.7	62.2	16.1	68.3	64.6	N.	N.	NW.	99.8	.261	

TABLE X—Continued.

OCTOBER, 1882.

[illegible]

TABLE X—Continued.
OCTOBER, 1882.

Meteorological conditions.													
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
30. 221	73. 7	64. 8	76. 0	56. 5	19. 5	59. 5	55. 3	.....	N.	NW.	31	.....	1
30. 238	71. 3	62. 0	74. 0	53. 0	21. 0	56. 2	51. 2	NW.	N.	N.	44	.....	2
30. 253	75. 0	63. 2	76. 5	52. 1	24. 4	58. 1	53. 9	.....	NE.	E.	49	.....	3
30. 306	80. 7	63. 4	73. 6	54. 1	19. 5	59. 7	56. 7	.....	SW.	S.	21	.....	4
30. 319	79. 7	64. 9	76. 9	53. 9	23. 0	60. 5	54. 2	.....	S.	S.	36	.....	5
30. 323	79. 3	65. 1	77. 7	56. 8	20. 9	56. 8	56. 0	.....	S.	S.	46	.....	6
30. 212	77. 3	62. 7	75. 5	52. 9	22. 6	58. 2	54. 7	.....	S.	S.	36	.....	7
30. 098	83. 0	65. 1	76. 5	54. 8	21. 7	61. 4	59. 0	S.	SE.	SE.	58	.....	8
30. 032	79. 7	68. 5	81. 3	58. 7	22. 6	64. 1	61. 1	S.	S.	S.	77	. 03	9
30. 029	74. 7	66. 6	75. 5	58. 2	17. 3	61. 4	57. 5	NW.	N.	S.	56	.....	10
29. 967	85. 3	66. 0	78. 5	58. 1	20. 4	63. 1	61. 2	SE.	S.	NE.	95	. 02	11
30. 147	93. 7	57. 7	59. 4	54. 9	4. 5	56. 7	55. 7	NE.	N.	NE.	169	. 08	12
30. 086	90. 7	58. 2	61. 3	53. 6	7. 7	53. 4	55. 5	NE.	NE.	NE.	111	. 02	13
30. 071	71. 3	62. 2	71. 5	55. 1	16. 4	56. 6	51. 4	N.	N.	N.	162	.....	14
30. 138	62. 3	59. 4	72. 2	49. 9	22. 3	51. 9	44. 1	N.	.....	N.	66	.....	15
29. 996	75. 3	64. 9	74. 0	51. 6	22. 4	60. 5	56. 7	NW.	NE.	NE.	119	. 02	16
29. 947	94. 3	67. 6	72. 4	63. 2	9. 2	66. 4	65. 6	NE.	NE.	N.	72	. 04	17
29. 985	81. 7	68. 7	77. 8	63. 9	13. 9	64. 9	62. 2	N.	N.	N.	46	.....	18
30. 007	89. 3	60. 8	64. 4	57. 0	7. 4	59. 1	57. 6	.....	NW.	N.	65	. 28	19
30. 206	67. 7	50. 1	57. 1	45. 0	12. 1	45. 3	39. 0	N.	N.	N.	125	.....	20
30. 279	74. 3	50. 5	59. 4	44. 7	14. 7	46. 5	42. 2	N.	NE.	NE.	107	.....	21
30. 179	75. 7	55. 1	59. 1	46. 8	12. 3	51. 2	47. 3	N.	NE.	E.	83	.....	22
29. 962	82. 0	58. 0	66. 0	53. 1	12. 9	54. 9	52. 1	NE.	S.	S.	41	.....	23
29. 905	59. 0	52. 8	58. 6	48. 3	10. 3	46. 6	38. 2	NW.	NW.	NW.	212	.....	24
30. 049	53. 3	52. 6	64. 4	43. 5	20. 9	45. 4	35. 2	NW.	W.	S.	119	.....	25
30. 042	68. 0	59. 9	72. 9	46. 8	26. 1	53. 9	48. 5	SW.	NW.	N.	52	.....	26
30. 111	74. 0	55. 4	61. 9	49. 9	12. 0	51. 2	46. 7	NE.	N.	N.	79	.....	27
30. 199	93. 7	52. 7	55. 8	49. 1	6. 7	51. 9	51. 0	N.	.....	NE.	102	. 01	28
30. 020	86. 0	63. 4	69. 1	54. 8	14. 3	60. 7	58. 9	S.	S.	S.	113	. 03	29
30. 097	78. 3	62. 4	71. 0	56. 8	14. 2	58. 4	55. 0	.....	NE	NE.	56	.....	30
30. 074	87. 0	65. 1	73. 0	54. 9	18. 1	62. 5	60. 8	E.	S.	S.	46	.....	31
933. 498	2415. 0	1889. 8	2163. 1	1652. 1	511. 0	1763. 7	1648. 5	.....	.....	.....	2, 494	. 53	
30. 113	77. 9	61. 0	69. 8	53. 3	16. 5	56. 9	53. 2	N.	N.	N.	80. 5	.....

TABLE X—Continued.

NOVEMBER, 1882.

		Mortality.																											
Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths, less those by violence.	Deaths by violence.				Deaths by ages.				Deaths by diseases.																		
			Accidents and negligence.	Judicial execution.	Homicide.	Suicide.	60 years of age and over, less those by violence.	Under 5 years of age, less those by violence.	Under 8 days, less those by violence.	One day old and under, less those by violence.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Group.	Diarrheal diseases.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fever.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Pleurisy.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory organs.	Rheumatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases.	Total deaths.	
1	W.	7					2	2			1					1	2					2	1		2		7		
2	W.	3					1	2								1	1	1	1			1					3		
3	W.	4					1	1	1								1					2			1	2	4		
4	W.	5	1					4		1								1				1	2				6		
5	W.	5					1	1									2	1	1						1		5		
6	W.	5					2	1									2	2	1	1							5		
7	W.	7						1			1						2	4				2	1				7		
8	W.	3						1				1	1				2	1				1					3		
9	W.	6					1	2			1	1				1	2	1		1		2	1			2	9		
10	W.	7					2	3			1	1				1	1					1					7		
11	W.	6						2			1	1				1	3										6		
12	W.	7					2	3				1				1	2	1					1	1			7		
13	W.	3	1					2									1										3		
14	W.	8					1	1				1					3						1				8		
15	W.	3					1	2									1					2					3		
16	W.	4						2				1					1	1								2	4		
17	W.	2						2	2			1	1						1			2					2		
18	W.	7					1	3				1	1				1	1				1					7		
19	W.	8					1	2			1	1					2	2		1			1				8		
20	W.	3						3	1								2	2		1							3		
21	W.	10						1									2	2				1					10		
22	W.	1					1	3									1	2									2		
23	W.	6					1	2									2	1									6		
24	W.	5					1	3			1						1	1				3					5		
25	W.	5					1	3	1								1	2	1			1	2				5		
26	W.	4						1									1	1									4		
27	W.	1						3									1	1									1		
28	W.	4						1									2					1					4		
29	W.	4	1				4					1					1	1				2					5		
30	W.	7					1	3			1						1	1				1	1				7		
31	W.	4					2	1									1	1									4		
32	W.	7					1	2			1						2	2		1							7		
33	W.	3						2									1	1				1					3		
34	W.	5					3	1									1	1				2					5		
35	W.	6					1	2									1	1									6		
36	W.	3						2									1	1									3		
37	W.	5					2	1									1	1				2					5		
38	W.	5					1	3									1	1									5		
39	W.	6					3	1									1	1									6		
40	W.	5					1	2									1	1				2					5		
41	W.	9					2	1									3	4									9		
42	W.	5						2									4										5		
Total	W.	159	2		1	29	37	4	3	7	11	1	6	4	1	2	28	12	1	1	1	29	13	2	10	31	162		
Means	C.	151	2		1	17	59	10	3	1	6		7	2		6	31	16	8	1		13	5	2	9	44	154		

TABLE X—Continued.
NOVEMBER, 1882.

Meteorological condition.													
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
30.145	80.3	67.6	78.6	59.4	19.2	63.3	60.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	1
30.402	66.3	53.3	65.1	45.7	19.4	48.1	41.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.54	2
30.467	63.0	44.1	49.5	32.6	16.9	36.6	28.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
30.375	76.6	44.3	48.3	41.4	6.9	41.5	37.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	4
30.395	70.6	40.2	48.8	35.4	13.4	36.7	31.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
30.344	68.3	40.7	49.4	29.6	19.8	36.8	30.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
30.295	77.6	46.0	50.1	40.0	10.1	43.1	40.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	7
30.296	77.0	49.1	58.9	43.2	15.7	45.7	40.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
30.184	81.0	51.3	62.1	36.8	25.3	47.9	44.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	9
30.185	83.7	57.2	65.1	52.1	13.0	54.4	51.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05	10
30.273	86.7	55.6	62.5	50.0	12.5	53.4	51.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
30.045	76.0	62.9	74.1	51.4	22.7	58.5	55.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
29.926	94.3	52.2	70.8	40.6	30.2	51.3	50.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.23	13
30.079	56.0	39.6	45.5	34.8	10.7	34.5	24.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
30.161	67.7	40.3	50.5	34.5	16.0	36.2	29.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
30.356	67.7	43.9	54.0	31.5	22.5	39.5	33.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
30.273	74.3	46.7	52.5	42.5	10.0	43.2	38.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	17
30.270	67.7	39.3	45.0	37.5	7.5	35.8	29.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
30.199	70.7	34.0	43.4	27.2	16.2	31.1	25.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
30.131	79.3	38.1	45.8	30.8	15.0	33.7	25.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
29.979	68.3	33.7	44.5	25.0	19.5	30.3	23.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
30.077	64.7	36.6	48.6	28.0	20.6	36.6	26.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
30.042	64.0	41.3	54.1	27.0	27.1	36.4	28.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
30.155	47.7	39.1	44.1	33.0	11.1	33.1	20.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
30.395	55.7	34.8	42.0	30.0	12.0	30.0	19.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
30.088	76.7	34.2	40.0	26.0	14.0	32.0	27.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	26
30.190	55.0	38.0	43.3	31.0	12.3	32.9	22.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
30.146	80.7	28.1	32.0	25.5	6.5	26.4	22.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	28
30.004	81.3	29.8	33.4	24.0	9.4	28.1	24.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.13	29
30.270	71.6	29.0	36.0	26.0	10.0	26.3	21.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
906.147	2149.9	1288.0	1538.0	1072.5	465.5	1183.4	1008.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.33	...
30.205	71.66	42.9	51.3	35.8	15.5	39.4	33.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

TABLE X—Continued.

DECEMBER, 1882.

Day of month.	Color.	Mortality.																										
		Total deaths, less those by violence.	Deaths by violence.				Deaths by ages.						Mortality.											Total deaths.				
			Accidents and negligence.	Judicial execution.	Homicide.	Suicide.	60 years of age and over, less those by violence.	Under 5 years of age, less those by violence.	Under 8 days, less those by violence.	One day old and under, less those by violence.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Diarrheal diseases.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fever.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Pleurisy.	Nervous diseases.		Diseases of circulatory organs.	Rheumatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases.
1	W.	7				1	3			1							1		1						3	7		
2	W.	5				4	1	1			1						4	1				1				5		
3	W.	5									1	1					1	1				1				5		
4	W.	4						3									1	2	1							4		
5	W.	4				1										1	1	1				1				4		
6	W.	9				1	2	2	1		1				1	1	1		1			2			1	2		
7	W.	4	1			1	1	2	2		2					1	1		1			1				9		
8	W.	6				2	2	1	1		1					1	1	1	1	1		3		1	1	4		
9	W.	4	1		1	1			1		1					1	1				1				7			
10	W.	4				1	1	1		1						1	1	1	1						6			
11	W.	2				1	2	2									2									4		
12	W.	4					2	3	1		1						3	1	1			2				5		
13	W.	8				1	1	4	1		1						1	2	1	1		1		1	1	8		
14	W.	8			1	1	4	2			1	1	1				1	1			2				2	6		
15	W.	3				1	2										1	1		1						3		
16	W.	5	1			2	1										1	1			1				1	5		
17	W.	2			1	1	5	1			1						1	1			1	3			1	6		
18	W.	6	1			1	2				1						1	1	1		1				3	7		
19	W.	6				1	2										1								1	2		
20	W.	7				2	1	2	1							1	1				1				4	7		
21	W.	3	1			1									1		1	1			1					3		
22	W.	2				1	3										4	1			1				2	5		
23	W.	7				1	2	1									1	1	1						1	6		
24	W.	4				2	2										3	2		2						7		
25	W.	5				1	3										1	1			1				1	3		
26	W.	6				1	1										2	1			1					6		
27	W.	3				1	1				1						1	2							1	3		
28	W.	6				2	1										1	1			1					6		
29	W.	3	1			1	3										2	1			1					4		
30	W.	7				1	1										1	1			1					7		
31	W.	10				1	1				1						2	2			2					10		
	W.	3				1	1										1	2			1					3		
	C.	6				3	1										2	2					2			6		
	C.	4				1											2									4		
Total	W.	173	7		3	37	42	4	1	9	8	2	2	2	5	20	18	4	4		27	14	1	9	48	183		
Means	C.	132	4	1		21	46	4	3	1	1	3	2	2	44	15	7	7		17	4		2	29	137			

TABLE X—Continued.

DECEMBER, 1882.

Meteorological conditions.													
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
30. 170	71. 0	36. 8	45. 0	25. 3	19. 7	33. 6	28. 4	SW.	SW.	S.	122	.....	1
29. 928	65. 7	42. 3	54. 0	28. 0	26. 0	37. 3	29. 6	S.	S.	NW.	50	.....	2
30. 287	72. 3	29. 3	44. 2	26. 0	16. 2	26. 8	21. 8	NW.	NW.	NW.	278	.....	3
30. 265	68. 3	30. 7	37. 0	19. 5	17. 5	27. 7	21. 4	NW.	S.	S.	95	.....	4
30. 081	65. 7	44. 3	49. 5	34. 5	15. 0	40. 0	33. 2	S.	S.	S.	94	.....	5
30. 172	56. 7	45. 0	52. 0	37. 7	14. 3	39. 1	29. 4	NW.	NW.	NW.	151	.....	6
30. 250	71. 3	23. 6	39. 5	10. 5	29. 0	18. 2	15. 7	S.	NW.	NW.	295	.....	7
30. 597	58. 3	16. 4	22. 4	7. 8	14. 6	13. 9	4. 4	NW.	NW.	NW.	180	.....	8
30. 342	72. 3	27. 4	34. 8	12. 4	22. 4	25. 2	19. 8	NW.	S.	S.	67	.....	9
29. 925	94. 7	39. 0	43. 9	33. 4	10. 5	38. 5	37. 6	S.	S.	S.	74	.34	10
30. 082	59. 0	35. 4	39. 9	29. 7	10. 2	31. 1	22. 4	NW.	NW.	NW.	146	.04	11
30. 359	68. 0	34. 7	41. 6	27. 8	13. 8	31. 5	25. 3	E.	SW.	SE.	53	.....	12
29. 863	74. 3	41. 7	48. 9	31. 8	17. 1	37. 7	32. 7	S.	S.	NW.	86	.45	13
29. 822	47. 3	38. 9	45. 3	31. 4	13. 9	32. 6	21. 0	W.	NW.	NW.	71	.....	14
29. 972	70. 7	26. 9	38. 0	24. 3	13. 7	24. 5	18. 9	NW.	NW.	NW.	187	.....	15
29. 968	68. 7	23. 2	28. 0	19. 3	8. 7	21. 0	14. 8	NW.	NW.	NW.	193	.....	16
30. 082	68. 7	28. 6	33. 5	21. 6	11. 9	25. 9	19. 9	NW.	NW.	SE.	124	.....	17
30. 303	72. 0	28. 8	37. 4	23. 7	13. 7	26. 0	20. 0	.....	NW.	NW.	46	.....	18
30. 454	76. 7	27. 5	39. 0	18. 0	21. 0	25. 4	20. 8	NW.	S.	SE.	34	.....	19
30. 360	83. 7	30. 4	35. 2	20. 3	14. 9	29. 0	26. 1	E.	NE.	NE.	67	.08	20
30. 088	97. 0	40. 7	44. 8	34. 5	10. 3	40. 4	40. 0	NE.	NE.	NE.	112	1.03	21
29. 930	100	39. 1	41. 3	37. 8	3. 5	39. 1	39. 1	NW.	NE.	NE.	88	.42	22
29. 903	70. 3	41. 2	49. 0	32. 1	16. 9	37. 9	32. 6	NW.	N.	NW.	58	.....	23
30. 131	57. 3	39. 3	44. 3	34. 5	9. 8	34. 7	25. 0	NW.	W.	NW.	106	.....	24
30. 346	64. 7	37. 4	45. 0	33. 0	12. 0	33. 5	26. 1	NW.	W.	NW.	54	.....	25
30. 225	67. 7	40. 2	49. 5	31. 7	17. 8	36. 5	30. 0	.....	S.	NW.	34	.....	26
30. 299	68. 0	36. 6	40. 8	30. 0	10. 8	33. 1	26. 6	NW.	NW.	NW.	47	.....	27
30. 308	60. 3	36. 4	42. 8	30. 7	12. 1	32. 1	23. 0	.....	NW.	NW.	62	.....	28
30. 356	75. 7	32. 4	38. 8	25. 0	13. 8	30. 1	25. 3	.....	S.	S.	25	.....	29
30. 215	84. 2	31. 0	34. 9	28. 0	6. 9	29. 6	26. 9	.....	N.	N.	58	.02	30
30. 277	88. 3	32. 2	43. 5	25. 5	18. 0	30. 2	26. 6	.....	W.	S.	40	.....	31
935. 310	2129. 0	1057. 4	1283. 8	825. 8	455. 0	962. 2	784. 4	.....	.....	.....	3, 097	2. 38	
30. 171	68. 7	34. 1	41. 4	26. 6	14. 6	31. 0	25. 3	NW.	NW.	NW.	99. 9	.....

TABLE X—Continued.

JANUARY, 1883.

[illegible]

TABLE X—Continued.
JANUARY, 1883.

Meteorological conditions.													
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
30.308	78.7	33.8	41.4	26.0	15.4	31.7	27.8	.....	S.	S.	41	.02	1
30.437	72.7	32.6	39.8	29.0	10.8	30.1	24.2	S.	NW.	NW.	63	.....	2
30.376	76.3	35.3	39.5	25.7	13.8	32.7	28.4	.....	SW.	SW.	20	.....	3
30.469	68.7	32.6	38.9	27.5	11.4	29.3	22.6	N.	N.	E.	68	.14	4
30.251	91.3	26.0	28.5	23.4	5.1	25.3	23.8	E.	E.	NE.	81	.13	5
30.053	94.7	28.8	33.8	25.0	8.8	28.4	27.5	NE.	NE.	NE.	31	.12	6
29.999	96.3	33.3	36.1	30.4	5.7	33.0	32.3	.....	SW.	NE.	20	.26	7
30.053	84.7	32.6	35.0	28.0	7.0	31.3	28.6	E.	E.	SE.	43	.....	8
29.934	87.0	23.6	33.5	17.5	16.0	22.5	20.2	N.	NE.	NE.	175	.06	9
29.684	92.0	19.3	23.3	15.0	8.3	18.8	17.3	NW.	NW.	N.	113	.17	10
30.035	84.7	20.4	25.2	17.5	7.7	19.3	16.4	NE.	NW.	N.	61	.01	11
30.526	85.3	18.8	28.9	10.8	18.1	17.8	15.2	N.	N.	.....	71	.....	12
30.194	77.7	29.9	35.5	25.7	9.8	28.0	23.8	S.	S.	S.	170	.18	13
30.181	79.0	27.7	40.0	17.0	23.0	26.0	21.9	S.	NW.	NW.	139	.27	14
30.528	75.0	21.3	28.6	12.5	16.1	19.5	14.7	SW.	N.	N.	55	.....	15
30.486	71.0	25.0	30.0	20.0	10.0	22.7	17.1	E.	N.	E.	62	.01	16
30.076	92.3	31.5	35.0	23.7	11.3	30.9	29.6	NE.	NE.	SW.	60	.46	17
30.329	60.0	38.1	42.0	32.5	9.5	33.7	25.3	NW.	N.	N.	89	.....	18
30.386	90.0	31.7	34.6	28.9	5.7	30.9	29.2	NE.	NE.	N.	72	.30	19
30.106	100.0	33.4	36.0	31.4	4.6	33.4	33.4	NE.	NE.	NE.	58	.57	20
30.013	76.7	31.6	44.3	24.1	20.2	29.4	24.2	S.	NW.	NW.	210	.08	21
30.413	61.7	21.8	28.5	15.8	12.7	18.9	10.1	NW.	NW.	NW.	150	.42	22
30.532	63.7	18.9	30.2	9.4	20.8	16.2	8.2	NW.	W.	NW.	144	.....	23
30.440	78.7	23.7	31.0	11.5	19.5	22.0	17.9	NE.	S.	S.	119	.....	24
30.318	78.0	30.8	36.2	24.6	11.6	28.5	24.3	S.	NE.	NE.	93	.05	25
30.430	92.3	24.8	28.2	22.2	6.0	24.2	22.8	NE.	NE.	NE.	74	.....	26
30.171	91.0	33.7	37.6	24.2	13.4	32.9	31.3	S.	SW.	S.	60	.02	27
29.966	96.7	38.9	41.2	36.6	4.6	38.6	38.0	NE.	N.	N.	61	.18	28
30.029	79.0	37.0	42.7	29.9	12.8	34.8	31.0	N.	N.	N.	78	.....	29
30.146	81.3	38.3	48.5	26.7	21.8	36.0	32.5	SW.	SE.	SE.	94	.....	30
29.989	72.7	42.8	50.8	38.2	12.6	39.2	32.7	SE.	NW.	NW.	100	.08	31
936.851	2529.2	917.9	1104.8	720.7	384.1	866.0	752.3	.....	.....	.....	2,675	3.53	
30.221	81.6	29.6	35.6	23.2	12.4	27.9	24.3	NE.	{ NW. & NE. N.	{ N. & NE.	86.3	.....

TABLE X—Continued.

FEBRUARY, 1883.

		Mortality.																										
Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths, less those by violence.	Deaths by violence.				Deaths by ages.				Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Diarrheal diseases.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fever.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Pleurisy.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory organs.	Rheumatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases.	Total deaths.
			Accidents and negligence.	Judicial execution.	Homicide.	Suicide.	60 years of age and over, less those by violence.	Under 5 years of age, less those by violence.	Under 8 days, less those by violence.	One day old and under, less those by violence.																		
1....	W.	4	1			1	2																		2	2	5	
2....	W.	5	1			1	1																			1	1	5
3....	W.	6				1	1																			1	1	5
4....	W.	7				1	1																			1	1	6
5....	W.	8				1	1																			1	1	7
6....	W.	9				1	1																			1	1	8
7....	W.	3				1	1																			1	1	3
8....	W.	4				1	1																			1	1	3
9....	W.	5	2			2	2																			2	2	7
10....	W.	5				1	1																			1	1	5
11....	W.	3				1	3																			1	1	5
12....	W.	3	1			3	2																			1	1	3
13....	W.	5				1	2																			1	1	6
14....	W.	6				1	1																			1	1	7
15....	W.	8				1	3																			1	1	4
16....	W.	4				3	1																			1	1	6
17....	W.	5	1			3	3																			1	2	8
18....	W.	4				1	1																			2	2	5
19....	W.	6				2	3																			1	1	4
20....	W.	6				2	3																			1	1	6
21....	W.	3	1			1	1																			1	1	3
22....	W.	5				1	2																			1	1	6
23....	W.	8				1	1																			2	2	8
24....	W.	8				1	4																			2	2	8
25....	W.	6				1	1																			3	3	6
26....	W.	5				2	4																			1	1	5
27....	W.	6				1	2																			1	1	8
28....	W.	13				2	6																			2	2	7
	C.	5				2	6																			2	2	6
Total.	W.	168	2			42	33	4	2	11	5	4	2	2	2	2	26	20	2	1		20	16	2	14	41	170	
Means	C.	152	6			21	60	8	2	1	1	1		4	1	1	39	23	9	1	1	19	8	3	5	35	158	

TABLE X.—Continued.

FEBRUARY, 1883.

Meteorological conditions.													
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
30.430	70.4	33.1	39.0	30.0	9.0	26.8	24.1	NW.	NW.	N.	158	.....	1
30.687	70.7	29.2	35.3	22.0	13.3	26.6	20.6	N.	SE.	SE.	88	.....	2
30.296	79.3	51.9	62.2	31.6	30.6	48.2	44.1	E.	S.	S.	214	.....	3
30.259	70.7	49.4	67.5	36.0	31.5	46.8	36.8	SW.	NW.	NW.	271	.05	4
30.410	74.0	32.9	39.8	28.8	11.0	30.5	25.4	N.	W.	NW.	72	.54	5
30.344	85.3	28.9	33.6	23.8	9.8	27.7	25.0	NW.	S.	S.	131	.23	6
29.894	75.3	42.3	51.2	31.8	19.4	39.5	34.6	S.	S.	NW.	149	.22	7
30.358	54.3	34.0	39.4	31.0	8.4	25.8	21.9	NW.	NW.	NW.	86	.....	8
30.447	73.3	34.7	43.7	26.6	17.1	31.9	27.0	0	S.	SW.	20	.....	9
30.529	77.7	31.5	35.5	28.4	7.1	29.4	25.2	N.	SE.	SE.	118	.15	10
29.940	92.0	41.4	54.3	29.0	25.3	40.5	39.1	SE.	N.	S.	71	.79	11
30.494	55.0	36.3	54.8	30.3	24.5	31.5	21.4	NW.	NW.	0	165	.....	12
30.482	71.7	33.3	40.2	27.4	12.8	30.5	24.8	0	E.	NE.	31	.....	13
30.109	80.0	42.0	48.8	31.8	17.0	39.5	35.8	0	SE.	S.	44	.21	14
30.149	96.3	39.7	45.8	37.0	8.8	39.3	38.7	NE.	NE.	N.	100	.50	15
30.210	98.7	46.7	49.8	37.4	12.4	43.4	43.1	NE.	SE.	SE.	91	.03	16
30.186	84.7	53.5	67.1	39.5	27.6	51.2	48.8	SW.	S.	NW.	124	.15	17
30.544	92.0	31.2	40.4	29.1	11.3	30.1	28.1	NW.	N.	NW.	65	.35	18
30.477	69.7	34.3	45.1	23.4	21.7	31.7	25.0	NW.	W.	W.	38	.....	19
30.174	70.0	38.8	46.7	27.4	19.3	35.2	29.3	0	S.	S.	89	.....	20
30.137	49.3	35.7	42.2	32.1	10.1	30.3	18.9	NW.	NW.	NW.	162	.....	21
30.041	84.3	37.8	45.5	29.8	15.7	36.2	30.2	SW.	S.	NW.	52	.59	22
30.451	59.3	34.0	41.0	28.4	12.6	29.7	20.9	NW.	N.	N.	144	.....	23
30.479	88.3	32.6	37.4	23.5	13.9	31.5	29.5	NE.	SE.	E.	107	.72	24
29.998	70.3	42.3	55.0	35.6	19.4	38.8	32.4	NW.	NW.	NW.	159	.55	25
30.220	49.3	35.3	42.6	30.0	12.6	29.8	17.2	W.	NW.	NW.	220	.....	26
30.400	59.0	29.1	35.0	20.8	14.2	25.3	16.4	NW.	NW.	S.	204	.....	27
30.311	64.3	41.2	51.4	32.7	18.7	36.6	28.9	S.	W.	NW.	109	.....	28
848.456	2,065.2	1,050.0	1,290.3	835.2	455.1	964.3	813.2	.....	.....	.....	3,222	5.08	
30.302	73.5	37.5	46.1	29.8	16.3	32.1	29.0	NW.	NW.	NW.	115.1	1.81	

TABLE X—Continued.

MARCH, 1883.

Day of month.	Mortality.																														
	Color.	Total deaths, less those by violence.	Deaths by violence.				Deaths by ages.																								
			Accidents and negligence.	Judicial executions.	Homicide.	Suicide.	60 years of age and over, less those by violence.	Under 5 years of age, less those by violence.	Under 8 days, less those by violence.	One day old and under, less those by violence.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Diarrheal diseases.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fever.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Pleurisy.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory organs.	Rheumatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases.				
																												Total deaths.			
1....	W.	5				2									1			2	1						1		5				
2....	C.	4					4											2	1						1		4				
3....	W.	11	1			1	1			1					1			2	1			2			1		11				
4....	C.	10				2	4											2	3	1							11				
5....	W.	3				1	1											1	1								3				
6....	C.	5					2											3	2								5				
7....	W.	6								1															1		6				
8....	C.	2					2																				2				
9....	W.	6	1			4												3	1			1				1	6				
10....	C.	5					3											1	2								5				
11....	W.	9	1			2	2		1	1								3	3								9				
12....	C.	7				3	1											1	1								7				
13....	W.	10				3	5											2	2	1	1						10				
14....	C.	2				1	2											3	1								2				
15....	W.	7				4												1	1								7				
16....	C.	8				1	3											2	2								8				
17....	W.	10				2	4											1	1								10				
18....	C.	6	1			1	2											3	1								6				
19....	W.	8				2	1											1	2								8				
20....	C.	3				3	4											2	2								3				
21....	W.	11				4	1											1	1								11				
22....	C.	7	1			1	4											3	4								7				
23....	W.	6				2	3											1	1								6				
24....	C.	9				3	4											2	2								9				
25....	W.	10				2	1											1	1								10				
26....	C.	2				1	3											3	2								2				
27....	W.	9				3	2											1	1								9				
28....	C.	4				2	1											2	2								4				
29....	W.	8	1			3	1											1	1								8				
30....	C.	5				2	4											3	2								5				
31....	W.	11				4	1											1	1								11				
Total.	W.	230	4	1	1	56	42	1	7	15	7	1	1	4		4	51	30	5	4	1	19	11	1	12	64	236				
Means.	C.	187	9			30	76	2	3	3	1		3	4			43	31	7	3	1	24	13	2	8	44	196				

TABLE X—Continued.

MARCH, 1883.

Meteorological conditions.

Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
30.391	71.7	41.5	54.8	28.2	26.6	37.8	32.3	0	S.	S.	49	.....	1
30.041	58.7	52.2	66.6	44.0	22.6	45.6	27.3	S.	S.	SW.	66	.....	2
30.219	50.0	36.1	49.7	30.6	19.1	30.5	17.7	NW.	NW.	NW.	184	.....	3
30.215	73.3	34.2	46.1	28.7	17.4	31.6	26.5	SW.	NW.	NW.	164	.....	4
30.468	72.7	27.1	34.8	17.6	17.2	24.7	19.4	NW.	NW.	SE.	93	.....	5
29.949	93.0	33.9	40.4	26.4	14.0	33.3	32.1	SE.	S.	S.	109	.29	6
30.195	60.3	32.2	43.0	20.5	22.5	27.9	18.4	NW.	NW.	NW.	207	.....	7
30.439	66.3	23.1	32.4	14.3	18.1	20.4	13.1	NW.	S.	S.	78	.....	8
30.165	63.0	33.7	46.5	18.8	27.7	29.7	21.0	SE.	SE.	SE.	88	.....	9
29.489	75.3	42.7	51.8	33.0	18.8	39.7	34.8	N.	NW.	NW.	167	1.53	10
29.911	55.7	34.7	41.0	30.4	10.6	30.0	20.2	NW.	NW.	NW.	219	.....	11
30.130	61.7	35.9	47.2	28.0	19.2	31.6	22.6	NW.	SW.	SW.	142	.....	12
30.035	55.3	44.7	59.8	32.3	27.5	38.3	27.9	0	W.	W.	65	.....	13
29.879	57.3	53.9	66.2	35.3	30.9	46.9	38.5	NE.	SW.	SW.	105	.....	14
29.712	62.0	45.9	65.0	30.5	34.5	40.2	31.6	SW.	NW.	NW.	218	.....	15
30.074	52.0	29.6	37.4	21.2	16.2	25.0	14.0	NW.	NW.	NW.	243	.....	16
29.959	58.7	39.9	52.6	28.0	24.6	34.7	25.1	SW.	S.	.....	92	.....	17
29.866	55.0	51.0	67.0	35.6	31.4	43.7	34.2	S.	S.	S.	126	.....	18
29.637	63.3	56.4	70.3	44.7	25.6	43.2	42.4	S.	S.	S.	158	.10	19
29.859	61.0	29.1	54.6	23.8	30.8	25.3	16.6	NW.	NW.	NW.	275	.....	20
30.077	58.0	27.8	35.5	20.4	15.1	23.9	14.1	NW.	NW.	NW.	167	.....	21
30.063	71.0	30.0	39.0	20.7	18.3	27.3	22.0	NW.	S.	SE.	103	.....	22
29.879	78.3	30.2	36.4	26.5	9.9	28.3	24.5	SE.	S.	NW.	141	.20	23
30.232	64.0	31.4	42.4	21.8	20.6	27.9	20.3	NW.	NW.	NW.	171	.....	24
30.161	64.3	37.7	48.9	26.3	22.6	33.5	25.9	NW.	SE.	SE.	51	.....	25
29.993	53.7	41.3	45.5	31.8	13.7	35.9	25.6	NE.	NE.	NE.	98	.....	26
29.925	64.0	45.0	45.9	38.5	7.4	40.3	33.1	NW.	NW.	NW.	200	.....	27
30.074	49.3	39.6	47.6	31.0	16.6	33.7	21.3	NW.	NW.	NW.	186	.....	28
30.018	95.7	35.1	41.3	32.7	8.6	34.6	33.6	NE.	NE.	NE.	102	.15	29
29.843	91.3	36.3	38.5	34.6	3.9	35.5	33.9	NE.	N.	N.	120	.44	30
29.964	90.0	33.4	41.5	31.0	10.5	32.5	30.7	N.	NE.	NE.	91	.56	31
930.802	204.29	1,165.6	1,498.7	885.0	611.5	1,033.5	800.7	.....	.....	.....	4,278	3.27	
30.026	65.9	37.6	48.3	28.5	18.9	33.3	25.8	NW.	NW.	NW.	13.8	.....

TABLE X—Continued.

APRIL, 1883.

Day of month.	Color.	Mortality.																										
		Total deaths, less those by violence.	Deaths by violence.			Death by ages.				Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Diarrhæal diseases.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fever.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Pleurisy.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory organs.	Rheumatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases.	Total deaths.	
			Accidents and negligence.	Judicial execution.	Homicide.	Suicide.	60 years of age and over, less those by violence.	Under 5 years of age, less those by violence.	Under 8 days, less those by violence.																			One day old and under, less those by violence.
1	W.	6				2	4		1	1							1	1								3	6	
	C.	6		1		2	3										1	1								4	7	
2	W.	6				2	1	1	1								1					1				3	6	
	C.	7				1	1	1		1										1		1				3	7	
3	W.	8		1	1	5	1	1	1			1					1	1		1			1		4	10		
	C.	4					1	1									2	2							1	4		
4	W.	8				2	2			2							4	3				3	1		1	8		
	C.	10				3	4	1									2	1							1	10		
5	W.	16				5	2	1		2		1	1				2	1		1		2			6	16		
	C.	7	1			2	8		1								1								4	8		
6	W.	5			1	1											2	1		1		1			1	6		
	C.	8				1	2	1	1								2			1		2			1	8		
7	W.	7				1	1				1						1	1				2			3	7		
	C.	5				1	5		1				1				2					1				7		
8	W.	4				1								1			2					2				4		
	C.	3					2	1									1					1				3		
9	W.	5				1				1					1		1	1							3	5		
	C.	4					2					1					1								1	4		
10	W.	8				2		2	1								2	1		1		1			5	8		
	C.	4					3										1									4		
11	W.	9				3	1										2	2		1		3	1		1	9		
	C.	9					4										2	4		1						9		
12	W.	4					2			1							2					1			2	6		
	C.	4					2					1					1					1				4		
13	W.	5				1	1			1							1	1				1			2	5		
	C.	4					2	2									1					2			1	4		
14	W.	11				3							1	1			1					2	1		2	11		
	C.	2				1											1	1								2		
15	W.	7				4		1				1										3	1		2	7		
	C.	3					1	1									1					1			1	3		
16	W.	4				1	1			1	1						2					1				4		
	C.	6					4					1					4	1				1			2	6		
17	W.	12				1	2			1							2	4	1			1			3	12		
	C.	11				1	5		1				1				3	1		1		2			5	11		
18	W.	7				1	3			1							1			1		1			4	7		
	C.	1															1									1		
19	W.	3					3			1							1								1	3		
	C.	4					3			1																4		
20	W.	6				1			1								1	2	1						2	6		
	C.	6				1	2	1									1	1	1			2				6		
21	W.	7				1	2	1					1				1					2				7		
	C.	3					2										1					2	2		1	3		
22	W.	12				4	4			1							2	1							5	12		
	C.	4					2										1									4		
23	W.	10				3	2	2									1	1		1		1			5	10		
	C.	3					1			1			1				1									3		
24	W.	6				2	2										1					1			1	6		
	C.	9				1	2										1					2				9		
25	W.	4	1				2			1								2				1			1	5		
	C.	3				1	2										1					1				3		
26	W.	5				2											1	1				1			2	5		
	C.	6				1	3										3		1						1	7		
27	W.	7				4	1			1							1	1							2	6		
	C.	4	1			1	1										1		1			1			1	5		
28	W.	9				3	2										2	1	1			1			3	9		
	C.	6					3			1							1					2				6		
29	W.	3				1												1							2	3		
	C.	4					2										2								2	4		
30	W.	9								2							3					2				9		
	C.	5	1				1										2	1					1		1	6		
Total.	W.	215	1	1	2	57	39	7	3	17	4	4	2	2	2	2	30	20	1	4		29	16	5	10	65	219	
Means	C.	158	3	1		17	68	9	4	2	2	1	3	2	3	1	35	24	5	5		21	1	2	6	45	162	

TABLE X—Continued.

APRIL, 1883.

Meteorological conditions.													
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
30.160	77.0	32.5	38.0	25.8	12.2	30.4	26.2	NW.	NE.	S.	76	.02	1
30.193	78.3	36.9	42.0	31.7	10.3	34.7	30.5	NW.	S.	NW.	62	.02	2
30.275	68.7	41.3	50.9	33.6	17.3	37.5	31.4	NW.	NW.	NW.	131	.02	3
30.275	70.3	47.0	58.0	35.2	22.8	42.7	37.0	NW.	SE.	SE.	104	.....	4
29.902	76.7	60.0	72.0	44.3	27.7	55.8	52.3	S.	S.	.....	165	.....	5
29.857	82.0	59.6	68.9	52.9	16.0	56.6	54.0	S.	NW.	N.	107	.06	6
29.839	68.0	58.6	74.8	49.6	25.2	52.8	42.3	E.	NW.	N.	124	.02	7
30.213	61.3	48.1	58.0	43.1	14.9	42.6	34.8	NW.	NW.	NW.	180	.....	8
30.269	64.7	52.6	62.0	39.7	22.3	47.0	40.0	S.	S.	S.	165	.....	9
29.983	88.0	53.4	60.6	47.4	13.2	51.5	49.6	S.	NE.	NE.	88	.29	10
29.835	80.7	61.5	73.3	51.1	22.2	57.9	55.0	SE.	SE.	S.	94	.....	11
29.928	90.3	54.3	66.0	49.9	16.1	52.8	51.4	NE.	NW.	N.	133	.24	12
30.269	73.7	56.6	68.1	49.1	19.0	52.2	48.0	N.	NE.	E.	126	.....	13
30.404	78.7	51.8	62.0	45.7	16.3	48.4	44.9	SE.	E.	E.	131	.....	14
30.179	85.3	51.4	61.9	43.8	18.1	49.1	46.8	SE.	SE.	E.	125	.....	15
29.976	92.3	48.8	54.0	45.7	8.3	47.7	46.6	N.	NW.	NW.	155	.65	16
30.001	72.7	54.8	62.9	46.6	16.3	50.3	45.6	N.	N.	NE.	169	.12	17
30.051	52.3	58.3	71.6	43.7	27.9	49.5	38.9	NW.	NW.	N.	70	.....	18
29.824	62.7	63.5	75.0	48.1	26.9	56.2	49.6	S.	S.	S.	193	.....	19
29.899	68.0	53.4	63.4	45.3	18.1	48.4	42.0	NW.	NW.	NW.	172	.11	20
30.149	60.0	51.8	64.1	37.0	27.1	45.3	37.0	N.	SE.	SE.	100	.....	21
29.849	88.0	47.6	54.0	41.5	12.5	45.9	44.0	SE.	NE.	NE.	124	1.47	22
29.711	94.3	40.7	42.7	39.2	3.5	40.1	39.2	N.	NE.	NE.	160	.44	23
29.941	76.0	39.9	48.0	35.7	12.3	37.4	32.5	N.	S.	NW.	127	.....	24
30.196	62.7	41.6	50.0	32.3	17.7	37.0	29.2	NW.	NW.	NW.	125	.....	25
30.182	70.0	48.5	59.0	33.8	25.2	44.3	38.8	NW.	S.	SE.	112	.....	26
29.893	60.7	60.1	72.5	46.1	26.4	52.8	45.7	S.	SW.	S.	108	.....	27
29.760	69.0	60.3	76.2	49.3	26.9	54.5	49.1	S.	NW.	NW.	93	.01	28
29.929	90.3	44.2	58.2	40.0	18.2	43.0	47.5	NE.	N.	N.	146	.62	29
30.225	52.0	49.2	61.4	35.5	25.9	43.0	34.0	NE.	NE.	SE.	94	.....	30
901.167	2,219.7	1,528.3	1,829.5	1,262.7	566.8	1,407.4	1,262.9	.....	.....	.....	3,759	4.09	
30.039	74.0	50.9	61.0	42.1	18.9	46.9	42.1	NW.	NW.	NW.	126.0	.136	

TABLE X—Continued.

MAY, 1883.

[illegible]

TABLE X—Continued.

MAY, 1883.

Meteorological conditions.													
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
30.310	67.3	52.1	59.1	42.6	16.5	47.0	40.6	SE.	E.	E.	106	.....	1
30.197	72.3	58.4	69.6	47.3	22.3	53.4	48.8	NE.	E.	NE.	137	.....	2
30.083	68.0	64.3	76.5	48.7	57.8	58.0	52.9	NE.	SE.	E.	73	.....	3
30.074	68.0	70.0	86.9	54.8	32.1	62.9	58.0	S.	S.	E.	95	.....	4
30.162	98.0	53.0	64.0	51.5	12.5	52.7	52.4	NE.	NE.	NE.	131	.53	5
30.153	65.3	58.5	69.2	51.0	18.2	52.4	46.3	NW.	N.	N.	138	.....	6
30.038	70.7	64.2	76.3	46.8	29.5	58.3	53.8	N.	SE.	S.	97	.....	7
29.932	64.7	74.9	90.2	59.2	31.0	66.0	60.4	S.	SW.	SW.	106	.....	8
30.067	69.3	70.2	86.0	58.0	28.0	63.6	59.2	NE.	SE.	E.	107	.....	9
30.012	63.0	71.3	87.0	53.1	33.9	62.1	55.5	NE.	S.	S.	203	.....	10
30.022	68.7	65.9	75.0	58.9	16.1	59.8	54.5	S.	NW.	NW.	134	.06	11
30.050	48.7	62.4	72.4	50.8	21.6	52.8	42.4	N.	S.	N.	113	.....	12
30.059	48.0	61.0	72.0	52.9	19.1	51.3	40.2	NW.	NW.	NW.	104	.....	13
29.929	80.0	55.2	59.4	48.4	11.0	52.3	48.8	N.	E.	NW.	116	.59	14
29.684	81.3	59.5	74.0	55.1	18.9	56.4	53.5	NW.	W.	NW.	141	.16	15
30.038	47.7	59.7	69.7	49.5	20.2	50.3	39.2	NW.	NW.	W.	199	.....	16
30.252	52.7	55.6	69.9	45.0	24.9	47.5	36.7	N.	N.	SE.	95	.....	17
30.274	55.7	63.4	77.9	44.2	33.7	54.4	45.8	W.	S.	S.	66	.....	18
30.111	53.3	63.3	75.5	47.8	27.7	53.9	44.0	S.	SE.	SE.	81	.....	19
29.686	64.7	67.2	80.0	51.1	28.9	59.6	53.5	W.	S.	SE.	93	.....	20
29.423	85.7	63.8	73.0	58.1	14.9	61.2	59.2	SE.	E.	SW.	139	.99	21
29.565	82.0	51.2	58.8	48.3	10.5	48.6	45.7	NW.	NW.	NW.	198	.15	22
29.848	66.0	51.8	57.4	47.3	10.1	46.7	40.6	W.	W.	NW.	204	.....	23
30.044	55.3	63.4	77.6	48.3	29.3	54.3	45.1	W.	NW.	W.	131	.....	24
30.078	63.3	68.4	82.8	49.6	33.2	60.4	54.2	NW.	S.	S.	60	.....	25
29.835	68.0	72.7	81.8	59.8	22.0	65.6	60.8	SW.	S.	SW.	234	.01	26
29.777	63.7	67.6	76.0	59.7	16.3	60.2	54.1	SW.	NW.	NW.	98	.....	27
29.852	51.7	69.9	80.7	56.0	24.7	59.3	50.0	W.	W.	W.	105	.....	28
29.899	48.7	71.9	84.4	64.1	20.3	60.2	50.3	S.	W.	N.	187	.....	29
29.995	61.7	70.3	77.5	59.9	17.6	61.9	55.0	NE.	E.	SE.	117	.....	30
30.023	60.7	70.2	76.9	63.5	13.4	61.8	54.6	S.	NW.	NW.	179	.01	31
929.472	2,014.2	1,971.3	2,317.5	1,631.8	686.2	1,754.9	1,556.1	.....	.....	.....	3,987	2.50	
29.983	65.0	63.6	74.8	52.6	22.1	56.6	50.2	{ NE. NW. & S. }	{ NW. & S. }	NW.	1,286	0.81	

TABLE X—Continued.

MAY, 1883.

[illegible]

TABLE X—Continued.

MAY, 1883.

Meteorological conditions.													
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
30.310	67.3	52.1	59.1	42.6	16.5	47.0	40.6	SE.	E.	E.	106	.....	1
30.197	72.3	58.4	69.6	47.3	22.3	53.4	48.8	NE.	E.	NE.	137	.....	2
30.083	68.0	64.3	76.5	48.7	57.8	58.0	52.9	NE.	SE.	E.	73	.....	3
30.074	68.0	70.0	86.9	54.8	32.1	62.9	58.0	S.	S.	E.	95	.....	4
30.162	98.0	53.0	64.0	51.5	12.5	52.7	52.4	NE.	NE.	NE.	131	.53	5
30.153	65.3	58.5	69.2	51.0	18.2	52.4	46.3	NW.	N.	N.	138	.....	6
30.038	70.7	64.2	76.3	46.8	29.5	58.3	53.8	N.	SE.	S.	97	.....	7
29.932	64.7	74.9	90.2	59.2	31.0	66.0	60.4	S.	SW.	SW.	106	.....	8
30.067	69.3	70.2	86.0	58.0	28.0	63.6	59.2	NE.	SE.	E.	107	.....	9
30.012	63.0	71.3	87.0	53.1	33.9	62.1	55.5	NE.	S.	S.	203	.....	10
30.022	68.7	65.9	75.0	58.9	16.1	59.8	54.5	S.	NW.	NW.	134	.06	11
30.050	48.7	62.4	72.4	50.8	21.6	52.8	42.4	N.	S.	N.	113	.....	12
30.059	48.0	61.0	72.0	52.9	19.1	51.3	40.2	NW.	NW.	NW.	104	.....	13
29.929	80.0	55.2	59.4	48.4	11.0	52.3	48.8	N.	E.	NW.	116	.59	14
29.684	81.3	59.5	74.0	55.1	18.9	56.4	53.5	NW.	W.	NW.	141	.16	15
30.038	47.7	59.7	69.7	49.5	20.2	50.3	39.2	NW.	NW.	W.	199	.....	16
30.252	52.7	55.6	69.9	45.0	24.9	47.5	36.7	N.	N.	SE.	95	.....	17
30.274	55.7	63.4	77.9	44.2	33.7	54.4	45.8	W.	S.	S.	66	.....	18
30.111	53.3	63.3	75.5	47.8	27.7	53.9	44.0	S.	SE.	SE.	81	.....	19
29.686	64.7	67.2	80.0	51.1	28.9	59.6	53.5	W.	S.	SE.	93	.....	20
29.423	85.7	63.8	73.0	58.1	14.9	61.2	59.2	SE.	E.	SW.	139	.99	21
29.565	82.0	51.2	58.8	48.3	10.5	48.6	45.7	NW.	NW.	NW.	198	.15	22
29.848	66.0	51.8	57.4	47.3	10.1	46.7	40.6	W.	W.	NW.	204	.....	23
30.044	55.3	63.4	77.6	48.3	29.3	54.3	45.1	W.	NW.	W.	131	.....	24
30.078	63.3	68.4	82.8	49.6	33.2	60.4	54.2	NW.	S.	S.	60	.....	25
29.835	68.0	72.7	81.8	59.8	22.0	65.6	60.8	SW.	S.	SW.	234	.01	26
29.777	63.7	67.6	76.0	59.7	16.3	60.2	54.1	SW.	NW.	NW.	98	.....	27
29.852	51.7	69.9	80.7	56.0	24.7	59.3	50.0	W.	W.	W.	105	.....	28
29.899	48.7	71.9	84.4	64.1	20.3	60.2	50.3	S.	W.	N.	187	.....	29
29.995	61.7	70.3	77.5	59.9	17.6	61.9	55.0	NE.	E.	SE.	117	.....	30
30.023	60.7	70.2	76.9	63.5	13.4	61.8	54.6	S.	NW.	NW.	179	.01	31
929.472	2,014.2	1,971.3	2,317.5	1,631.8	686.2	1,754.9	1,556.1	.....	.....	.....	3,987	2.50	
29.983	65.0	63.6	74.8	52.6	22.1	56.6	50.2	{ NE. NW. & S.	{ NW. & S.	{ NW. & S.	1,286	0.81	

TABLE X—Continued.

JUNE, 1883.

		Mortality.																										
Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths, less those by violence.	Deaths by violence.				Death by ages.				Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Diarrhœal diseases.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fever.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Pleurisy.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory organs.	Rheumatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases.	Total deaths.
			Accidents and negligence.	Judicial execution.	Homicide.	Suicide.	60 years of age and over, less those by violence.	Under 5 years of age, less those by violence.	Under 8 days, less those by violence.	One day old and under, less those by violence.																		
1	W.	6					2	1			1							2	1									6
2	W.	4	1					1	1		1	1		1				1	1				1				1	5
3	W.	7					1	3			1			1				1				1					2	7
4	W.	6					4	1										2	1	1							1	6
5	W.	5					1	3										1				1			1		1	5
6	W.	3					1	1		1								1				2					2	3
7	W.	4					1	1			1								1			2					1	4
8	W.	5					2	1	1		1											3			1		2	7
9	W.	7					1	3										3				1	1				1	3
10	W.	3					1	1										1				2					1	3
11	W.	5					2	2						1					1			1			1		3	5
12	W.	6	1				2	2						1					1			2			1	1	3	6
13	W.	3					1	1			1											1					1	2
14	W.	4					2	2														2					1	7
15	W.	7					1	1						1	1			2	1			1					2	6
16	W.	6	1				1	2			1						1	1				1					3	7
17	W.	6					1	1			1			1				1				2					1	6
18	W.	5					1	2			1			1				1				1					2	6
19	W.	2					2	1														1					1	2
20	W.	4					1	4										1				1					2	6
21	W.	6					1	2			1			1				1				1					3	7
22	W.	7					1	3				1		2				2	1			1			1		1	9
23	W.	9					1	5				1		1				1			1						3	6
24	W.	6					1	3						1				1				1					4	12
25	W.	7	1				3	2			1			1				3				1					1	7
26	W.	6				1	2	2						2			1	3				1					1	3
27	W.	3					2	3						2							1						1	5
28	W.	4	1				3	4						3													1	6
29	W.	11					2	8						5								3				1	2	11
30	W.	6					1	5						4						1							1	9
31	W.	9					2	4				1		3				1		1				1		1	3	7
32	W.	15					11	11										1		1		3	1	1	1	1	7	15
33	W.	6					2	2		1				1				1	1			1					4	6
34	W.	6	1				3	8		1				5			1									1	4	15
35	W.	14	1				2	2						1				3								1	1	7
Total.	W.	193	4			2	36	68	9	2	15	4	1	34	4	1	4	19	6	1	1	1	26	15	4	12	46	199
Means	C.	165	4				20	80	10	4	4	1		25	1	1	1	29	5	5	3	27	11	2	7	43	169	

MAP OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

EXPLANATION:

- TYPHOID FEVER
- × MALARIAL FEVER
- SCARLET FEVER
- DIPHTHERIA
- × DIARRHOEAL DISEASES

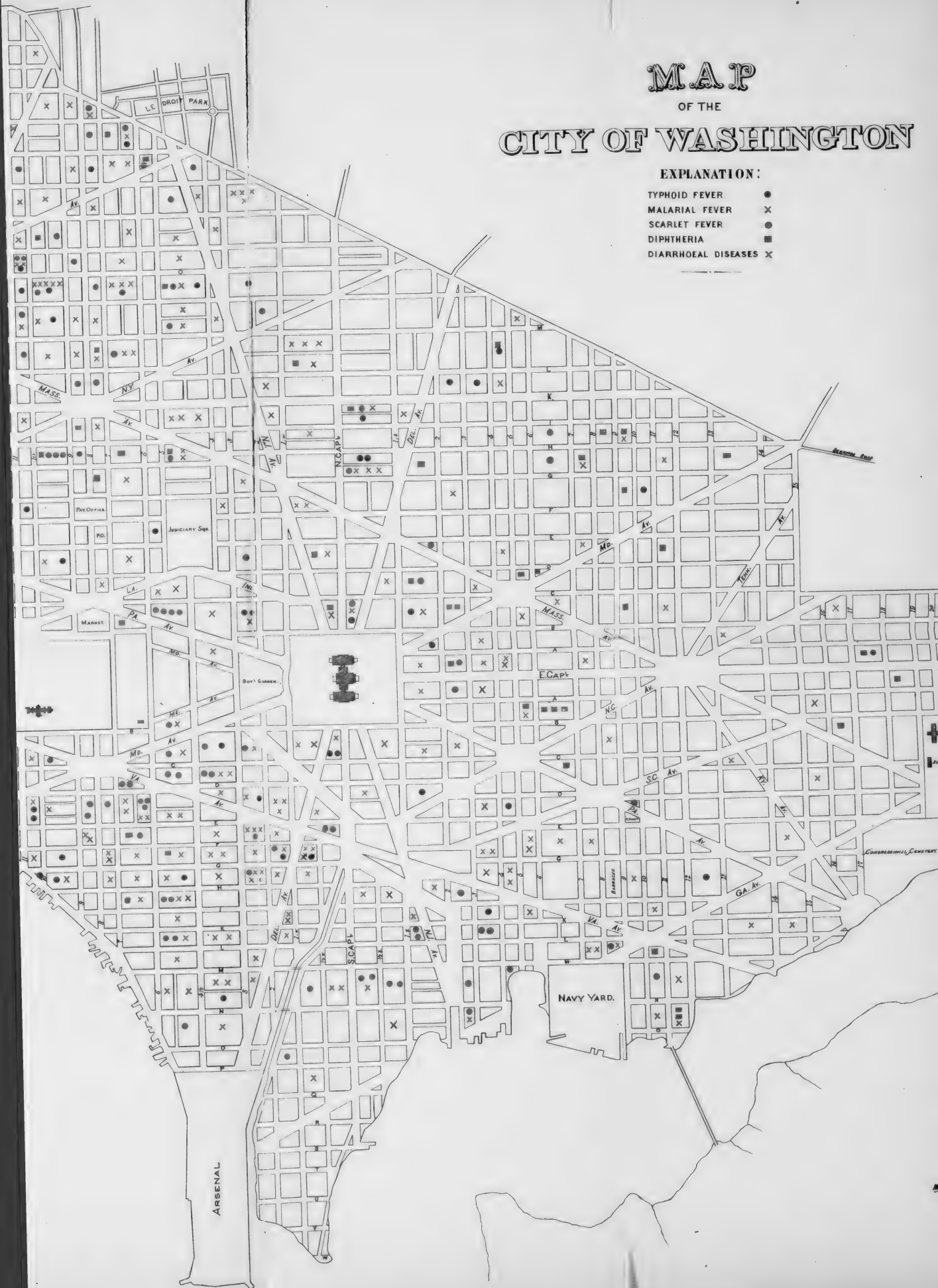


TABLE X—Continued.

JUNE, 1883.

Meteorological conditions.													
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Exposed bulb.				Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	Direction of wind.			Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
		Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.			7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.			
30.332	51.7	66.4	79.0	54.5	24.5	56.4	46.9	NE.	NE.	N.	75	.....	1
30.409	54.7	65.9	75.0	51.2	23.8	56.7	47.9	NE.	SE.	SE.	125	.....	2
30.216	90.7	66.7	74.7	58.2	16.5	65.1	63.9	NE.	SE.	SE.	133	1.55	3
30.186	76.0	75.4	87.1	63.5	23.6	69.6	66.5	S.	S.	S.	98	.....	4
30.154	68.7	81.0	91.5	67.3	24.2	73.1	68.9	S.	S.	S.	74	.....	5
30.061	65.7	81.6	91.0	70.9	20.1	72.9	68.3	SW.	S.	S.	90	.....	6
29.881	71.7	79.2	90.1	70.0	20.1	71.9	68.0	SW.	SW.	NW.	126	.49	7
29.914	75.3	76.1	88.2	68.1	20.1	70.2	66.9	NW.	S.	SE.	65	.....	8
29.891	77.7	79.4	86.8	65.6	21.2	71.3	68.5	SW.	S.	S.	91	.01	9
29.817	77.3	76.8	92.0	69.1	22.9	74.0	71.4	SW.	S.	SW.	123	1.30	10
29.792	63.3	75.6	86.2	65.6	20.6	66.9	60.4	SW.	W.	NW.	201	.13	11
29.888	65.0	76.9	87.4	61.0	26.4	68.4	63.3	NW.	S.	S.	126	.....	12
29.804	68.7	76.8	86.4	67.4	19.0	69.6	65.3	S.	S.	S.	81	1.00	13
30.188	53.7	66.3	74.9	60.8	14.1	56.7	47.7	NW.	N.	N.	130	.01	14
30.280	60.7	67.1	77.2	53.4	23.8	58.9	52.0	NE.	S.	SE.	89	.....	15
30.205	62.3	69.0	80.0	55.1	24.9	61.1	54.8	S.	S.	NE.	101	.03	16
30.058	77.7	76.4	88.9	63.4	25.5	71.2	68.5	E.	NE.	SE.	86	.12	17
29.939	80.3	78.6	87.8	69.4	18.4	73.8	71.5	E.	E.	SE.	104	.....	18
29.792	71.3	80.1	90.5	69.1	21.4	72.5	68.5	W.	SW.	NW.	99	.20	19
29.833	51.7	76.9	87.3	68.5	18.8	65.3	56.9	NW.	NW.	SW.	84	.....	20
29.899	68.7	74.5	85.6	67.3	18.3	67.5	63.2	NW.	W.	SW.	72	.77	21
29.985	62.7	75.1	85.6	63.5	22.1	66.1	59.9	N.	N.	N.	84	.....	22
30.037	59.0	73.9	85.3	62.4	22.9	64.2	57.2	N.	N.	N.	74	.....	23
30.014	64.0	77.5	89.0	62.2	26.8	68.7	63.6	N.	S.	SE.	94	.....	24
29.917	79.7	73.2	79.7	69.9	9.8	68.9	66.4	SE.	SE.	SE.	130	.47	25
29.917	87.7	71.7	79.9	68.6	11.3	69.5	67.9	S.	SE.	S.	94	.49	26
29.874	91.7	68.2	75.8	66.0	9.8	66.7	65.7	NW.	N.	NE.	53	1.71	27
29.956	79.0	74.6	87.0	64.2	22.8	69.6	66.8	NE.	S.	S.	53	.....	28
29.853	75.3	76.4	88.2	66.7	21.5	69.9	66.5	SW.	SW.	NW.	73	.16	29
29.900	72.3	74.3	85.1	61.9	23.2	68.6	65.0	NW.	W.	NW.	79	.11	30
899.992	2,104.3	2,232.1	2,543.2	1,924.8	618.4	2,025.3	1,883.3	.....	.....	.....	2,907	8.55	
30.000	70.1	74.4	84.8	64.2	20.6	67.5	62.9	.....	.....	.....	96.9	.285	

588 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE XI.—*Still-births, legitimacy, period of utero-gestation, by whom reported, and cause of, year ending June 30, 1883.*

	Unknown sex and color.	Unknown color. <div>Male. Female.</div>	Unknown sex. <div>White. Colored.</div>	White. <div>Male. Female.</div>	Colored. <div>Male. Female.</div>	Total.
Legitimacy:						
Legitimate.....			2	76	60	275
Illegitimate.....	1	1		11	7	87
Total	1	1	2	87	67	362
Period of utero-gestation :						
Fourth month		1		1	1	4
Fifth month				6	5	17
Sixth month				6	4	16
Seventh month				9	9	40
Eighth month				6	11	34
Ninth month			1	55	33	210
Unknown and not given	1		1	4	10	41
By whom reported :						
Physicians			2	71	47	193
Midwives				7	14	126
Coroner	1	1		9	5	43
Causes of :						
Unknown and not stated.....	1	1	1	50	38	224
Disease of mother				3	3	16
Overwork and injury to mother				4	4	39
Protracted and difficult labor				4	6	16
Placenta prævia				1	1	3
Premature birth				6	3	14
Malpresentation						1
Breech presentation				1		1
Prolapsus funis.....				4	2	8
Hemorrhage.....				3	3	7
Fright of mother				1		6
Compression of cord.....				1	1	5
Malformation of foetus.....			1		1	2
Hydrocephalus					2	2
Asphyxia				2		8
Detached placenta				2		2
Diseased placenta				1		1
Premature rupture of sac.....				1		1
Paralysis of lungs				1		1
Neglect.....					1	1

TABLE XII.—BIRTHS.—Statement by months and quarters for the year ending June 30, 1883.

Months and quarters.	Total.		White.		Col'ore		Unknown color.		Unknown sex.		Twins.		Triplets.		Bastards.		Attended by physicians.		Attended by midwives.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
July, 1882	275		75	55	80	65					6	4			3	23	55	26	75	119
August, 1882	230		60	67	56	47					1	4			8	26	87	22	40	81
September, 1882	279		68	68	55	88					2	6		3	5	20	77	19	59	124
Total first quarter	784		203	190	191	200					9	14		3	16	69	219	67	174	324
October, 1882	328		91	90	73	74					8	5	3		2	31	115	41	66	106
November, 1882	239		68	79	45	46		1			6	4		3	6	14	92	18	55	73
December, 1882	281		72	65	72	72					6	6			5	31	79	25	58	119
Total second quarter	848		231	234	190	192		1			20	15	3	3	13	76	286	84	179	298
January, 1883	277		81	85	48	63					4	6			5	20	98	28	68	83
February, 1883	272		80	82	61	49					4	2			4	27	105	16	57	94
March, 1883	273		64	68	67	74					2	10			5	29	76	33	56	108
Total third quarter	822		225	235	176	186					10	18			14	76	279	77	181	285
April, 1883	210		55	60	52	42				1	4	7			4	33	73	25	42	70
May, 1883	209		65	53	49	42					6				2	22	71	21	47	70
June, 1883	243		72	61	57	53					4	6			4	24	76	21	57	89
Total fourth quarter	662		192	174	158	137				1	14	13			10	79	220	67	146	229
Total by sex and color			851	833	715	715		1												
Total by color			1,684		1,431		1				53	60	3	6	53	300	1,004	295	680	1,136
Grand total for the year	3,116										113		9		353		1,299		1,816	

590 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE XIII.—BIRTHS.—*Nativities of legitimate white children (reported) year ending June 30, 1882.*

Birthplace of fathers.	Birthplace of mothers.											Total.
	United States.	England.	Ireland.	Germany.	France.	Scotland.	Italy.	Canada.	Russia.	Switzerland.	Other countries and unknown.	
United States.....	1, 152	11	27	15	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	8	1, 217
England	30	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	46
Ireland	48	1	89	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139
Germany	59	.....	1	74	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	136
France	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Scotland.....	13	.....	4	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Italy.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Canada	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Russia .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
China.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Other countries and unknown	12	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	19
Total	1, 329	22	127	95	2	4	4	6	4	1	12	1, 606

TABLE XIV.—Number of births (reported) in different hospitals.

Hospitals.	July.		August.		Septem-ber.		Octo-ber.		Novem-ber.		Decem-ber.		Janu-ary.		Febru-ary.		March.		April.		May.		June.		Total.	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
Columbia Hospital.....	1	5	5	3	5	6	...	11	9	4	5	6	7	8	...	2	3	10	3	3	4	3	5	3	47	64
Freedmen's Hospital.....	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	9	1	1	...	5	1	6	...	6	...	7	...	5	...	5	1	3	4	56
Washington Asylum Hospital.....	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	4	6	16
Saint Ann's Infant Asylum.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...
Providence Hospital.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	2	10	8	10	6	7	2	20	10	5	5	11	10	14	3	10	4	19	4	11	4	9	7	10	65	126

TABLE XV.—MARRIAGES (REPORTED).—Number of brides and grooms, year ending June 30, 1883.

Number of marriages of grooms.	Number of marriages of brides.					
	First marriage.	Second marriage.	Third marriage.	Fourth marriage.	Not given.	Total.
Whites:						
First marriage.....	455	27	.....	.....	4	486
Second marriage.....	59	25	.....	.....	2	86
Third marriage.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	5
Fourth marriage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not given.....	3	.....	.....	.....	27	30
Total.....	519	54	1	.....	33	607
Colored:						
First marriage.....	170	8	.....	.....	1	179
Second marriage.....	19	25	1	.....	1	46
Third marriage.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Fourth marriage.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Not given.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Total.....	191	34	2	.....	8	235

TABLE XVI.—MARRIAGES (REPORTED).—Nationality of brides and grooms of white race, year ending June 30, 1883.

Birthplaces of grooms.	Birthplaces of brides.						
	United States.	Ireland.	England, Scotland, and Wales.	Germany.	British America.	All other countries.	Total.
United States.....	513	5	1	3	.....	1	523
Ireland.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
England, Scotland, and Wales.....	14	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	16
Germany.....	10	1	.....	13	.....	1	26
British America.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6
All other countries.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5
Not given.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	23
Total.....	563	9	4	16	2	3	607

NOTE.—One mixed marriage not included in above table, viz: Colored male, 45 years, birthplace, Virginia, second marriage; white female, 39 years, birthplace, England, second marriage.

TABLE XVII.—MARRIAGES (REPORTED).—*Age of brides and grooms—whites—during the year ending June 30, 1883.*

Ages of grooms.	Ages of brides.									Total.
	Under 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	Over 70 years.	Age not given.	
Under 20 years	14	1								15
20 to 25 years	80	102	8	5						195
25 to 30 years	40	84	40	8						172
30 to 40 years	10	47	41	22	2				1	123
40 to 50 years	2	3	15	20	9					49
50 to 60 years		1		7	9	3				20
60 to 70 years					1	3				4
Over 70 years										
Age not given	1								28	29
Total	147	238	104	62	21	6			29	607

TABLE XVIII.—MARRIAGES (REPORTED).—*Ages of brides and grooms—colored—during the year ending June 30, 1883.*

Ages of grooms.	Ages of brides.									Total.
	Under 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	Over 70 years.	Age not given.	
Under 20 years	1	2								3
20 to 25 years	27	45	4	1						77
25 to 30 years	18	39	10	3						70
30 to 40 years	3	15	20	13	2					53
40 to 50 years		3	6	9	2					20
50 to 60 years				2	3	2				7
60 to 70 years				2		1				3
Over 70 years					1	1				2
Age not given										
Total	49	104	40	30	8	4				235

TABLE XIX.---Deaths from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1883, inclusive, by ages and nativities.

Age, color, and sex	District of Columbia.	New England.	Middle States.	West Virginia, Vir- ginia, and Maryland.	(Other parts of the United States.	Ireland.	England, Scotland, and Wales.	(Germany, Austria, and Holland.	All other countries and unknown.	Totals.	Percentages to total deaths, by color and sex.	Total deaths, by color.	Mean annual death- rate, by color.	Total deaths, by color, for the year ending June 30, 1883.	Annual death-rate, by color, for the year ending June 30, 1883.
Under 5 years of age:															
White, male.....	3,412	9	38	119	41	2	1	2	7	3,631	35.79	7,008	6.980	693	5.468
female.....	3,163	5	44	113	49				3	3,377	36.91				
Colored, male.....	4,883	3	19	143	10				5	5,063	56.96	9,757	19.702	976	14.855
female.....	4,555	7	10	103	19					4,694	50.32				
5 to 10 years:															
White, male.....	315	2	25	42	27		2	1	2	416	4.10	836	.826	110	.872
female.....	336	6	17	43	13	1	1		3	420	4.59				
Colored, male.....	304	3	3	60	4					374	4.21	772	1.546	94	1.431
female.....	318	1	4	67	6				2	398	4.27				
10 to 20 years:															
White, male.....	260	9	30	70	26	15	2	6	4	422	4.16	866	.851	121	.958
female.....	286	6	29	78	25	13	2	5		444	4.85				
Colored, male.....	178		5	176	12				2	373	4.20	942	1.877	121	1.842
female.....	322	2	4	215	24				2	569	6.10				
20 to 30 years:															
White, male.....	311	23	94	144	60	52	10	37	18	749	7.38	1,604	1.586	184	1.457
female.....	366	23	98	223	53	62	9	19	12	855	9.34				
Colored, male.....	113	1	10	505	34				4	667	7.50	1,578	3.164	184	2.801
female.....	157	2	6	716	27				3	911	9.77				
30 to 40 years:															
White, male.....	220	49	148	148	87	166	38	90	25	971	9.57	1,832	1.809	189	1.497
female.....	235	27	109	221	54	129	19	44	23	861	9.41				
Colored, male.....	89	2	9	427	38				4	569	6.41	1,288	2.583	144	2.192
female.....	119	2	5	565	24				4	719	7.71				
40 to 50 years:															
White, male.....	160	72	162	201	74	224	40	154	45	1,132	11.16	1,853	1.826	255	2.019
female.....	142	34	74	192	37	142	22	62	16	721	7.85				
Colored, male.....	69	2	6	391	31				5	504	5.67	968	1.922	139	2.116
female.....	79	1	3	361	16		1		3	464	4.97				
50 to 60 years:															
White, male.....	118	60	119	185	45	212	47	150	40	976	9.62	1,649	1.621	224	1.774
female.....	99	28	65	214	27	156	27	46	12	673	7.35				
Colored, male.....	29	2	5	370	25		1			432	4.86	806	1.617	95	1.446
female.....	59		2	306	6				1	374	4.09				

TABLE XX.—Deaths from principal diseases, by age, sex, color, and nativity, from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1883.

Diseases, ages, color, and sex.			District of Columbia.	New England.	Middle States.	West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland.	Other parts of the United States.	Ireland.	England, Scotland, and Wales.	Germany, Austria, and Holland.	All other countries and unknown.	Total.
Tubercular other than phthisis:												
Five years and over, white	male	46	2	11	10	7	11	6	7	1	101	
	female	38	6	10	20	10	8	2	1	4	99	
Five years and over, colored	male	59		3	42	3					108	
	female	49		3	33	3					88	
Diarrheal diseases:												
Ten years and over, white	male	21	10	21	42	12	39	6	22	6	179	
	female	41	4	13	58	6	34	8	13	4	181	
Ten years and over, colored	male	12			84	4					100	
	female	18	1		60	5				1	85	
Typhoid fever:												
All ages, white	male	88	9	21	54	15	16	2	24	7	236	
	female	92	6	25	54	14	29	5	17	3	245	
All ages, colored	male	64	1	5	94	3					167	
	female	61	1		75	6				1	144	
Malarial fever:												
All ages, white	male	104	16	23	28	9	24	9	16	5	234	
	female	92	6	13	37	7	29	3	1		188	
All ages, colored	male	118		2	70	5					195	
	female	119		1	76	3					199	
Syphilis:												
All ages, white	male	17	1	3	2	2	7				32	
	female	17			3	2	1			1	24	
All ages, colored	male	54		1	15	1					71	
	female	31			9	3					43	
Alcoholism:												
All ages, white	male	16	1	6	13	3	34	3	10	2	88	
	female	3	1		6		8		1	4	23	
All ages, colored	male	6			15	1					22	
	female	2			3						5	
Apoplexy, paralysis, and softening of brain:												
All ages, white	male	69	42	74	137	25	64	27	43	20	501	
	female	47	23	48	133	12	60	12	31	6	372	
All ages, colored	male	31		1	166	13				1	212	
	female	41	1	4	234	11					291	
Sunstroke:												
All ages, white	male	6	1	2	2	1	7		6	2	27	
	female	2	1		1		2		2		8	
All ages, colored	male	2			7	1					10	
	female				4						4	
Acute diseases of the nervous system:												
Ten years and over, white	male	30	18	16	34	11	21	9	10	3	152	
	female	36	4	21	30	6	10	4	3	3	117	
Ten years and over, colored	male	10		1	44	4				2	61	
	female	22			41	1				1	65	
Insanity:												
All ages, white	male	15	34	49	20	35	78	15	67	18	331	
	female	15	4	11	18	5	10	3	8	3	77	
All ages, colored	male	8		1	31	7					47	
	female	8			25	5				2	40	
Rheumatism, including heart complications:												
All ages, white	male	23	4	12	16	2	13	3	9	1	83	
	female	29	3	6	23	3	7	2	3		76	
All ages, colored	male	15			38	2				1	56	
	female	12		1	37	2					52	
Diseases of the heart, its membranes, and valves:												
All ages, white	male	106	36	60	84	19	55	12	40	13	425	
	female	86	20	40	90	6	42	11	25	5	326	
All ages, colored	male	47		3	168	13				1	232	
	female	47	1	2	201	6				1	258	
Aneurisms:												
All ages, white	male	4	3	7	4	1	8	3	5	2	37	
	female	1				1					2	
All ages, colored	male	4		2	17					1	24	
	female	1			6	1					8	
Angina pectoris:												
All ages, white	male	5	2	13	11	3	1		3		38	
	female	1	2	2	8	1	1	2	1		18	
All ages, colored	male				5	1					6	
	female	1		1	8						10	

TABLE XX.—Deaths from principal diseases, &c.—Continued.

Diseases, ages, color, and sex.		District of Columbia.	New England.	Middle States.	West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland.	Other parts of the United States.	Ireland.	England, Scotland, and Wales.	Germany, Austria, and Holland.	All other countries and unknown.	Total.
Pneumonia and bronchitis:											
Five years and over, white	male	94	36	68	115	21	94	27	47	15	517
	female	91	24	46	137	19	62	19	29	8	435
Five years and over, colored	male	64		8	246	14				1	333
	female	77		2	211	7				1	298
Diseases of the stomach:											
Ten years and over, white	male	16	5	13	29	5	20	6	9		103
	female	12	3	9	26		6	4	7	1	78
Ten years and over, colored	male	3	2		20	1					26
	female	8	1		25						34
Diseases of liver:											
Ten years and over, white	male	19	7	20	34	8	28	3	21	3	143
	female	17	3	5	30		19	2	5	1	82
Ten years and over, colored	male	3		1	27	2					33
	female	5			18						23
Diseases of the intestines:											
Ten years and over, white	male	34	4	10	24	6	20	7	14	3	122
	female	15	4	16	22	8	22	9	14	3	113
Ten years and over, colored	male	8			46	1					55
	female	8		2	45	2					57
Diseases of the urinary organs:											
Ten years and over, white	male	49	26	40	53	19	39	15	32	4	277
	female	31	8	14	33	8	13	3	8	1	119
Ten years and over, colored	male	18		3	80	6					107
	female	12		2	81	1					96
Diseases of the generative organs:											
All ages, white	male				1		2		1		4
	female	10	3	9	14	2	7		6		51
All ages, colored	male				1	1					2
	female	7		2	30					1	40
Puerperal diseases:											
All ages, white	male										
	female	73	8	23	55	11	24	5	11	1	211
All ages, colored	male										
	female	32		1	161	3					197
Suicides:											
All ages, white	male	12	2	8	7	9	5	4	16	6	69
	female	3	1	3	3	1	4		3	1	19
All ages, colored	male	2			2						4
	female	1			1						2
Dropsies:											
Ten years and over, white	male	13		5	9	1	3		0	1	41
	female	12	5	4	7	1	6	5	4		44
Ten years and over, colored	male	8			36	2					46
	female	16			45	1				1	63
Epilepsy:											
All ages, white	male	15	3	13	8	11	7	2	8		67
	female	9		3	12	2	2	1			29
All ages, colored	male	9			19	3				1	32
	female	7			19	4					30

MAP OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

EXPLANATION:

CONSUMPTION	WHITE	●
	COLOR	○
PNEUMONIA	WHITE	■
	COLOR	□
OTHER ACUTE LUNG DISEASES	WHITE	×
	COLOR	+



H. EX. 1,234, 1, 48.

M. T. O. B. RUFF, DISEASE, DEPT. OF COMMERCE, D.C.

TABLE XXII.—DEATHS.—Percentages of deaths of whites from consumption to total deaths from all causes from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1883.

Ages.	District of Columbia.	New England.	Middle States.	West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland.	All other parts of the United States.	Ireland.
Under 20 years of age	2.39	10.81	8.20	8.60	6.63	25.80
20 to 30 years	57.46	45.65	47.80	49.30	52.21	51.75
30 to 40 years	41.76	35.53	40.08	46.07	39.72	39.32
40 to 50 years	34.44	29.25	23.31	32.62	27.93	27.32
50 to 60 years	17.97	12.50	10.87	19.55	13.89	21.80
60 to 70 years	13.63	10.89	8.10	14.23	7.02	14.79
70 to 80 years	4.96	7.45	6.32	6.11	5.88	8.21
80 years and over	2.62		2.67	2.34	9.09	2.26
Percentages of deaths from consumption to total deaths	10.11	18.48	20.65	21.82	24.31	23.52

Ages.	England, Scotland, and Wales.	Germany, Austria, and Holland.	All other countries and unknown.	Total for natives of the United States.	Total for natives of foreign countries.	Total.
Under 20 years of age		7.14	5.26	3.58	16.98	3.62
20 to 30 years	31.58	32.14	50.00	53.21	43.92	52.06
30 to 40 years	35.09	30.60	31.25	42.97	36.42	40.28
40 to 50 years	27.42	22.22	18.03	30.49	25.62	28.33
50 to 60 years	14.86	19.90	13.46	16.46	20.41	17.88
60 to 70 years	15.58	7.38	13.52	12.11	12.97	12.41
70 to 80 years	4.35	2.24	8.11	6.10	5.61	6.01
80 years and over				2.26	1.47	1.96
Percentages of deaths from consumption to total deaths	16.95	17.33	18.94	14.44	20.85	15.56

TABLE XXIII.—DEATHS.—Percentages of deaths of colored from consumption to total deaths from all causes from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1883.

Ages.	Total.
Under 20 years of age	10.09
20 to 30 years	57.79
30 to 40 years	43.40
40 to 50 years	37.40
50 to 60 years	26.80
60 to 70 years	14.27
70 to 80 years	8.76
80 years and over	4.07
Percentages of deaths from consumption to total deaths	18.70

TABLE XXIV.—DEATHS.—Deaths from consumption, and total deaths from all causes, with percentages, from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1883.

Ages.	White.						Colored.					
	Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.		
	Deaths from consumption.	Percentage to total consumption.	Total deaths from all causes.	Percentage of deaths from consumption to total deaths, by ages.	Deaths from consumption.	Percentage to total consumption.	Deaths from consumption.	Percentage to total consumption.	Total deaths from all causes.	Percentage to total consumption.	Deaths from consumption.	Percentage of deaths from consumption to total deaths, by ages.
Under 5 years of age.....	50	3.27	3,642	1.37	47	3.18	3,369	1.39	5,063	18.13	306	15.63
5 to 10 years.....	13	.86	416	3.12	3	.19	419	.72	374	4.55	94	4.80
10 to 20 years.....	66	4.31	420	15.71	137	9.31	447	30.65	373	9.58	288	14.71
20 to 30 years.....	387	25.27	747	51.80	450	30.58	857	52.51	666	25.43	544	27.78
30 to 40 years.....	394	25.73	971	40.58	344	23.38	861	39.95	568	16.95	317	16.19
40 to 50 years.....	306	19.98	1,131	27.06	219	14.89	722	30.33	504	11.16	196	10.01
50 to 60 years.....	168	10.92	975	17.23	126	8.56	673	18.72	432	8.48	94	4.80
60 to 70 years.....	108	7.05	912	11.84	90	6.11	690	13.04	348	3.51	61	3.12
70 to 80 years.....	36	2.35	670	5.37	46	3.19	710	6.48	316	1.59	40	2.04
80 years and over.....	4	.26	261	1.53	9	.61	402	2.20	243	.62	18	.92
Total.....	1,532	100.00	10,145	15.10	1,471	100.00	9,150	16.08	8,887	100.00	1,958	100.00
Total deaths from consumption, by color.....	3,003			3,409			3,409			3,409		
Mean annual death-rate from consumption, by color.....	2.97			6.83			6.83			6.83		
Total deaths from all causes, by color.....	19,295			18,216			18,216			18,216		
Mean annual death-rate from all causes, by color.....	19.15			36.62			36.62			36.62		

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TABLE XXV.—Deaths from cancers, by color, sex, and nativities, from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1883.

Cancer of—		District of Columbia.	Other parts of United States.	Nativities.						Total.
				Ireland.	England.	Germany.	France.	Italy.	Other countries.	
Breast:										
White	{ male	10	31	11	2	2			1	57
	{ female									3
Colored	{ male	1	2							3
	{ female	4	22							26
Uterus:										
White	{ male									
	{ female	15	74	15	3	6	1		2	116
Colored	{ male									
	{ female	11	48							59
Ovary:										
White	{ male									
	{ female	5	4	2		1				12
Colored	{ male									
	{ female	1	3							4
Stomach:										
White	{ male	6	18	10	3	12		1	1	51
	{ female	9	15	7	5	5			2	43
Colored	{ male	2	10							12
	{ female	6	18							24
Liver:										
White	{ male	1	5	1		3			2	12
	{ female	2	5		3	3			1	14
Colored	{ male		3							3
	{ female		3							3
Abdominal organs:										
White	{ male		6	2	1	2			1	12
	{ female	5	11	1	2					19
Colored	{ male		4							4
	{ female	1	10							11
Face and head:										
White	{ male	5	12	3					1	21
	{ female	6	7	2		2			1	18
Colored	{ male	1	1							2
	{ female		4							4
Mouth and its contents:										
White	{ male	5	6	1	2				1	15
	{ female		3	1						4
Colored	{ male		4							4
	{ female		3							3
Rectum:										
White	{ male	1	3		1	1	1			7
	{ female	4	4	1		1				10
Colored	{ male									
	{ female		3							3
All others:										
White	{ male	4	14	1		2				21
	{ female	5	11	3		4			1	24
Colored	{ male	2	7							9
	{ female	2	9							11
Totals:										
White	{ male	22	64	18	7	20	1	1	6	139
	{ female	61	165	43	15	24	1		8	317
Colored	{ male	6	31							37
	{ female	25	123							148

TABLE XXVI.—Deaths from cancers, by color, sex, age, &c., from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1883.

Cancer of—	Under 20 years.		20 to 30 years.		30 to 40 years.		40 to 50 years.		50 to 60 years.										
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.								
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.							
Breast			1			1		3	1	2		16		3		19		7	
Uterus		1				3		2		21		14		36		15		13	
Ovary						2		1		1		1		3				2	
Stomach					1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	9	6	5	1	17	9	1
Liver									1	2			2	6		1	6	1	2
Abdominal organs		3				1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	4	2	7	1
Face and head	1	2			1			1		2			8		1	1	4	6	1
Mouth and contents	1		1	1		1	1		1				2	1	2		3		
Rectum					1	3			1	2		1		1		1	2	2	
All others	4	1	1	1			2		1	2		2	5	5		6	2	5	2
Totals	6	7	3	2	3	12	6	7	7	37	3	22	28	76	9	32	36	77	7

Cancer of—	60 to 70 years.				70 to 80 years.				80 years and over.				Totals.				Totals.	Percentage to total deaths from cancer.
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Breast		12		2		7		3		1	2		57	3	26	86	13.37	
Uterus		22		6		6		8		1	1		116		59	175	27.37	
Ovary		4											12		4	16	2.48	
Stomach	11	13	3	2	10	12		6	1		2	51	43	12	24	130	20.21	
Liver	2	2			1	3	1	1			1	12	14	3	3	32	4.98	
Abdominal organs	4	3		3	1			2			1	10	19	4	13	46	7.15	
Face and head	2	2			3	2			2	6	1	21	20	2	5	48	7.46	
Mouth and contents	3			1	4	2			1			15	4	4	3	26	4.04	
Rectum	1	2			2			1				7	10		3	20	3.11	
All others	7	8	1	1	1	3	2	1		1		20	24	9	11	64	9.95	
Totals	30	68	4	27	22	35	3	22	4	7	2	8	136	319	37	151	643	100.00

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TABLE XXVII.—Number of deaths from cancers, by color, sex, age; total number of deaths from all causes; number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancer, and number of deaths from cancer to each 1,000 deaths from all causes, from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1883.

Color and sex.	Under 20 years.				20 to 30 years.			
	Deaths from cancers.	Total deaths from all causes.	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancer.	Number of deaths from cancers to 1,000 from all causes.	Deaths from cancers.	Total deaths from all causes.	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancer.	Number of deaths from cancers to 1,000 from all causes.
White:								
Males.....	6	4,478	746	1.3	3	749	249	4.0
Females.....	7	4,235	605	1.6	12	857	71	14.1
Total white.....	13	8,713	670	1.5	15	1,606	107	9.3
Colored:								
Males.....	3	5,810	1,933	0.5	6	666	111	9.0
Females.....	2	5,658	2,829	0.4	6	910	151	6.6
Total colored.....	5	11,468	2,293	0.4	12	1,576	131	7.6
Grand total.....	18	20,181	1,121	0.9	27	3,182	117	8.5

Color and sex.	30 to 40 years.				40 to 50 years.			
	Deaths from cancers.	Total deaths from all causes.	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancer.	Number of deaths from cancers to 1,000 from all causes.	Deaths from cancers.	Total deaths from all causes.	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancer.	Number of deaths from cancers to 1,000 from all causes.
White:								
Males.....	7	971	138	7.2	29	1,126	39	25.6
Females.....	35	861	24	41.6	76	722	10	104.5
Total white.....	42	1,832	43	23.2	105	1,848	18	56.5
Colored:								
Males.....	3	568	189	5.3	9	504	56	17.8
Females.....	22	720	32	31.2	30	466	16	62.0
Total colored.....	25	1,288	51	19.6	39	970	25	40.0
Grand total.....	67	3,120	46	21.7	144	2,818	20	50.9

TABLE XXVII.—*Number of deaths from cancers, by color, sex, age, &c.*—Continued.

Color and sex.	50 to 60 years.				60 to 70 years.			
	Deaths from cancers.	Total deaths from all causes.	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancer.	Number of deaths from cancers to 1,000 from all causes.	Deaths from cancers.	Total deaths from all causes.	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancer.	Number of deaths from cancers to 1,000 from all causes.
White:								
Males.....	38	975	26	38.3	30	912	30	33.6
Females.....	77	673	8	124.1	68	690	10	98.5
Total white.....	115	1,648	14	73.7	98	1,602	16	61.0
Colored:								
Males.....	7	432	62	16.1	4	348	87	11.5
Females.....	31	375	12	81.0	27	373	14	71.4
Total colored.....	38	807	21	47.6	31	721	23	43.7
Grand total.....	153	2,455	16	64.1	129	2,323	18	55.7

Color and sex.	70 to 80 years.				80 years and over.			
	Deaths from cancers.	Total deaths from all causes.	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancer.	Number of deaths from cancers to 1,000 from all causes.	Deaths from cancers.	Total deaths from all causes.	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancer.	Number of deaths from cancers to 1,000 from all causes.
White:								
Males.....	22	670	30	33.6	4	261	65	15.1
Females.....	35	710	20	50.0	7	402	57	17.5
Total white.....	57	1,380	24	41.7	11	663	60	16.7
Colored:								
Males.....	3	316	105	9.5	2	243	121	82.6
Females.....	22	405	18	55.6	8	421	53	18.9
Total colored.....	25	721	29	34.5	10	664	66	15.2
Grand total.....	82	2,101	26	38.4	21	1,327	63	15.9

TABLE XXVII.—Number of deaths from cancers, by color, sex, age, &c.—Continued.

Color and sex.	Total all ages.				Total 20 years and over.			
	Deaths from cancers.	Total deaths from all causes.	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancer.	Number of deaths from cancers to 1,000 from all causes.	Deaths from cancers.	Total deaths from all causes.	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancer.	Number of deaths from cancers to 1,000 from all causes.
White:								
Males	139	10,142	73	13.6	133	5,664	43	23.4
Females	317	9,150	29	34.8	310	4,915	16	62.5
Total white	456	19,292	42	23.6	443	10,579	24	41.7
Colored:								
Males	37	8,887	240	4.2	34	3,077	90	11.0
Females	148	9,328	63	15.9	146	3,670	25	37.7
Total colored	185	18,215	98	10.2	180	6,747	37	27.0
Grand total	641	37,507	59	16.9	623	17,326	28	36.3

NOTE.—Two unknown ages in deaths from all causes.

TABLE XXVIII.—Deaths from cancer among white females from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1883.

Cancer of—	Married.		Widows.		Single.		Total deaths from cancers.	Percentage to total deaths from cancers.
	Deaths from cancers.	Percentage to total deaths from cancers of married.	Deaths from cancers.	Percentage to total deaths from cancers of widows.	Deaths from cancers.	Percentage to total deaths from cancers of single.		
Breast	25	14.7	20	20.4	12	26.7	57	18.2
Uterus	79	46.5	28	28.6	8	17.8	*115	36.7
Ovary	8	4.7	3	3.0	1	2.2	12	3.8
Stomach	15	8.8	19	19.5	9	20.0	43	13.7
Liver	7	4.1	5	5.1	2	4.4	14	4.5
Abdominal organs	8	4.7	4	4.0	4	8.9	16	5.1
Face and head	6	3.5	9	9.2	3	6.7	18	5.7
Mouth and contents	2	1.2	1	1.0	1	2.2	4	1.3
Rectum	7	4.1	1	1.0	2	4.4	10	3.2
All others	13	7.6	8	8.2	3	6.6	24	7.3
Totals	170	100.0	98	100.0	45	100.0	313	100.0

* One case cancer of uterus, 46 years of age ; conjugal relation not given.

TABLE XXIX.—Deaths from cancers among colored females from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1883.

Cancer of—	Married.		Widows.		Single.		Total deaths from cancers.	Percentage to total deaths from cancers.
	Deaths from cancers.	Percentage to total deaths from cancers of married.	Deaths from cancers.	Percentage to total deaths from cancers of widows.	Deaths from cancers.	Percentage to total deaths from cancers of single.		
Breast	10	16.9	16	21.3			26	17.8
Uterus.....	27	45.8	28	37.3	3	25.0	58	39.7
Ovary	3	5.1	1	1.3			4	2.7
Stomach	6	10.2	16	21.3	2	16.7	24	16.4
Liver	1	1.7	1	1.3	1	8.3	3	2.1
Abdominal organs	5	8.5	5	6.7	1	8.3	11	7.5
Face and head	1	1.7	2	2.7	1	8.3	4	2.7
Mouth and its contents	1	1.7	1	1.3	1	8.3	3	2.1
Rectum	1	1.7	2	2.7			3	2.1
All others	4	6.8	3	4.0	3	25.0	10	6.8
Total	59	100.0	75	100.0	12	100.00	146.0	100.0

TABLE XXX.—Showing deaths, arranged according to age, sex, and color, with percentages, for the eight years ending June 30, 1883.

	White males, year ending June 30—								Total deaths, and mean percent-ages to total deaths.
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	
Total deaths	1,108	1,149	1,123	1,130	1,097	1,179	1,254	1,196	9,236
5 years and over.									
Number of deaths	660	725	683	689	711	790	853	817	9,528
Percentage to total deaths	59.6	63.1	60.8	61.0	64.8	67.0	68.0	68.3	64.1
20 years and over.									
Number of deaths	588	633	568	552	641	716	749	710	5,157
Percentage to total deaths	53.0	55.1	50.6	48.8	58.4	60.7	59.7	59.4	55.8
40 years and over.									
Number of deaths	389	432	380	384	459	507	540	534	3,625
Percentage to total deaths	35.1	37.6	33.8	34.0	41.9	43.0	43.1	44.6	39.2

TABLE XXX—Continued.

	White females, year ending June 30—								Total deaths, and mean percent-ages to total deaths.	Total white.
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.		
Total deaths.....	982	1,041	1,044	1,066	988	1,026	1,099	1,074	8,320	17,556
<i>5 years and over.</i>										
Number of deaths.....	557	621	653	647	592	717	733	760	5,280	11,208
Percentage to total deaths	56.7	59.7	62.5	60.7	59.9	69.6	66.7	70.8	63.5	63.8
<i>20 years and over.</i>										
Number of deaths.....	467	522	541	535	529	611	633	636	4,474	9,631
Percentage to total deaths	47.6	50.1	51.8	50.2	53.5	59.6	57.6	59.2	53.8	54.8
<i>40 years and over.</i>										
Number of deaths.....	299	339	354	334	351	404	414	439	2,934	6,559
Percentage to total deaths	30.4	31.6	33.9	31.3	35.5	39.4	37.7	40.9	35.3	37.3

	Colored males, year ending June 30—								Total deaths, and mean percent-ages to total deaths.	
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.		
Total deaths.....	1,008	990	1,007	1,051	1,025	921	1,062	1,004	8,068	
<i>5 years and over.</i>										
Number of deaths.....	397	417	394	430	407	425	499	497	3,466	
Percentage to total deaths.....	39.4	42.1	39.1	40.9	39.7	46.1	47.0	49.5	43.0	
<i>20 years and over.</i>										
Number of deaths.....	321	337	311	344	325	349	398	399	2,780	
Percentage to total deaths.....	31.8	34.0	30.9	32.7	31.7	37.9	37.5	39.5	34.5	
<i>40 years and over.</i>										
Number of deaths.....	175	206	197	211	186	209	246	253	1,683	
Percentage to total deaths.....	17.4	20.8	19.6	20.2	18.1	22.7	23.2	25.2	20.9	

	Colored females, year ending June 30—								Total deaths, and mean percent-ages to total deaths.	Total colored.
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.		
Total deaths.....	1,064	1,024	1,061	1,062	1,096	1,010	1,156	1,012	8,385	16,453
<i>5 years and over.</i>										
Number of deaths.....	468	518	504	523	537	526	613	543	4,232	7,698
Percentage to total deaths	44.0	50.6	47.5	49.2	49.0	52.1	53.0	53.7	50.5	46.8
<i>20 years and over.</i>										
Number of deaths.....	365	396	374	424	434	449	492	426	3,360	6,140
Percentage to total deaths	34.3	38.7	35.2	39.9	39.6	44.4	42.5	42.1	40.1	37.3
<i>40 years and over.</i>										
Number of deaths.....	204	221	208	230	237	232	284	244	1,860	3,543
Percentage to total deaths	19.2	21.6	19.6	21.6	21.6	23.0	24.6	24.1	22.2	21.6

LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Adams, E. A	428 8th st., SE.	Cowling, William W.....	Brightwood.
Adams, A. C.	709 11th st., NW.	Croumbe, John T.....	1304 9th st., NW.
Adams, J. Lee	1335 E st., SE.	Corbin, E. L	603 La. av., NW.
Adams, B. B	1616 7th st., NW.	Connell, B. F.....	3139 Dunbarton street, Georgetown.
Adams, Samuel S	831 14th st., NW.	Cottrell, Joseph F	725 18th st., NW.
Adams, M. P.	1602 8th st., NW.	Carpenter, J. E	104 C st., NE.
Appl-by, J. F. R.....	1430 3rd st., NW.	Custis, J. B. G	604 East Capitol st.
Atwood, O. W	1928 12th st., NW.	Caldwell, C. T	1732 10th st., NW.
Allen, Charles	415 7th st., SW.	Clum, A. H. W.....	Cor. 12th & Q sts., NW.
Augusta, A. T	1319 L st., NW.	Cook, G. Wythe	13th and G sts., NW.
Abert, Charles	515 10th st., NW.	Crook, Harrison	420 7th st., SW.
Acker, George N	1403 New York av., NW.	Corey, Waterman F.....	906 French st., NW.
Antisell, Thomas	1311 Q st., NW.	Cook, Samuel L. C	1537 K st., NW.
Antisell, Thomas jr.....	1311 Q st., NW.	Chew, Thomas J.....	1210 31st st., NW.
Armstrong, William J	1629 Conn. av., N. W.	Coues, Elliott.....	1619 K st., NW.
Bliss, D. W	1321 F st., NW.	Candee, H. O	906 F st., NW.
Bogan, S. W.....	421 G st., NW.	Cate, W. M	904 14th st., NW.
Brackett, John E	31 B st., SE.	Cardozo, J. L	411 L st., NW.
Bond, Samuel S	813 1st st., NW.	Cleary, F. P	1101 Park Place.
Blair, David	1814 14th st., NW.	Chappell, John W	Tennallytown.
Borrows, Joseph	921 E st., NW.	Dorsey, T. Graham	400 B st., SE.
Behrend, A	709 H st., NW.	Dorsey, Lloyd	1022 9th st., NW.
Beall, B. M	941 R. I. av., NW.	Dexter, J. E	1333 F st., NW.
Bruckheimer, M	748 6th st., NW.	Darling, Henry	Brightwood.
Bushnell, J. H	1212 10th st., NW.	De Meza, M. M	927 9th st., NW.
Boarman, C. V	1114 Md. av., SW.	Dovilliers, V.....	1221 13th st., NW.
Bowen, Charles H	601 Mass. av., NW.	Dobson, H. A	420 3d st., SE.
Baxter, J. H	1504 H st., NW.	Donohue, Florence.....	1134 8th st., SW.
Baldwin, W. O	1915 Pa. av., NW.	Dyrenforth, R. G.....	1418 U st., NW.
Bray, John	1222 C st., SE.	Duvall, W. T. S	1119 10th st., NW.
Barker, H. H	1116 H st., NW.	Dooley, F. X.....	301 Pa. av., SE.
Bulkley, J. W	615 11th st., NW.	Dyer, John I.....	15th bet. K and L sts., NW.
Briscoe, W. C.....	317 C st., NW.	Duncan, E. A	230 1st st., NE.
Bell, Ralph	711 12th st., NW.	Dufour, J. F. R	1814 14th st., NW.
Budlong, O. W.....	629 F st., SW.	Deeble, H. M	2906 T st., NW.
Butler, W. K	1107 11th st., NW.	Dixon, W. S	18th and K sts., NW.
Bessey, J. M	1525 5th st., NW.	De Witt, Calvin	Soldiers' Home.
Borden, W. C	1502 19th st., NW.	Dean, Mrs. S. E	1212 N. Y. av., NW.
Bronson, Charles E	517 13th st., NW.	Daniel, Z. T	1505 Q st., NW.
Breen, T. H	1410 T st., NW.	Dow, John L	1310 F st., NW.
Brownell, J. R	1811 H st., NW.	Eaton, P. H	1318 T st., NW.
Ball, R. Dabney	606 Md. av., SW.	Eliot, J. Llewellyn.....	510 E st., NW.
Busey, S. C	1525 I st., NW.	Evans, Warwick	1027 9th st., NW.
Baxter, J. B. G	902 F st., NE.	Edson, Susan A.....	1308 I st., NW.
Bird, James C	511 13th st., NW.	Ellzey, M. G	1012 I st., NW.
Bogue, A. P	Bureau of Education.	Fisher, Samuel B.....	321 East Capitol st.
Bogan, M. V. B	604 Mass. av., NW.	Franzoni, C. W	808 H st., NW.
Bigelow, J. R	931 G st., NW.	Fenwick, G. P	405 7th st., SW.
Ballache, P. H	1421 G st., NW.	Fisher, G. W	Uniontown.
Boldemann, Theodore	822 8th st., NW.	Ford, C. M	150 Pa. av., SE.
Byrnes, J. C	1410 6th st., NW.	French, R. D. De L	1336 T st., NW.
Ball, Charles A	233 G st., NW.	Foster, R. A	24 I st., NE.
Burghardt, Caroline A.....	938 H st., NW.	Foster, Frank J	2321 I st., NW.
Byrns, William F.....	35 B st., SE.	Fry, Henry D	819 14th st., NW.
Bettes, Eugene	517 20th st., NW.	Francis, John D	2112 Pa. av., NW.
Bayne, John W	328 East Capitol st.	Freeman, J. R	1207 G st., NW.
Bigelow, Horatio R	4 Iowa circle, NW.	Friedrich, Leon L	323 East Capitol st.
Balloch, Edward A	7th Street road, county.	Fizer, William T	810 M st., NW.
Binns, Douglass	1014 F st., NW.	Gleeson, J. K. P	1227 N st., NW.
Burret, Swan M	1215 I st., NW.	Gibbs, Thomas F	935 R. I. av., NW.
Beckwith, S. B	1405 I st., NW.	Groot, S. I	924 N. Y. av., NW.
Blackwell, Thomas S	921 G st., NW.	Glennan, P	Corner N. J. av. and Boundary.
Beatty, Louis K	128 11th st., SE.	Garnett, A. Y. P	1317 N. Y. av., NW.
Bransford, J. F	U. S. Naval Hospital.	Grinstead, William	637 9th st., NE.
Baker, Frank	326 C st., NW.	Gross, George	311 East Capitol st.
Bennett, H. M	1410 Boundary st., NW.	Griffith, M. J	1401 5th st., NW.
Bocheler, I. H	325 Pa. av., NW.	Griffith, Samuel H.....	Naval Dispensary.
Callan, C. V. N	1422 F st., NW.	Gilpin, George E	Tennallytown.
Carroll, Joseph	912 M st., NW.	Godding, W. W.....	Insane Asylum.
Christie, Arthur	615 Pa. av., SE.	Geiseking, H. N	615 La. av., NW.
Crew, S. B	146 6th st., SW.	Garrettson, Frederick	425 9th st., NW.
Cragin, Charles H	3123 Dunbarton street, Georgetown.	Graham, N. F	Pension Office.
Clark, D. B	1008 13th st., NW.	Goodman, William R	216 13th st., SW.
Clemons, P. H	700 6th st., SE.	Gilbert, Charles B	1118 N. Y. av., NW.
Clift, J. W	1117 Mass. av., NW.	Gihon, Albert L.....	1736 I st., NW.
Cuthbert, M. F	1462 R. I. av., NW.	Gibson, J. R	Washington Barracks.
Cruser, C. B	2712 Beall st., NW.	Goolrick, P	1115 G st., NW.
Case, Meigs	17 5th st., NE.	Goldsborough, E. K	1331 K st., NW.
Choate, Rufus	310 Indiana av., NW.	Gardner, T. A	904 14th st., NW.
Clarke, Charles	1108 G st., NW.		
Crouse, J. L.....	1213 M st., NW.		

LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Green, Edward H.	Naval Dispensary.	Long, Owen M.	1446 N st., NW.
Hagner, Daniel R.	1814 H st., NW.	Lyon, Samuel B.	Insane Asylum.
Harris, J. D.	7th and Boundary, NW.	Linn, Samuel F.	3314 P st., NW.
Harris, J. O.	929 L st., NW.	Mallam, C. E.	920 9th st., NW.
Herbert, J. Wells.	205 H st., NW.	Mead, Theodore	902 22d st., NW.
Hazen, D. H.	407 6th st., SW.	Moore, J. B.	1924 Pa. av., NW.
Hazen, W. P. C.	511 East Capitol st.	McKim, S. A. H.	25 5th st., SE.
Hammett, C. M.	644 F st., SW.	Morgan, J. E.	905 E st., NW.
Hartigan, J. F.	608 14th st., NW.	Morgan, E. C.	916 E st., NW.
Henderson, George	1908 H st., NW.	Magruder, G. L.	310 E st., NW.
Huntoon, A. J.	Third Auditor's Office.	Mundell, John H.	1022 18th st., NW.
Howard, Joseph T.	1126 9th st., NW.	Melvin, M. B.	721 4½ st., SW.
Howard, F.	1019 F st., NW.	Mauss, R. G.	1701 6th st., NW.
Howard, H. N.	918 Mass. av., NW.	Meriam, E. C.	622 N. J. av., NW.
Hagner, Charles E.	1400 H st., NW.	Marmion, W. V.	1106 F st., NW.
Hyatt, Frank	938 N. Y. av., NW.	Muncaster, O. M.	1405 N. Y. av., NW.
Hansman, Theodore	724 13th st., NW.	McWilliams, A.	341 Pa. av., NW.
Hatch, Horace	1323 F st., NW.	Murphy, P. J.	Columbia Hospital.
Hood, T. B.	1009 O st., NW.	Mackall, Louis, jr.	3040 Dunbarton street, NW.
Herndon, D.	1441 Corcoran st., NW.	Mackall, J. McV.	612 14th st., NW.
Hartwell, J. B.	1303 S st., NW.	McBlair, J. H.	2029 I st., NW.
Heller, P. H.	213 6th st., NW.	McLaughlin, Thomas N.	1310 F st., NW.
Herron, George H.	1328 6th st., NW.	Maxwell, Charles D.	1716 I st., NW.
Harrison, J. S.	604 9th st., NW.	Marr, S. S.	1415 10th st., NW.
Hæhling, Adolph A.	1353 Corcoran st., NW.	McLeod, Wilfred	Corner Frederick and Prospect sts., NW.
Hassler, F. A.	917 E st., NW.	Menke, John R.	601 4th st., NW.
Hart, Mary E.	939 H st., NW.	Morrell, W. H.	Insane Asylum.
Hamilton, John B.	U. S. Marine Hospital.	McPherson, D. M.	711 8th st., NW.
Hoffman, W. J.	222 E st., NW.	Marsteller, A. A.	219 D st., NW.
Harrison, George B.	1345 F st., NW.	Massey, Thomas E.	2423 Pa. av., NW.
Holden, R. T.	802 6th st., SW.	McLean, John W.	1306 R st., NW.
Hawkes, W. H.	1330 N. Y. av., NW.	McArdle, Thomas E.	707 12th st., NW.
Henderson, George	1908 H st., NW.	Minnich, William H.	1837 6th st., NW.
Hillyer, F. S.	1527 10th st., NW.	Mitchell, George H.	1312 F st., NW.
Halliday, F. A.	1331 8th st., NW.	McClurg, Walter A.	U. S. Naval Hospital.
Hammond, Thomas V.	Providence Hospital.	Mallan, Thomas F.	216 2d st., SE.
Harvey, L. A.	933 K st., NW.	Mann, W. A.	1003 K st., NW.
Huntington, D. L.	2117 G st., NW.	Mayfield, Clifton	Columbia Hospital.
Hallwood, Joseph B.	631 R. I. av., NW.	McVay, Stephen A.	520 7th st., SW.
Hunt, R. T.	1806 H st., NW.	Maddox, W. R.	Georgetown.
Hall, Charles J.	224 3d st., NW.	Mosher, James	115 B st., SE.
Heath, J. W.	493 Pa. av., NW.	Muhleman, S. A.	723 6th st., NW.
Hussey, D. J.	813 12th st., NW.	May, John F.	2022 G st., NW.
Johnson, A. E.	101 B st., SE.	Mitchell, George H.	1802 16th st., NW.
Johnson, Dallas	825 N. J. av., NW.	Markriter, John I.	416 10th st., NW.
Johnson, H. S. E.	227 B st., SW.	Mason, J. E.	2100 H st., NW.
Johnson, J. Tabor	926 17th st., NW.	Munson, Reginald	514 5th st., NW.
Johnston, W. W.	H and 14th sts., NW.	Miller, W. L.	410 K st., NW.
Johnson, J. B.	922 N. Y. av., NW.	Marshall, T. C. S.	933 N. Y. av., NW.
Julihn, M. L.	936 C st., SW.	McGarvey, A. Welling	807 H st., NE.
Johnston, G. F.	420 6th st., NW.	Mosely, Edward B.	Washington Barracks.
Joyce, J. W.	912 I st., NW.	Mann, H. L.	310 Indiana av., NW.
Jolley, B. B.	401 3d st., NW.	Norton, C. A.	805 H st., NE.
Johnson, H. L. E.	Columbia Hospital.	Newton, Lewis E.	413 L st., NW.
Janney, Edgar	1501 Vt. av., NW.	Naylor, William L.	456 M st., NW.
Keech, Thomas A. R.	418 C st., SE.	Newman, H. M.	2403 Pa. av., NW.
King, A. F. A.	726 13th st., NW.	Nicholson, William	1322 I st., NW.
Kleinschmidt, C. H. A.	3113 N st., NW.	Norris, Basil	1829 G st., NW.
Kelly, Daniel J.	1635 19th st., NW.	Neale, Richard A.	1108 G st., NW.
Kidder, J. H.	Smithsonian Institut'n.	Nourse, Charles H., jr.	Corner Mass. av. and 10th st., NW.
Ketchum, O. C.	37 C st., NE.	Okie, W. T.	1220 G st., NW.
Kellogg, George	1416 Q st., NW.	Owens, Thomas	1531 P st., NW.
King, Charles	817 5th st., NW.	O'Conner, Frank J.	802 6th st., SW.
King, George S.	52 H st., NE.	Ober, George C.	Children's Hospital.
King, William R.	1211 Pa. av., NW.	Osman, Charles I.	917 12th st., NW.
Kolipinski, Louis	400 K st., NW.	O'Reilly, Robert M.	1733 G st., NW.
Lamb, D. S.	1324 V st., NW.	Olmsted, W. A.	1916 15th st., NW.
Landers, Thomas	Pension Office.	Patterson, D. C. (coroner)	919 I st., NW.
Leach, H. E.	400 7th st., SW.	Porter, H. T.	17 Bridge st., George- town.
Lee, George	1303 H st., NW.	Palmer, W. G.	929 H st., NW.
Lincoln, N. S.	1514 H st., NW.	Palmer, G. S.	1113 Mass. av., NW.
Little, J. W.	Anacostia.	Purvis, C. B.	Freedmen's Hospital.
Lee, William	2111 Pa. av., NW.	Pope, G. W.	1334 I st., NW.
Lieberman, C. H.	722 12th st., NW.	Parsons, Mary A.	724 11th st., NW.
Lovejoy, J. W. H.	900 12th st., NW.	Parsons, John	8 I st., NE.
Lawver, W. P.	1912 I st., NW.	Parsons, M. S.	618 6th st., NW.
Lindsly, Harvey	824 Conn. av., NW.	Prentiss, D. W.	1224 9th st., NW.
Little, J. J.	1511 R st., NW.	Prentiss, C. E.	212 6th st., SE.
Loomis, L. C.	P. O. box 307.		
Loguen, Sarah M.	2002 17th st., NW.		
Latimer, George	1604 7th st., NW.		
Le Conte, John N.	907 T st., NW.		

LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Peter, Armstead	3050 O st., NW.	Shirley, A. B.	1336 Q st., NW.
Poulton, W. E.	426 4½ st., SW.	Shadd, Furman J.	Freedmen's Hospital.
Patze, A.	1126 9th st., NW.	Stout, Alexander M.	1137 24th st., NW.
Pearson, C.	608 12th st., NW.	Swormstedt, L. B.	1455 14th st., NW.
Parkinson, C.	1003 O st., NW.	Shoulders, George H.	1116 10th st., NW.
Penrod, Hiram J.	1635 Conn. av., NW.	Shearer, Juliet G.	724 11th st., NW.
Pittis, William	1441 T st., NW.	Shute, D. K.	Washington Asylum Hospital.
Porter, H. C.	120 3d st., SE.	Stabler, Augustus	1523 5th st., NW.
Parker, J. M.	Oxen Hill, Md.	Sumner, Jeannette J.	1102 I st., NW.
Parker, C. F.	1011 7th st., NW.	Stanford, Flora H.	411 H st., NE.
Pool, B. G.	1422 11th st., NW.	Townsbend, Smith, health officer.	221 4½ st., NW.
Purman, J. J.	1435 Chapin st., NW.	Thompson, J. Ford	1000 9th st., NW.
Porter, J. H.	2720 M st., NW.	Turner, Thomas J.	1227 M st., NW.
Parsons, M. S.	1327 F st., NW.	Tarkington, J. A.	217 D st., NW.
Pyles, R. A.	Anacostia.	Tarrey, Turner.	Anacostia.
Persons, R. C.	Receiving ship, Navy Yard	Taylor, William H.	619 M st., NW.
Richings, H.	608 14th st., NW.	Toner, J. M.	615 La. av., NW.
Rains, C. H.	1540 Columbia st., NW.	Triplett, W. H.	3269 M st., NW.
Rauterberg, Charles	215 3d st., NW.	Tyler, W. Bowie	1300 30th st., NW.
Rauterberg, L. E.	215 3d st., NW.	Tyler, Grafton	125 Md. av., NE.
Reyburn, Robert	2129 F st., NW.	Tyler, A. C.	701 M st., NW.
Reily, James R.	221 4½ st., SW.	Taylor, L. M.	6th and G st., NW.
Reinhardt, Julius F. A.	527 8th st., SE.	Taulman, D. D.	232 N. J. av., SE.
Ritchie, Louis W.	3259 N st., NW.	Trott, Thomas H.	3322 M st., NW.
Roberts, W. E.	715 G st., SE.	Tebbs, A. Sydney	1901 Vt. av., NW.
Radcliffe, S. J.	1211 F st., NW.	Townsend, W. W.	721 15th st., NW.
Raines, Webster M.	1318 G st., NW.	Trist, H. B.	238 Mass. av., NE.
Reynolds, W. B.	10 5th st., NE.	Taylor, Thomas.	1324 Mass. av., NW.
Ravenberg, R.	1448 Pierce Place, NW.	Verdi, T. S.	815 14th st., NW.
Rosse, Irving C.	1106 F st., NW.	Van Arnum, J. W.	1413 Q st., NW.
Reid, Louis H.	506 K st., NW.	Vowless, D. W.	1031 8th st., NW.
Rogers, A. P.	301 L st., SE.	Van Vliet, F. C.	819 15th st., NW.
Roberts, Grace	204 5th st., SE.	Van Dyck, J. M.	Ebbitt House.
Rice, Nathan E.	1001 N. Y. av., NW.	Walsh, John K.	1111 13th st., N. W.
Rixey, P. M.	1518 K st., NW.	Walsh, F. S.	430 1st st., NE.
Ramsey, W. T.	1327 Q st., NW.	Woodbury, H. E.	912 12th st., NW.
Russell, H. A.	924 P st., NW.	Ward, W. W.	1735 Penn. av., NW.
Ross, V. A. Sebiakin	423 9th st., NW.	Walter, J.	1010 F st., NW.
Reyburn, Robert, jr.	2129 F st., NW.	Williamson, A. N.	486 F st., SW.
Roy, Chase	Box 672, post-office.	Winter, John T.	1528 9th st., NW.
Roberts, J. W.	Box 449, post-office.	Watts, S. R.	1018 19th st., NW.
Riggs, D. H.	1539 5th st., NW.	Winslow, Caroline B.	1 Grant Place.
Rice, Annie E.	1102 I st., NW.	Walsh, Ralph S. L.	332 C st., NW.
Spackman, Mary D.	1634 16th st., NW.	Wolhaupter, D. P.	801 H st., NW.
Stanton, J. O.	1344 G st., NW.	Waggaman, S. I.	477 Penn. av., NW.
Stone, C. G.	Brightwood.	Wales, Philip S.	813 Vt. av., NW.
Sumby, S. A.	513 3d st., SW.	Wells, Charles A.	Bladensburg, Md.
Suddarth, J. L.	2 I st., NE.	West, George William.	1102 14th st., NW.
Stearns, S. S.	924 P st., NW.	Wooley, G. W.	708 9th st., NE.
Sothoron, James T.	1919 I st., NW.	Witmer, A. H.	Insane Asylum.
Samson, George C.	2419 Penn. av., NW.	Wallace, M. T.	351 Penn. av., NW.
Sonnenschmidt, C. W.	626 E st., NW.	Walker, Mary E.	Hillman House.
Street, D. B.	61 H st., NW.	Ward, E. J.	801 9th st., NW.
Sowers, Z. T.	1324 N. Y. av., NW.	White, James M.	Brightwood.
Shekell, A. B.	1529 32d st., NW.	Warman, W. H. H.	939 F st., NW.
Smith, Thomas C.	1133 12th st., NW.	Werner, Philip P.	908 Penn. av., SE.
Scholl, Joseph	615 D st., NW.	Wise, T. M.	606 M st., NW.
Sweetman, J. T.	1919 G st., NW.	Williams, G. D.	403 Q st., NW.
Sturgis, P. M.	2 Congress st., George- town.	Womesley, E. E.	1809 K st., NW.
Stephenson, Joseph G.	1007 F st., NW.	Winter, E. C. C.	601 H st., SW.
St. Clair, F. O.	1428 R. I. av., NW.	Wales, P. G.	813 Vt. av., NW.
Schaeffer, E. M.	17 St. Cloud building, NW.	Wood, P. Bryson.	1107 18th st., NW.
Sellhausen, E. A.	636 G st., NW.	Young, Parke G.	1258 8th st., NW.
Stratton, John T.	517 7th st., SE.	Young, James T.	1336 N. Y. av., NW.
Stevens, W. H.	1311 H st., NW.	Yarrow, H. C.	814 17th st., NW.
Suter, Henderson	1207 31st st., NW.	Yarnell, J. H.	1303 31st st., NW.
Stack, M. J.	Insane Asylum.		

LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Green, Edward H.....	Naval Dispensary.	Long, Owen M.....	1446 N st., NW.
Hagner, Daniel R.....	1814 H st., NW.	Lyon, Samuel B.....	Insane Asylum.
Harris, J. D.....	7th and Boundary, NW.	Linn, Samuel F.....	3314 P st., NW.
Harris, J. O.....	929 L st., NW.	Mallam, C. E.....	920 9th st., NW.
Herbert, J. Wells.....	205 H st., NW.	Mead, Theodore.....	902 22d st., NW.
Hazen, D. H.....	407 6th st., SW.	Moore, J. B.....	1924 Pa. av., NW.
Hazen, W. P. C.....	511 East Capitol st.	McKim, S. A. H.....	25 5th st., SE.
Hammett, C. M.....	644 F st., SW.	Morgan, J. E.....	905 E st., NW.
Hartigan, J. F.....	608 14th st., NW.	Morgan, E. C.....	916 E st., NW.
Henderson, George.....	1908 H st., NW.	Magruder, G. L.....	310 E st., NW.
Huntoon, A. J.....	Third Auditor's Office.	Mundell, John H.....	1022 18th st., NW.
Howard, Joseph T.....	1126 9th st., NW.	Melvin, M. B.....	721 4½ st., SW.
Howard, F.....	1019 F st., NW.	Mauss, R. G.....	1701 6th st., NW.
Howard, H. N.....	918 Mass. av., NW.	Meriam, E. C.....	622 N. J. av., NW.
Hagner, Charles E.....	1400 H st., NW.	Marmion, W. V.....	1106 F st., NW.
Hyatt, Frank.....	938 N. Y. av., NW.	Muncaster, O. M.....	1405 N. Y. av., NW.
Hansman, Theodore.....	724 13th st., NW.	McWilliams, A.....	341 Pa. av., NW.
Hatch, Horace.....	1323 F st., NW.	Murphy, P. J.....	Columbia Hospital.
Hood, T. B.....	1009 O st., NW.	Mackall, Louis, jr.....	3040 Dunbarton street, NW.
Herndon, D.....	1441 Corcoran st., NW.	Mackall, J. McV.....	612 14th st., NW.
Hartwell, J. B.....	1303 S st., NW.	McBlair, J. H.....	2029 I st., NW.
Heller, P. H.....	213 6th st., NW.	McLaughlin, Thomas N.....	1310 F st., NW.
Herron, George H.....	1328 6th st., NW.	Maxwell, Charles D.....	1716 I st., NW.
Harrison, J. S.....	604 9th st., NW.	Marr, S. S.....	1415 10th st., NW.
Hœhling, Adolph A.....	1353 Corcoran st., NW.	McLeod, Wilfred.....	Corner Frederick and Prospect sts., NW.
Hassler, F. A.....	917 E st., NW.	Menke, John R.....	601 4th st., NW.
Hart, Mary E.....	939 H st., NW.	Morrell, W. H.....	Insane Asylum.
Hamilton, John B.....	U. S. Marine Hospital.	McPherson, D. M.....	711 8th st., NW.
Hoffman, W. J.....	222 E st., NW.	Marsteller, A. A.....	219 D st., NW.
Harrison, George B.....	1345 F st., NW.	Massey, Thomas E.....	2423 Pa. av., NW.
Holden, R. T.....	802 6th st., SW.	McLean, John W.....	1306 R st., NW.
Hawkes, W. H.....	1330 N. Y. av., NW.	McArdle, Thomas E.....	707 12th st., NW.
Henderson, George.....	1908 H st., NW.	Minnich, William H.....	1837 6th st., NW.
Hillyer, F. S.....	1527 10th st., NW.	Mitchell, George H.....	1312 F st., NW.
Halliday, F. A.....	1331 8th st., NW.	McClurg, Walter A.....	U. S. Naval Hospital.
Hammond, Thomas V.....	Providence Hospital.	Mallan, Thomas F.....	216 2d st., SE.
Harvey, L. A.....	933 K st., NW.	Mann, W. A.....	1003 K st., NW.
Huntington, D. L.....	2117 G st., NW.	Mayfield, Clifton.....	Columbia Hospital.
Hallwood, Joseph B.....	631 R. I. av., NW.	McVay, Stephen A.....	520 7th st., SW.
Hunt, R. T.....	1806 H st., NW.	Maddox, W. R.....	Georgetown.
Hall, Charles J.....	224 3d st., NW.	Mosher, James.....	115 B st., SE.
Heath, J. W.....	493 Pa. av., NW.	Muhleman, S. A.....	723 6th st., NW.
Hussey, D. J.....	813 12th st., NW.	May, John F.....	2022 G st., NW.
Johnson, A. E.....	101 B st., SE.	Mitchell, George H.....	1802 16th st., NW.
Johnson, Dallas.....	825 N. J. av., NW.	Markriter, John I.....	416 10th st., NW.
Johnson, H. S. E.....	227 B st., SW.	Mason, J. E.....	2100 H st., NW.
Johnson, J. Tabor.....	926 17th st., NW.	Munson, Reginald.....	514 5th st., NW.
Johnston, W. W.....	H and 14th sts., NW.	Miller, W. L.....	410 K st., NW.
Johnson, J. B.....	922 N. Y. av., NW.	Marshall, T. C. S.....	933 N. Y. av., NW.
Julihn, M. L.....	936 C st., SW.	McGarvey, A. Welling.....	807 H st., NE.
Johnston, G. F.....	420 6th st., NW.	Mosely, Edward B.....	Washington Barracks.
Joyce, J. W.....	912 I st., NW.	Mann, H. L.....	310 Indiana av., NW.
Jolley, B. B.....	401 3d st., NW.	Norton, C. A.....	805 H st., NE.
Johnson, H. L. E.....	Columbia Hospital.	Newton, Lewis E.....	413 L st., NW.
Janney, Edgar.....	1501 Vt. av., NW.	Naylor, William L.....	456 M st., NW.
Keech, Thomas A. R.....	418 C st., SE.	Newman, H. M.....	2403 Pa. av., NW.
King, A. F. A.....	726 13th st., NW.	Nicholson, William.....	1322 I st., NW.
Kleinschmidt, C. H. A.....	3113 N st., NW.	Norris, Basil.....	1829 G st., NW.
Kelly, Daniel J.....	1635 19th st., NW.	Neale, Richard A.....	1108 G st., NW.
Kidder, J. H.....	Smithsonian Institut'n.	Nourse, Charles H., jr.....	Corner Mass. av. and 10th st., NW.
Ketchum, O. C.....	37 C st., NE.	Okie, W. T.....	1220 G st., NW.
Kellogg, George.....	1416 Q st., NW.	Owens, Thomas.....	1531 P st., NW.
King, Charles.....	817 5th st., NW.	O'Conner, Frank J.....	802 6th st., SW.
King, George S.....	52 H st., NE.	Ober, George C.....	Children's Hospital.
King, William R.....	1211 Pa. av., NW.	Osman, Charles I.....	917 12th st., NW.
Kolipinski, Louis.....	400 K st., NW.	O'Reilly, Robert M.....	1733 G st., NW.
Lamb, D. S.....	1324 V st., NW.	Olmsted, W. A.....	1916 15th st., NW.
Landers, Thomas.....	Pension Office.	Patterson, D. C. (coroner)	919 I st., NW.
Leach, H. E.....	406 7th st., SW.	Porter, H. T.....	17 Bridge st., George- town.
Lee, George.....	1303 H st., NW.	Palmer, W. G.....	929 H st., NW.
Lincoln, N. S.....	1514 H st., NW.	Palmer, G. S.....	1113 Mass. av., NW.
Little, J. W.....	Anacostia.	Purvis, C. B.....	Freedmen's Hospital.
Lee, William.....	2111 Pa. av., NW.	Pope, G. W.....	1334 I st., NW.
Lieberman, C. H.....	722 12th st., NW.	Parsons, Mary A.....	724 11th st., NW.
Lovejoy, J. W. H.....	900 12th st., NW.	Parsons, John.....	8 I st., NE.
Lawver, W. P.....	1912 I st., NW.	Parsons, M. S.....	618 6th st., NW.
Lindsly, Harvey.....	824 Conn. av., NW.	Prentiss, D. W.....	1224 9th st., NW.
Little, J. J.....	1511 R st., NW.	Prentiss, C. E.....	212 6th st., SE.
Loomis, L. C.....	P. O. box 307.		
Loguen, Sarah M.....	2002 17th st., NW.		
Latimer, George.....	1604 7th st., NW.		
Le Conte, John N.....	907 T st., NW.		

LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Peter, Armstead	3050 O st., NW.	Shirley, A. B.	1336 Q st., NW.
Poulton, W. E.	426 4½ st., SW.	Shadl, Furman J.	Freedmen's Hospital.
Patze, A.	1126 9th st., NW.	Stout, Alexander M.	1137 24th st., NW.
Pearson, C.	608 12th st., NW.	Swormstedt, L. B.	1455 14th st., NW.
Parkinson, C.	1003 O st., NW.	Shoulders, George H.	1116 10th st., NW.
Penrod, Hiram J.	1635 Conn. av., NW.	Shearer, Juliet G.	724 11th st., NW.
Pittis, William	1441 T st., NW.	Shute, D. K.	Washington Asylum Hospital.
Porter, H. C.	120 3d st., SE.	Stabler, Augustus	1523 5th st., NW.
Parker, J. M.	Oxen Hill, Md.	Sumner, Jeannette J.	1102 I st., NW.
Parker, C. F.	1011 7th st., NW.	Stanford, Flora H.	411 H st., NE.
Pool, B. G.	1422 11th st., NW.	Townshend, Smith, health officer.	221 4½ st., NW.
Purman, J. J.	1435 Chapin st., NW.	Thompson, J. Ford.	1000 9th st., NW.
Porter, J. H.	2720 M st., NW.	Turner, Thomas J.	1227 M st., NW.
Parsons, M. S.	1327 F st., NW.	Tarkington, J. A.	217 D st., NW.
Pyles, R. A.	Anacostia.	Tarrey, Turner.	Anacostia.
Persons, R. C.	Receiving ship, Navy Yard	Taylor, William H.	619 M st., NW.
Richings, H.	608 14th st., NW.	Toner, J. M.	615 La. av., NW.
Rains, C. H.	1540 Columbia st., NW.	Triplett, W. H.	
Rautenberg, Charles	215 3d st., NW.	Tyler, W. Bowie	3269 M st., NW.
Rautenberg, L. E.	215 3d st., NW.	Tyler, Grafton	1300 30th st., NW.
Reyburn, Robert	2129 F st., NW.	Tyler, A. C.	125 Md. av., NE.
Reily, James R.	221 4½ st., SW.	Taylor, L. M.	701 M st., NW.
Reinhardt, Julius F. A.	527 8th st., SE.	Taulman, D. D.	6th and G st., NW.
Ritchie, Louis W.	3259 N st., NW.	Trott, Thomas H.	232 N. J. av., SE.
Roberts, W. E.	715 G st., SE.	Tebbs, A. Sydney	3322 M st., NW.
Radcliffe, S. J.	1211 F st., NW.	Townsend, W. W.	1901 Vt. av., NW.
Raines, Webster M.	1318 G st., NW.	Trist, H. B.	721 15th st., NW.
Reynolds, W. B.	10 5th st., NE.	Taylor, Thomas.	238 Mass. av., NE.
Ravenberg, R.	1448 Pierce Place, NW.	Thompson, J. Harry, jr. .	1324 Mass. av., NW.
Rosse, Irving C.	1106 F st., NW.	Verdi, T. S.	815 14th st., NW.
Reid, Louis H.	506 K st., NW.	Van Arnum, J. W.	1413 Q st., NW.
Rogers, A. P.	301 L st., SE.	Vowless, D. W.	1031 8th st., NW.
Roberts, Grace.	204 5th st., SE.	Van Vliet, F. C.	819 15th st., NW.
Rice, Nathan E.	1001 N. Y. av., NW.	Van Dyck, J. M.	Ebbitt House.
Rixey, P. M.	1518 K st., NW.	Walsh, John K.	1111 13th st., N. W.
Ramsey, W. T.	1327 Q st., NW.	Walsh, F. S.	430 1st st., NE.
Russell, H. A.	924 P st., NW.	Woodbury, H. E.	912 12th st., NW.
Ross, V. A. Sebiakin	423 9th st., NW.	Ward, W. W.	1735 Penn. av., NW.
Reyburn, Robert, jr.	2129 F st., NW.	Walter, J.	1010 F st., NW.
Roy, Chase.	Box 672, post-office.	Williamson, A. N.	486 F st., SW.
Roberts, J. W.	Box 449, post-office.	Winter, John T.	1528 9th st., NW.
Riggs, D. H.	1539 5th st., NW.	Watts, S. R.	1018 19th st., NW.
Rice, Annie E.	1102 I st., NW.	Winslow, Caroline B.	1 Grant Place.
Spackman, Mary D.	1634 16th st., NW.	Walsh, Ralph S. L.	332 C st., NW.
Stanton, J. O.	1344 G st., NW.	Wolhaupter, D. P.	801 H st., NW.
Stone, C. G.	Brightwood.	Waggaman, S. I.	477 Penn. av., NW.
Sumby, S. A.	513 3d st., SW.	Wales, Philip S.	813 Vt. av., NW.
Suddarth, J. L.	2 I st., NE.	Wells, Charles A.	Bladensburg, Md.
Stearns, S. S.	924 P st., NW.	West, George William. .	1102 14th st., NW.
Sothoron, James T.	1919 I st., NW.	Wooley, G. W.	708 9th st., NE.
Samson, George C.	2419 Penn. av., NW.	Witmer, A. H.	Insane Asylum.
Sonnenschmidt, C. W.	626 E st., NW.	Wallace, M. T.	351 Penn. av., NW.
Street, D. B.	61 H st., NW.	Walker, Mary E.	Hillman House.
Sowers, Z. T.	1324 N. Y. av., NW.	Ward, E. J.	801 9th st., NW.
Shekell, A. B.	1529 32d st., NW.	White, James M.	Brightwood.
Smith, Thomas C.	1133 12th st., NW.	Warman, W. H. H.	939 F st., NW.
Scholl, Joseph.	615 D st., NW.	Werner, Philip P.	908 Penn. av., SE.
Sweetman, J. T.	1919 G st., NW.	Wise, T. M.	606 M st., NW.
Sturgis, P. M.	2 Congress st., George- town.	Williams, G. D.	403 Q st., NW.
Stephenson, Joseph G.	1007 F st., NW.	Womesley, E. E.	1809 K st., NW.
St. Clair, F. O.	1428 R. I. av., NW.	Winter, E. C. C.	601 H st., SW.
Schaeffer, E. M.	17 St. Cloud building, NW.	Wales, P. G.	813 Vt. av., NW.
Sellhausen, E. A.	636 G st., NW.	Wood, P. Bryson.	1107 18th st., NW.
Stratton, John T.	517 7th st., SE.	Young, Parke G.	1258 8th st., NW.
Stevens, W. H.	1311 H st., NW.	Young, James T.	1336 N. Y. av., NW.
Suter, Henderson.	1207 31st st., NW.	Yarrow, H. C.	814 17th st., NW.
Stack, M. J.	Insane Asylum.	Yarnell, J. H.	1303 31st st., NW.

612 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

LIST OF REGISTERED UNDERTAKERS.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Baker, R. W.	612 11th st., NW.	Lee's, Henry, Sons	332 Penn. av., NW.
Betters, George C. H.	640 B st., SE.	Lewis, William	1650 Vt. av., NW.
Berry, David A.	458 School st., SW.	Mitchell, John M.	914 11th st., SE.
Beckett, William	920 E st., SW.	McHenry, J. P.	Mt. Olivet Cemetery.
Birch, Joseph F.	3043 M st., NW.	McKerichar, Alexander ..	Glenwood Cemetery.
Brown, W. P., & Son	Cor. 9th and E sts., SE.	McCoy, Benjamin	Columbian Harmony Cemetery.
Boteler, E. M.	735 8th st., SE.		
Bond, Thomas	Uniontown.	Mondy, M. L.	Rock Creek.
Burgdorf, August	312 Penn. av., NW.	Nelson & Dabney	441 L st., NW.
Bellew, James	711 7th st., NW.	Parker & Scott	1108 Conn. av., NW.
Clements, James T.	1235 32d st., NW.	Randall & Jenifer	632 4 1/2 st., SW.
Cohen, Moses	8th st. bet. H and I sts.	Rooney, Arthur	344 Penn. av., NW.
Cross, J. B.	Congressional Ceme- tery.	Shelton, John H.	Methodist Cemetery.
		Smith, Norburn	1723 Cedar st., NW.
Dorsey, Robert	Tennallytown.	Sigourney, W. S.	2824 Penn. ave., NW.
Day, Addison	301 4 1/2 st., SW.	Speare, W. R.	940 F st., NW.
Davis, James H.	1626 11th st., NW.	Spindler, Fred	1233 7th st., NW.
Fries, Mrs. D.	1008 6th st., NW.	Spindler, William F.	1029 7th st., NW.
Finn, Cornelius	912 Penn. av., NW.	Simms, John	M st., Georgetown.
Geier, John B.	1113 7th st., NW.	Tibbs, Moses	Cor. 12th st. and R. I. av., NW.
Gasch, Francis	Bladensburg, Md.		
Gafford, W. H.	Graceland Cemetery.	Travers, D. T.	812 3d st., SW.
Gawler & Co., C. J.	922 Penn. av., NW.	Taylor, Joseph W.	217 H st., NE.
Harvey, R. F., agent	921 7th st., NW.	Wetzel, John A.	1317 32d st., NW.
Hough, J. E.	319 1/2 Penn. av., Balti- more, Md.	West, John	1113 Q st., NW.
		Williams, Lemuel	1705 Penn. av., NW.
Johnson, Isaac	812 3d st., SW.	Wright, John R.	1137 10th st., NW.
Jordon H.	1010 8th st., NW.	Waddy, Warner	Potomac City, County.
Jordan, W. H.	1910 8th st., NW.	Wise, George W.	2900 M st., NW.
Joy, Charles H., & Co.	19th and K sts., NW.	Zurhorst, George P.	320 Penn. av., SE.
Kickham, William	3327 O st., NW.	Zurhorst, J. E.	912 Penn. av. NW.

LIST OF REGISTERED PLUMBERS.

Atchison, J. T.	1316 14th st., NW.	Hurley, J. W.	908 E st., NW.
Anadale, John D.	1319 9th st., NW.	Jenks, W. S., & Co.	717 7th st., NW.
Artz, Samuel	1213 32d st., NW.	Krause, Jno	1910 K st., NW.
Anderson, J. F.	736 7th st., SE.	Keppel, Jno	32 H st., NE.
Atchison, E. A.	1306 14th st., NW.	Kerr, T. W.	917 F st., NW.
Bond, Robert	133 Penn. av., NW.	King, F. A.	1329 7th st., NW.
Bride, C. T.	306 Penn. av., SE.	Lackhead, James	1414 Penn. av., NW.
Brien, J. F.	419 9th st., NW.	Lansdale, E. G.	2134 Penn. av., NW.
Brooks, R. C.	622 D st., NW.	Lyon, John	1308 Penn. av., NW.
Brooks, E. F.	531 15th st., NW.	McAvoy, J. W.	1829 H st., NW.
Barnard, Edward	926 19th st., NW.	McBee, R.	1127 7th st., NW.
Benter, Max. A.	606 D st., NW.	Moran, Jno	2126 Penn. av., NW.
Bagley, William A.	807 4th st., NW.	McMahon, J. J.	809 26th st., NW.
Barker, J. W.	401 7th st., SW.	McAvoy, George F.	1409 G st., NW.
Cruit & Scott	810 9th st., NW.	Miller, George H.	614 G st., NW.
Carpenter, B. W.	612 Penn. av., SE.	Mitchell, Jno	820 14th st., NW.
Cantwell, John	136 D st., SW.	Miller, Thomas W.	438 9th st., NW.
Campbell, R. G.	517 10th st., NW.	McCarthy, J. J.	1251 32d st., NW.
Caverly, Edward	1425 N. Y. av., NW.	Noonan, T. V.	11th and K sts., NW.
Conner, James A.	702 O st., NW.	Nolan, James	721 14th st., NW.
Daley, John	703 9th st., NW.	Nolan, Joseph	400 E st., NE.
Dougherty, W. W.	La. av., and 6th st.	O'Brien, M. J.	35 P St., NW.
Driscoll, Humphrey	822 6th st., NW.	O'Hagan, James	1917 Penn. av., NW.
Dent, A. S.	814 19th st., NW.	O'Donoghue, Jos.	3055 M st., NW.
Eckloff, C. F.	812 North Capitol st.	O'Hare, Edward	2118 Penn. av., NW.
Erich, C. A.	7th and F sts., SW.	Power, John A.	424 9th st., NW.
Edwards, T. J.	1322 12th st., NW.	Pettit & Dripps	14th and B sts., NW.
Fitzhugh, J. B.	306 East Capitol st.	Paul, George W.	1339 32d st., NW.
Fritz, Theodore	917 7th st., NW.	Peirce & Barry	936 Penn. av., NW.
Fitzgerald, Robert	22 G street, NW.	Quinter, Jos. R.	1323 Vt. av., NW.
Gorman, Edward	807 14th st., NW.	Ridgeway, E. A.	
Goodall, G. W.	425 12th st., NW.	Rothwell, William	113 B st., SE.
Horan, J. F.	100 M st., SE.	Ragan, James	420 1/2 11th st., NW.
Hay, B. C.	24 E st., NW.	Regan, Cornelius	813 5th st., NE.
Hannan, Daniel	517 F st., NW.	Reach, Robert	1742 14th st., NW.
Harrison, James F.	603 Penn. av., SE.	Shedd, S. S.	409 9th st., NW.
Hayward & Hutchinson ..	424 9th st., NW.	Schaffer, G. F.	625 La. av.
Hilleary, T. W.	1222 E st., NW.	Spearing, S. J.	450 Penn. av.
Hutchins, Ger. E.	632 H st., NW.	Smithson, C. F.	1237 6th st., NW.
Hannan, Ed. J.	517 11th st., NW.	Suman, J. L.	713 D st., NW.
Hannan & Co.	717 M st., NW.	Sherwood, S. H.	821 Q st., NW.
Harrover, J. R.	1406 14th st., NW.	Sebastian, J. W.	821 M st., NW.
Hill, R. A., & Son	1741 11th st., NW.	Shepherd, Aaron	2017 14th st., NW.
Hoffman, F. F.	1209 4th st., NW.	Sullivan, D. J.	402 13th st., NW.
Humphrey, Thomas	1742 14th st., NW.		

LIST OF REGISTERED PLUMBERS—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Sanderson, John W.....	303 E st., NW.	Waters, S. M.....	1213 32d st., NW.
Talty, James	1017 I st., NW.	Wilkerson, J. H	220 7th st., SE.
Thorn, C. G.....	1223 F st., NW.	Ward, W. N.....	736 13th st., NW.
Thorn, H. C.....	725 13th st., NW.	Williamson, D. S.....	923 Mass. av., NW.
Thomas, William A	9th near O st., NW.	Winter, H. E.....	832 Del. av., NE.
Umhan, C. T.....	1800 T st., NW.	Ward & Cunningham....	414 11th st., NW.
Work, W. J.....	528 8th st., NE.		

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The following-named works, reports, and papers have been added to our library during the year :

Annual Report of the Health Department of the City and County of San Francisco, Cal., 1882.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1881 and 1882.

Review of the appropriations of the National Board of Health, 1882.

Fortieth Report of the Legislature of Massachusetts, relating to the Registry and Returns of Births, Marriages, &c., 1881.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the year ending June 30, 1882.

Annual Report of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, for the year 1882.

The Popular Science Monthly.

The Sanitarian.

The Plumber and Sanitary Engineer.

Twelfth Annual Report of the City Registrar of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in the City of Albany, 1882.

Beretning om Folkemængden og Sundhedstilstanden i Christiam i Aaret, 1881.

Fourth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Illinois, 1882.

Report of the Chief Signal Officer of the War Department, D. C.

Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health of New York for 1881.

Third Annual Report of the State Board of Health of South Carolina, October 31, 1882.

State Boards of Health. Their object and use, &c.

Annual Report of the Board of Health for the year ending December 31, 1882.

First Report of the State Board of Health to his excellency Thos. J. Churchill, Governor of the State of Arkansas, April 27, 1881, to December 1, 1882.

Rhode Island, Twenty-ninth Registration Report, 1881.

First Annual Report of the Board of Health of Kansas City for year 1882.

Annual Report Department of Health of the City of Charleston, S. C.

Annual Report of the Health Officer of the City of Burlington, Vt., January 1, 1883.

Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the Taxing District of Shelby County, Kentucky, for 1882.

Fifth Annual Report of the Connecticut State Board of Health, 1882.

Transactions of the American Medical Association, Vol. 33, 1882.

Tenth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of New Haven, 1882.

Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Augusta, Ga.

Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Health of Knoxville, East Tennessee, 1882.

Tenth Annual Report of the State Board of Health, Michigan, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

Rapport Annuel Du Bureau D'Hygiene De La Ville De Reims (Première Année, 1882).

Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Somerville for 1882.

Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Health to the City Council of Hamilton, Ohio, 1882-1883.

Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Worcester, 1882.

Medical History of the War of the Rebellion, Part 3, Vol. 2.

Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Atlanta, 1882.

Transactions of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, Vol. III, 1881-1882.

Transactions of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, Vol. IV, 1882-1883.

Annual Report of the Health Department of Baltimore for the year 1882.

Report of the Health Officer of the City of Rochester for the year ending April 1, 1883.

Report of the Chief Signal Officer, War Department, 1881.

614 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Health and Vital Statistics of the City of Lowell for the year 1882.

Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Richmond, Va., for the year 1882.

Fifth Annual Report of the State of Rhode Island for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Second Annual Report of the Board of Health of Detroit, Mich., July, 1883.

Report to the Board of Health and Vital Statistics of the County of Hudson, N. J., December 31, 1882.

Annual Financial Review and Reports of City Officers of the City of Richmond, Indiana, for the year ending April 30, 1883.

Annual Reports of the Fire Department, City Dispensary, Board of Health, &c., of the City of Indianapolis, Ind., for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Boston 1882-1883.

Tenth Annual Report of the Health Department of Cleveland for the year ending December 31, 1882.

Respectfully submitted.

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D.,
Health Officer, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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